

Name	:	 	
Date:		 	

the periodic table

Review of Terms and Concepts Worksheet

1.	Fill	in the blanks with the terms and words most appropriate to complete each sentence.
	a)	In the mid-nineteenth century, only sixty or so elements had been discovered. In (a year) a Russian chemist and inventor named created a chart called the that predicted the properties of elements that had not yet been discovered. He did this by arranging the elements according to their increasing atomic
	b)	Each element in the periodic table is represented by an element box. In this box there is the following information: two numbers, one is a whole number called the; and the other number is larger and contains a decimal, and this one is called the In the box, there is also the short form of the element called the and then the full identity of the element which is written using the
	c)	Today the modern periodic table is arranged into columns and rows. The columns are called and there are (a number) of them. The rows are called and there are (a number) of them. The periodic table is divided by a zigzag line also known as the that separates the found on the left of it, from the , found on the right of it. Directly around the zigzag line are eight elements called
	d)	All the metals, except for which is a liquid, are found as solids at room temperature. The metals are also mostly in color, are ductile, malleable, conduction and some are attracted to
	e)	At room temperature, most of the non-metals are found in the state except for which is a liquid, and , , and which are all found as solids. These elements are or come in various colors, are not , not
		and do not conduct nor are they attracted to
	f)	are elements that have some properties of metals and some properties of non-metals. They are all found in the state. Most have a silvery metallic luster, they are brittle and are medium to good
	g)	are groups on the periodic table that contain elements that share similar properties.
	h)	Group 1 elements are called the and they contain the most group of all the metals. They react very violently with and therefore must be stored under oil so that the water vapor in the air cannot react with these elements. These metals get more reactive as you go (up or down) the group and the most reactive of all the elements in this group is
	i)	Group 2 elements are called the and they contain the second most reactive group of all the metals. They also react with water and get more reactive as you go (up or down) the group.

j)	Group 17 elements are called the	and they contain the only group of elements						
	found in all three	of matter. Fluorine and chlorine are found in the						
		is found in the state and iodine and astatine						
		_ state. This group of elements gets more reactive as you go						
	(up or down) th	ne group and the most reactive of all of the elements in this group						
	is							
k)	Group 18 contain elements called	and they are special because they are the						
		elements. They are so stable that they do not						
		nents and therefore do not form any The						
		and						
I)	Groups 3 to 12 contain elements cal	led the This group of elements						
	are all solids (except for	, which is a liquid) and contain many of the most well						
	known of all the metals like	, to						
	name three.							
m)	number 6 and this collection of elem	table, you have two additional rows. One row stems from period nents are called the They are all solid metals The other row stems from period number 7 and this						
		The other row stems from period number 7 and this Like uranium and plutonium, all the rest of						
	the members of this collection are _							
	the members of this concetion are _	·						

2. On the diagram below, and using different colored pencil crayons, shade in and then label the following elements.

metals alkali metals noble gases actinides non-metals alkaline earth metals transition metals metalloids halogens lanthanides

1 H H Hydrogen 1.01	2 2A	<i>2</i> .										13 3A	14 4A	15 5A	16 6A	17 7A	18 8A 2 He Helium 4.00
Li Littium 6.94	Be Beryllum 9.01											5 B Boron 10,81	C Castion 12.01	N Natogen 14.01	O Oxygen 16.00	Fluorine 19:00	Ne Neon 20.18
Na Sodion 22.99	12 Mg Magnesium 24.31	3 3B	4 4B	5 68	6 6B	7 7B	8	9 85-	10	11 1B	12 28	Al Al Alaminum 26.98	14 Si Sicon 28.09	15 P Phospherus 30.97	16 S Sultur 32.07	17 Cl Chlorine 35.45	Ar Ar Argon 39.96
19 K Potassium 39.10	20 Ca Calcium 40.08	Sc Scandum 44.96	22 Ti Titareum 47.87	23 V Venadium 50.94	24 Cr Chromium 52.00	Mn Mn Manganese 54:94	26 Fe hon 55.85	27 Co Cobalt 58.93	28 Ni Nickel 58.69	29 Cu Copper 83.55	30 Zn Znc 65.39	Ga Gallum 69.72	Ge Germunians 72.61	33 As Ansens 74.92	34 Se Seleman 78.96	35 Br Bromine 79.90	36 Kr Krypton 83.80
Rb Rb Rubidium 85.47	38 Sr Brownum 87.82	39 Y Ytrun 88.91	40 Zr Zirtorium 91.22	Nb Niobium 92.91	Mo Mo Molytuburum 95.94	Tc Tc Technolium (98)	Ru Ru Ruthonium 101.07	Rh Rh Phodum 102.91	Palladium 106.42	47 Ag Sher 107.87	Cd Cadmium 112.41	In In Indum	50 Sn Th 118.71	Sb Antimony 121.76	52 Te Tethnium 127.80	53 lodne 126.90	54 Xe Xeron 131 29
Cs Cosium 132.91	56 Ba Barlum 137,33	57 La Larthanum 138.91	72 Hf Hetwen 178.49	73 Ta Tantatum 180.95	74 W Tungsten 183.84	75 Re Shenum 186.21	76 Os Osmium 190.23	77 Ir indum 192.22	78 Pt Platrum 195.08	79 Au Gold 196,97	Hg Mercury 200,59	81 TI Thallum 204.38	82 Pb Loud 207.2	Bi Bi Biomuth 208.98	Po Polonium (209)	At At Astatino (210)	96 Rn Radon (222)
Fr Fr Francium (223)	88 Ra Redum (226)	AC Activism (227)	104 Rf Hultestrollers (281)	105 Db Dubnium (262)	106 Sg Seetonjum (266)	Bh Bohrlum (264)	108 Hs Hanatum (289)	109 Mt Meitherum (268)			- Palla						arii osba
			N	58 Ce Cerkm 140.12	59 Pr Prosecularium 140.91	Nd Neodymum 144.24	Promotham (145)	Sm Serroture 150.36	Eu Europium 151.96	Gd Gedolmum 157.25	Tb Tertam 158.93	Dy Dysprosium 162.50	Ho Homem 164.93	Er Ertean 167.26	69 Tm Thulum 168.93	70 Yb Ydetium 173.04	Lu Luteture 174.97
				90 Th Thorium 232:04	91 Pa Potectnum 231.04	92 U Unanium 238.03	93 Np Neptunum (237)	94 Pu Paterium (244)	95 Am Americian (243)	96 Cm Curium (247)	97 Bk Betature (247)	98 Cf Californium (251)	99 Es Ensterium (252)	100 Fm Ferreturn (257)	101 Md tendessure (258)	102 No Notalian (259)	103 Lr

