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# 麦上洋洋

INTRODUCING • 化学系列 CHEMISTRY

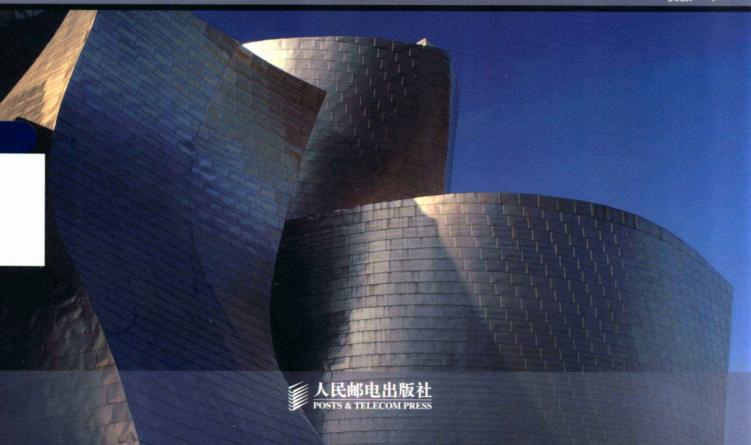
## 多样的金属

METALS 双语版

[英] Graham Bateman

韦凯霖 译

黄振 审





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人民邮电出版社 北京

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## 爱上科学 Science

## INTRODUCING • 化学系列 CHEMISTRY











#### 内容提要

《爱上科学》系列科普丛书为读者全面地讲述了科学知识和原理,以通俗的文字、生动的图表为特色,每本书介绍一个或几个主题。从日常生活中有趣的现象出发,引导和培养读者学习的兴趣,扩宽读者的视野,同时还可以帮助读者学习英语词汇、练习英语阅读。丛书涵盖物理、化学、生物、科技与发明这4个系列。适合对科学知识感兴趣的广大科普爱好者阅读。

本书是化学系列中的一本。化学系列主要阐释现代化学的基本概念,涵盖化学 反应、有机化学、生物化学、金属、非金属、分子、原子、物态等多方面内容。

你的衣服拉链、钥匙、吃饭用的餐具等,都是用金属做的。它们为什么是各种各样呢?这本书将为读者讲解元素周期表的历史和特征,在概览金属的通性之后,会按照其在元素周期表中的排序进行详细的介绍。书中含有"科学词汇"栏目,提取每章重点知识词汇。同时还有"试一试"栏目,包含丰富有趣的家庭小实验,有助于提高大家的动手能力。

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#### 丛书序

这是一个科技新时代,我们曾经认为遥不可及的科学,时刻围绕在我们身边。你是否曾经怀疑过所谓的"2012,世界末日",或者好奇过在地下高速飞驰的地铁,抑或每天都在关注着PM2.5······这说明科学已然走进了你的生活。学习科学,分享科学,爱上科学,让我们共同聆听来自科学的声音。

《爱上科学》系列科普丛书是一套引进版系列科普丛书,译自英国大型出版商棕熊图书(BROWN BEAR BOOKS)有限公司出版的著名系列科普图书《Facts At Your Fingertips》,其独特的科学解读视角、生动的科普画面、优美的图文设计,得到了欧洲读者的青睐,尤其是得到了欧洲青少年的极大欢迎。本丛书为读者全面地讲述了各个领域的基础科学知识和基本事实,以精彩的主题、通俗的文字、生动的画面为特色,从我们身边的素材和现象出发,激发和培养读者学习的兴趣。

丛书涵盖物理、化学、生物、科技与发明四大系列。物理系列阐释和说明了物理学知识及其发展史,包含对物理学发展史许多重大的物理发现以及著名的物理学家的介绍。化学系列主要阐释现代化学的基本概念,涵盖化学反应、有机化学、生物化学、金属、非金属、分子、原子、物态等多方面内容。生物系列主要阐释生命科学的基本概念,并探讨有关生物学的各个方面,包括植物学、微生物学、动物和人类、遗传学、细胞生物学以及生命形式等。科技与发明系列主要介绍各种科技成果以及相关发明,覆盖多个领域,包括建筑、交通、医学、军事、能源以及航空航天等,指导读者认知和学习各种科学技术,拓宽视野,引发思考,提升创新能力以及发明意识。

本丛书还具有中英双语的独特设计,让读者在阅读中文时,能对照性地阅读英语原文,为他们提高科学领域的英文阅读能力以及扩展科学类英语词汇量提供了很好的帮助。

丛书中还有"试一试"栏目,该栏目包含了丰富有趣的家庭小实验,为大家在生活实践中验证科学知识提供了更多的选择。

学无止境, 让我们一起爱上科学!

