

<p>Iron</p> <p>Iron is a solid that has a high melting temperature. Iron rusts in damp air, and is used to make steel. Iron is attracted to magnets. Iron is a good conductor of electricity.</p>	<p>Oxygen</p> <p>Oxygen is a gas at normal temperatures. Oxygen is needed by animals, and is given off by plants. Oxygen is not attracted to magnets. Oxygen is a good insulator of electricity.</p>
<p>Tellurium</p> <p>Tellurium is a solid which has quite a high melting temperature. Tellurium is used in solar panels that use sunlight as a source of energy. Tellurium is not attracted to magnets. Tellurium conducts electricity, but is a very poor conductor.</p>	<p>Vanadium</p> <p>Vanadium is a solid with a high melting temperature. Although vanadium is white, it reacts with other substances to give materials which are yellow, blue, green or purple. Vanadium is not attracted to magnets. Vanadium is a good conductor of electricity.</p>
<p>Helium</p> <p>Helium is a gas at normal temperatures. Helium is named after 'Helios', an old name for the sun, because people discovered it in the sun (without going there!) before it was found on earth. Helium is not attracted to magnets. Helium is an electrical insulator.</p>	<p>Carbon</p> <p>Carbon is a grey solid with a high melting temperature. Carbon is soft enough to be used in pencil leads. Carbon is not attracted to magnets. Carbon is quite a good conductor of electricity. Carbon that has been buried deep in the earth is different to most carbon: it is a very hard, clear crystal, which is an electrical insulator.</p>