Name:	ANSWER KEY
Date:	



The periodic table

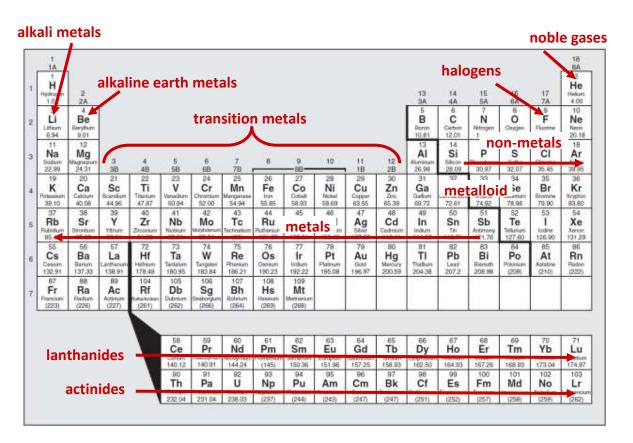
Review of Terms and Concepts Worksheet

ГШ	in the blanks with the terms and words most appropriate to complete each sentence.
a)	In the mid-nineteenth century, only sixty or so elements had been discovered. In <u>1869</u> (a year) a Russian chemist and inventor named <u>Dmitri Mendeleev</u> created a chart called the periodic table that predicted the properties of elements that had not yet been
	discovered. He did this by arranging the elements according to their increasing atomic numbers , and by their physical and chemical properties .
b)	Each element in the periodic table is represented by an element box. In this box there is the following information: two numbers, one is a whole number which is called the <u>atomic number</u> ; and the other number is larger and contains a decimal, and this one is called the <u>atomic mass</u> . In the box, there is also the short form of the element called the <u>element symbol</u> and then the full identity of the element which is written using the <u>element name</u> .
c)	Today the modern periodic table is arranged into columns and rows. The columns are called groups and there are (a number) of them. The rows are called
	groups and there are 18 (a number) of them. The rows are called periods and there are 7 (a number) of them. The periodic table is divided by a zigzag line also known as the staircase that separates the
	metals, found on the left of it, from thenon-metals, found on the right of it. Directly around the zigzag line are eight elements called metalloids
d)	All the metals, except for which is a liquid, are found as solids at room temperature. The metals are also mostly silvery in color, are ductile, malleable, conduct and some are attracted to
e)	At room temperature, most of the non-metals are found in the state except for which is a liquid, and iodine, selenium,
	carbon, phosphorusand sulfurwhich are all found as solids.These elements arecolorlessor come in various colors, are not ductile, notmalleableand do not conductelectricitynor are they attracted tomagnets.
f)	Metalloids are elements that have some properties of metals and some properties of non-metals. They are all found in the solid state. Most have a silvery metallic luster, they are brittle and are medium to good electrical conductors.
g)	<u>Chemical families</u> are groups on the periodic table that contain elements that share similar
	properties.
h)	

Group 17 elements	are called the _	halogens	and they con	tain the only group of elements
found in all three _	states	of matter. Flu		rine are found in the
gas	_ state, bromin	e is found in the $_$	liquid	state and iodine and astatine
are found in the	solid	state. This gro	up of elements	gets more reactive as you go
up	_ (up or down)	the group and the	most reactive of	of all of the elements in this group
is fluorine	·			
	found in all threegas are found in theup	are found in the solid (up or down)	found in all three states of matter. Flue gas state, bromine is found in the are found in the solid state. This group up (up or down) the group and the	found in all three states of matter. Fluorine and chlore gas state, bromine is found in the liquid are found in the solid state. This group of elements (up or down) the group and the most reactive or state.

- k) Group 18 contain elements called _____noble gases __ and they are special because they are the least _____reactive ____ of all the elements. They are so stable that they do not _____ bond ___ with other elements and therefore do not form any ____ compounds ____ . The first two elements in group 18 are _____helium ____ and ______.
- I) Groups 3 to 12 contain elements called the <u>transition metals</u>. This group of elements are all solids (except for <u>mercury</u>, which is a liquid) and contain many of the most well known of all the metals like <u>gold</u>, <u>iron</u> and <u>copper</u> to name three.
- m) Below the main body of the periodic table, you have two additional rows. One row stems from period number 6 and this collection of elements are called the <u>lanthanides</u>. They are all solid metals and used to be called the <u>rare earth metals</u>. The other row stems from period number 7 and this collection of elements are called the <u>actinides</u>. Like uranium and plutonium, all the rest of the members of this collection are <u>radioactive</u>.
- 2. On the diagram below, and using different colored pencil crayons, shade in and then label the following elements.

metals alkali metals noble gases actinides non-metals alkaline earth metals transition metals metalloids halogens lanthanides



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