### 目录 CONTENTS

THE PERIODIC TABLE	2	元素周期表	4
READING THE PERIODIC TABLE	10	解读元素周期表	12
PROPERTIES OF METALS	26	金属的通性	28
ALKALI METALS	42	碱金属	44
ALKALINE-EARTH METALS	54	碱土金属	56
GROUP 3 METALS	66	第3族金属	68
TIN AND LEAD	74	锡和铅	76
TRANSITION METALS	82	过渡金属	84
METALLOIDS	102	准金属	104
LANTHANIDES AND ACTINIDES	110	镧系和锕系	112
GLOSSARY	118	科学词汇	120
FURTHER RESEARCH		扩展阅读	122



#### THE PERIODIC TABLE

The modern periodic table was devised by Russian chemist Dmitry Ivanovich Mendeleyev (1834–1907). New elements have since been added, but the basic structure of Mendeleyev's table remains the same.

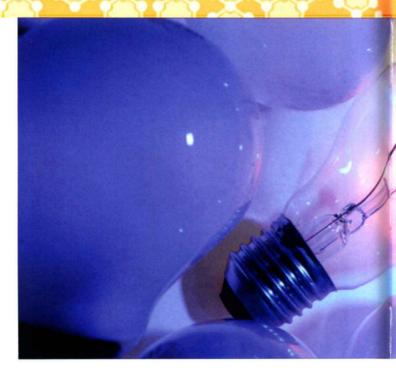
Legend has it that Mendeleyev came up with the periodic table when he was playing a card game called solitaire. There is little historical evidence, however, to back up this account. It is clear that Mendeleyev arranged the table using a list of atomic masses produced in 1860 at a science meeting in Karlsruhe, Germany. Atomic mass is the sum of the number of protons and neutrons in an atom's nucleus. Mendeleyev believed that atomic mass was the most important property of an element, though we now know that elements are defined by their atomic number—the number of protons in an atom's nucleus.

It is likely that Mendeleyev came up with the periodic table while he was writing a textbook, *The Principles of Chemistry* (1868–1870). In this book, Mendeleyev grouped elements with similar physical and chemical properties. For example, he grouped the halogens (Group 17 elements) in one chapter and the alkali metals in another chapter.

Mendeleyev was grouping elements with the same valence. Valence is a measure of the number of bonds an atom can

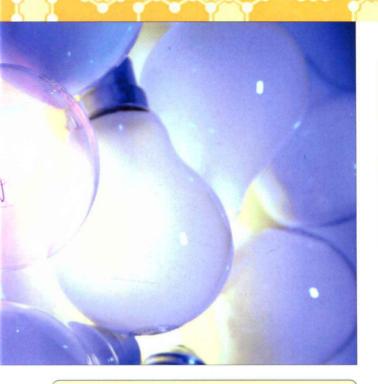
#### WHAT'S IN A NAME?

There is no right or wrong way to spell Mendeleyev's name in English. In Russian, words are written using the Cyrillic alphabet, for which there is no literal English translation. Consequently, you might see Mendeleyev's name written as Mendeley, Mendeleey, Mendeleeff, or Mendelayev.



form with other atoms. Valence is determined by the number of electrons in the outer electron shell of an atom. Atoms share or transfer these outer electrons, forming chemical bonds with other atoms. The halogens have similar properties because they all have seven electrons in the outer electron shell, and they all readily accept one electron to form bonds with other elements. In contrast, the alkali metals share physical and chemical properties because they have just one electron in the outer electron shell, and they all readily donate the electron to form bonds with other elements.

As Mendeleyev tried to group similar elements, a pattern emerged. He arranged the 61 known elements in a chart in order of increasing atomic mass. Mendeleyev found that elements with the same valence appeared in the same columns of the chart. Mendeleyev had outlined the basic structure of the periodic table. He published his findings in 1869 and produced a revised table in 1871 that placed the elements into eight groups.



Lightbulbs typically contain the noble gas argon. The noble gases rarely react with other elements and so were the last group of elements to be discovered and the last group that was added to the periodic table.

