

Elements and the Periodic Table ▪ Section 4.2 Quiz

Fill in the blank to complete each statement.

1. _____ constructed the first periodic table.
2. In the modern periodic table, the elements are arranged in order of increasing _____.
3. The atomic number of an element equals the number of _____ in an atom of that element.
4. A _____ is a representation of an element usually consisting of one or two letters.
5. The periodic table is organized in horizontal rows and vertical columns called _____ and _____, respectively.

Elements and the Periodic Table ▪ Section 4.3 Quiz

If the statement is true write true. If the statement is false, change the underlined word or words to make the statement true.

- _____ 1. The majority of elements in the periodic table are nonmetals.
- _____ 2. The reactivity of metals tends to increase as you move from left to right across the periodic table.
- _____ 3. Zinc, iron, nickel, and copper are examples of transition metals.
- _____ 4. The elements of Group 1 of the periodic table are called the lanthanides.
- _____ 5. Most metals are good conductors of electric current and heat.

Elements and the Periodic Table ▪ Section 4.4 Quiz

Fill in the blank to complete each statement.

1. Nonmetals have properties that are the _____ of metals.
2. Atoms of nonmetals usually _____ or _____ electrons when they react with other atoms.
3. Molecules containing long chains of _____ atoms are found in all living things.
4. Fluorine, part of the _____ family, is so reactive it reacts with almost every other known substance.
5. A substance that can conduct electric current under some conditions but not under other conditions is called a _____.

Elements and the Periodic Table ▪ Section 4.5 Quiz

If the statement is true write true. If the statement is false, change the underlined word or words to make the statement true.

- _____ 1. During radioactive decay, the nuclei of stable isotopes release fast-moving particles and energy.
- _____ 2. Natural radioactive decay can produce alpha particles, beta particles, and delta particles.
- _____ 3. After a radioactive nucleus undergoes beta decay, its mass number remains the same but its atomic number increases by 1.
- _____ 4. An alpha particle is a fast-moving electron given off by a nucleus during radioactive decay.
- _____ 5. Medical uses of radioactive isotopes include radiation therapy to treat cancer.