#### Filling the gaps

One of Mendeleyev's great achievements was to move elements to new places in the chart despite upsetting the order suggested by atomic mass. In this way, he kept the order of elements by valence. Perhaps the greatest achievement, however, was to describe elements that had not yet been discovered. Mendeleyev was convinced of the natural order of the periodic table. His table, however, contained gaps, and Mendeleyev reasoned that these gaps must represent elements not yet discovered. He even predicted the physical and chemical properties of these elements.

One of these gaps occurred below aluminum in Mendeleyev's table and so he named it eka-aluminum (*eka* is Sanskrit for "one "and eka-aluminum is one place from aluminum in the periodic

#### **DMITRY MENDELEYEV**

Dmitry Ivanovich Mendeleyev was born in Tobol sk, Siberia, on February 8, 1834. From an early age, it was clear that he was a talented scientist. His mother tried to find him a place at university, but Mendeleyev was turned away from the Russian universities of Moscow and St. Petersburg. Finally, in 1850, he enrolled as a trainee science teacher at the Institute of St. Petersburg and graduated with distinction. In 1855, he took a job as a science teacher at Simferopol near the Black Sea. A year later, he returned to St. Petersburg and completed a master's degree. In 1859, he traveled abroad to work in laboratories in Europe. On his return in 1861, Mendeleyev focused on an academic career and eventually became a chemistry professor at St. Petersburg University. In 1869, he published his first version of the periodic table. His final years were spent as director of the bureau of weights and measures in St. Petersburg. Mendeleyev received many awards from universities around the world. In 1906, he came within one vote of receiving the Nobel Prize in chemistry. He died in St. Petersburg in 1907.

table). This element was discovered by French scientist Paul-Emile Lecoq de Boisbaudran (1838–1912) in 1875. He called it gallium in honor of his country (*Gallia* is the Latin name for France). In 1879, Swedish chemist Lars Frederick Nilson (1840–1899) discovered the element that Mendeleyev called eka-boron. Nilson named this element scandium in honor of Scandinavia. In 1886, German chemist Clemens Winkler (1838–1904) discovered Mendeleyev's eka-silicon. Winkler named it germanium in honor of Germany. In all cases, the physical and chemical properties of the new elements matched Mendeleyev's predictions.

现代元素周期表是由俄国化学家德米特里·伊万诺维奇·门捷列夫(1834—1907)最先排列出来的。新发现的元素被不断加入,但门捷列夫元素周期表的基本架构依然保持不变。

传说门捷列夫在玩一种叫作solitaire的纸牌游戏时想出了元素周期表,虽然历史上没有证据证明这点。不过有记录表明门捷列夫1860年在德国考拉尔斯鲁厄举行的科学研讨会上就将元素按照其原子质量排序了。原子量是原子核中质子和中子的数量之和。尽管我们现在知道元素是根据它们的原子序数——原子核中的质子数定义的,不过当时门捷列夫相信原子量是元素最重要的性质参数。

门捷列夫可能是在创作《化学原理》(1868—1870)教材时想出了元素周期表。在书中,门捷列夫把具有相似的物理化学性质的元素分成了一族。例如他把卤素(第17族)写在一章而将碱金属写在另一章里。

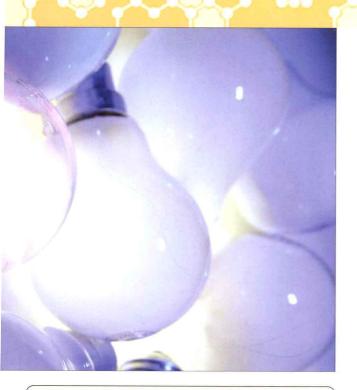
#### 名字由什么构成?

英语有好几种拼写门捷列夫名字的方式,因为在俄语中词语是按照西里尔字母表的方式拼写的,所以没有对应的英文翻译。因此你可能会见到门捷列夫(Mendeleyev)还会被写为Mendelev、Mendeleeff或者Mendelayev。



门捷列夫把化合价相同的元素分成一族,化合价是衡量一个原子能与其他原子形成的化学键数目。化合价是由原子的最外层电子数决定的,原子通过转移电子或与其他原子共享电子形成化学键。卤素的化学性质相似是因为它们原子的最外层都具有7个电子,只需要从其他原子接受一个电子即可形成化学键。与之形成对比的是碱金属元素的物理和化学性质也很相似,它们外层只有1个电子,很容易丢掉这个电子和其他元素原子形成化学键。

当门捷列夫试图将相似的元素归类在一起时,一种新的排列方式出现了,他将61个当时已发现的元素按照原子量增加的方式排成列表。门捷列夫发现表中化合价相同的元素都位于同一列。此时门捷列夫已经列出了元素周期表的基本结构,他于1869年公布了这一发现并在1871年修订了该表,使所有元素被分成了8族。



灯泡里通常惰性气体氩气。由于惰性气体极少与其他元素发生反应,因此是最晚才被发现的,也是最晚被填入元素周期 表的。

#### 填补空缺

门捷列夫的一大贡献就是提出新的元素排列顺序,而非遵循已有的按照原子质量排布元素的顺序。这样一来,元素就是按照化合价的顺序排列的了。也许最伟大的成就是预测那些还未被发现的元素。门捷列夫相信自己的元素周期表是符合自然规律的。尽管元素周期表也存在一些空白,不过门捷列夫相信这些空白是属于那些还未被人所知的元素。他甚至预测了一些未知元素的物理和化学性质。

其中在铝元素下面出现了一个空白,他命名为eka-aluminum类铝元素(意思是位于铝元素下面的元素,eka 在梵语中表示一个,因此eka-aluminum就是元素周期表中从铝开始的位置)。这个元素被法国科

#### 德米特里·门捷列夫

德米特里·伊万诺维奇·门捷列夫1834年 2月8日出生于俄罗斯西伯利亚托博尔斯克。他 很小就显示出了成为一名科学家的天赋。他的 妈妈试图让他进入大学学习,但门捷列夫被莫 斯科的圣彼得堡大学拒绝了。终于,在1850年 他被招入圣彼得堡学院作为科学教师助理,以 优异的成绩毕业。1855年他在黑海附近的喀秋 莎谋得了一份科学教师的职位。

一年后,他回到圣彼得堡大学完成了硕士学位。在1859年他出国去欧洲的实验室工作。1861年门捷列夫回来后,专注于学术工作并且最终成为了圣彼得堡大学的化学教授。1869年,他出版了他的第一版元素周期表。在圣彼得堡的重量与测量局,他作为一名导师在那里度过了最后的时光。门捷列夫收到了来自世界各地的大学的奖项。1906年他因一票之差没能获得诺贝尔化学奖。1907年门捷列夫逝世于圣彼得堡。

学家Paul-Emile Lecoq de Boisbaudran(1838—1912)于1875年发现。他将之命名为镓用来向他的祖国致敬(在拉丁语中镓指法国)。1879年,瑞典化学家Lars Frederick Nilson(1840—1899)发现了门捷列夫预测的类硼元素,Nilson将它命名为钪用来向斯堪的纳维亚致敬。1886年,德国化学家Clemens Winkler(1838—1904)发现门捷列夫预测的类硅元素,将之命名为锗用来向德国致敬。所有的例子都证明门捷列夫对于新元素物理和化学性质的预测是正确的。

#### THE PERIODIC TABLE

#### A new group of gases

In 1895, English chemist John William Strutt, later Lord Rayleigh (1842–1919), and Scottish chemist William Ramsay (1852–1916) identified a gas that they called argon. The new element did not seem to fit anywhere in Mendeleyev's periodic table. Ramsay thought that similar gases to argon must exist and so set about trying to find them. In 1895, he produced helium. In 1898, he carried out further research with English chemist Morris Travers (1872–1961) and together they identified neon, krypton, and xenon. Four years later, Mendeleyev revised his periodic table. He put the new group of gases in a group at the end of the periodic table. Chemists originally named this family



Dmitry Mendeleyev drew up the first version of his periodic table in 1869. He ordered the elements by atomic mass, leaving gaps for elements that he predicted would be discovered in the future.

#### SCIENCE WORDS

- Atomic mass: The number of protons and neutrons in a nucleus.
- Atomic number: The number of protons in an atom's nucleus.
- Noble gases: A group of gases that rarely react with other elements.
- ♦ Valence: A measure of the number of bonds an atom can form with other atoms.

of elements "inert gases, "because they could not be made to react with other elements. Inert gases are now called noble gases because they do react in certain circumstances.

#### **Atomic number**

In 1911, New Zealand-born British physicist Ernest Rutherford (1871–1937) carried out an important experiment. This experiment revealed that the center of an atom consists of a dense, positively charged nucleus. Two years after Rutherford's discovery, English physicist Henry Moseley (1887-1915) used a machine called an electron gun to fire electrons at the atoms of different elements. He found that the elements gave off x-rays high-energy radiation with short wavelengths. These x-rays had characteristics that depended on the number of protons in the nucleus. Moseley wrote down the proton number (now called atomic number) of many different elements. He then made a chart of all the known elements in order of increasing proton number. Following in Mendeleyev's footsteps, Moselev also left gaps in his chart, predicting the existence of two new elements. These missing elements were later discovered and are called technetium and promethium. Moselev also corrected some of the errors associated with a table arranged by atomic mass.



#### The problem with atomic mass

Atomic mass is a measure of the number of protons and neutrons in the nucleus of an atom. The atoms of an element always contain the same number of protons, but they may have different numbers of neutrons. These different versions of atoms are called isotopes. Atomic number is the basic property on which the periodic table is best organized, not atomic mass. Fortunately for Mendeleyev, who did not know about protons and neutrons, atomic mass and atomic number increase roughly in proportion.

The last major change to the periodic table came in the middle of the 20th century. American physicist Glenn Seaborg (1912–1999) and his colleagues discovered 11 new elements with atomic numbers greater than that of uranium (atomic number 92). Seaborg rearranged the periodic table to accommodate these new elements.

Arc welding uses an electric current to produce a sparklike electric arc that fuses metals together by melting them. Argon is sometimes used in arc welding because it is an inert gas and so does not react with the molten metal, resulting in a more stable arc.

Scientists think that the blue color in aquamarine gemstones is caused by small quantities of scandium. Before scandium was discovered, Mendeleyev predicted its existence and physical properties using his periodic table.



#### 一族新气体

1895年,英国化学家John William Strutt和后来的Lord Rayleigh(1842—1919)、苏格兰化学家William Ramsay(1852—1916)发现了氩气。然而在门捷列夫的元素周期表中并没有适合这个新元素的地方。Rasmay认为肯定还有类似氩气的气体存在,因此决定继续寻找。1895年他通过实验得到了氦气。1898年他和英国化学家Morris Travers(1872—1961)共同发现了氖、氮和氙。4年后门捷列夫修订了元素周期表,他将这族新发现的气体排在周期表最后一



门捷列夫于1869年绘制出了他的第一幅元素周期表,他将元素按照原子质量的顺序排列,然后把他认为在未来会被发现的元素的地方空出来。

#### 科学词汇

◆ 原子质量:原子核中质子和中子数量的 总和。

☞ 原子序数: 原子核中质子的数量。

♦ 惰性气体: 很少和其他元素反应的一类

气体。

◆ 化合价: 能与其他元素形成的化学键个数。

列。最初化学家们将这些元素命名为惰性气体,因为它们不与其他元素反应。惰性气体现在被称作稀有气体,因为它们在特定条件下会发生反应。

#### 原子序数

1911年,在新西兰出生的英国物理学家Ernest Rutherford(1871—1937)做了一个很重要的实验。这个实验表明原子的中心有一个密集的充满正电荷的原子核。两年后,英国物理学家Henry Moseley(1887—1915)使用一个叫作电子枪的仪器击打不同元素的原子。他发现元素会发射出短波长的高能X射线。这些X射线根据原子核中质子数的不同有不同的特性。Moseley写下了许多不同元素的质子数(现在叫作原子序数)。然后他把所有已知元素根据质子数增加的顺序排成了一张表。像门捷列夫一样,Moseley也在他的表中留下了空缺,预测还会有2个新元素。这两个元素后来被发现且分别被命名为锝和钷。Moseley还更正了根据原子质量顺序排列元素周期表的错误。



#### 原子质量的问题

原子质量指原子核中的质子数和中子数之和。 同一元素的原子中质子数都是相同的,但是可能会有 不同的中子数,它们被称为同位素。所以按照原子序 数排列元素是最佳的方式,而非按照原子质量排列。 幸运的是,虽然门捷列夫并不知道质子和中子,但是 原子质量和原子序数大致是成比例增加的。

20世纪中期科学家对元素周期表进行了最后一次比较大的变动。美国物理学家Glenn Seaborg(1912—1999)和他的同事发现了11个新元素,原子序数超过铀元素(铀的原子序数是92)。Seaborg把这些新元素加入周期表并对周期表进行了调整。

电焊使用电流产生火花四溅的电弧从而将金属熔化并焊接在一起。氩气有时被用于电焊,因为它是惰性气体不与熔化的金属发生反应,使得电焊过程变得更加稳定。

科学家认为海蓝宝石的蓝色是由于少量钪元素存在的缘故。在 钪被发现之前,门捷列夫曾用元素周期表预测过它的性质。

