

The Periodic Table and Periodic Law

Section 6.1 Development of the Modern Periodic Table

In your textbook, reads about the history of the periodic table's development.

Use each of the terms below just once to complete the passage.

octaves	atomic mass	atomic number	nine
elements	properties	Henry Moseley	eight
protons	periodic law	Dmitri Mendeleev	accepted

The table below was developed by John Newlands and is based on a relationship called the law of **(1)** _____. According to this law, the properties of the elements repeated every **(2)** _____ elements. Thus, for example, element two and element **(3)** _____ have similar properties. The law of octaves did not work for all the known elements and was not generally **(4)** _____.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
H	Li	G	Bo	C	N	O
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
F	Na	Mg	Al	Si	P	S

The first periodic table is mostly credited to **(5)** _____. In his table, the elements were arranged according to increasing **(6)** _____. One important result of this table was that the existence and properties of undiscovered **(7)** _____ could be predicted.

The element in the modern periodic table are arranged according to increasing **(8)** _____, as a result of the work of **(9)** _____. This arrangement is based on number of **(10)** _____ in the nucleus of an atom of the element. The modern form of the periodic table results in the **(11)** _____, which states that when elements are arranged according to increasing atomic number, there is a periodic repetition of their chemical and physical **(12)** _____.

Section 6.1 *continued*

In your textbook, read about the modern periodic table.

Use the information in the box on the left taken from the periodic table to complete the table on the right.

7
N
Nitrogen
14.007
[He]2s ² 2p ³

Atomic Mass	13.
Atomic Number	14.
Electron Configuration	15.
Chemical Name	16.
Chemical Symbol	17.

For each item in Column A, write the letter of the matching item in Column B.

Column A

Column B

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| _____ 18. A column on the periodic table | a. metals |
| _____ 19. A row on the periodic table | b. group |
| _____ 20. Group A elements | c. period |
| _____ 21. Elements that are shiny and conduct electricity | d. representative elements |
| _____ 22. Group B elements | e. transition elements |

In the space at the left, write *true* if the statement is true; if the statement is false, change the italicized word or phrase to make it true.

- _____ 23. There are *two* main classifications of elements.
- _____ 24. More than three-fourths of the elements in the periodic table are *nonmetals*.
- _____ 25. Group 1A elements (except for hydrogen) are known as the *alkali metals*.
- _____ 26. *Group 3A* elements are the alkaline earth metals.
- _____ 27. Group 7A elements are highly reactive nonmetals known as *halogens*.
- _____ 28. Group 8A elements are very unreactive elements known as *transition metals*.
- _____ 29. Metalloids have properties of both metals and *inner transition metals*.

Section 6.2 Classification of the Elements

In your textbook, read about organizing the elements by electron configuration.

Use the periodic table on pages 156–157 in your textbook to match each element in Column A with the element in Column B that has the most similar chemical properties.

Column A	Column B
_____ 1. arsenic (As)	a. boron (B)
_____ 2. bromine (Br)	b. cesium (Cs)
_____ 3. cadmium (Cd)	c. chromium (Cr)
_____ 4. gallium (Ga)	d. cobalt (Co)
_____ 5. germanium (Ge)	e. hafnium (Hf)
_____ 6. iridium (Ir)	f. iodine (I)
_____ 7. magnesium (Mg)	g. iron (Fe)
_____ 8. neon (Ne)	h. nitrogen (N)
_____ 9. nickel (Ni)	i. platinum (Pt)
_____ 10. osmium (Os)	j. scandium (Sc)
_____ 11. sodium (Na)	k. silicon (Si)
_____ 12. tellurium (Te)	l. strontium (Sr)
_____ 13. tungsten (W)	m. sulfur (S)
_____ 14. yttrium (Y)	n. zinc (Z)
_____ 15. zirconium (Zr)	o. xenon (Xe)

Answer the following questions.

16. Why do sodium and potassium, which belong to the same group in the periodic table, have similar chemical properties?

17. How is the energy level of an element's valence electrons related to its period on the periodic table? Give an example.

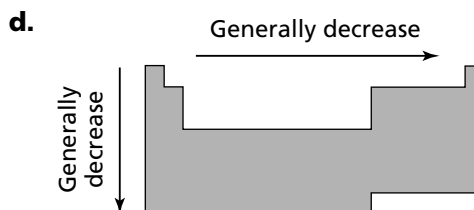
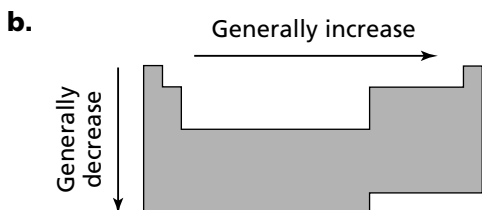
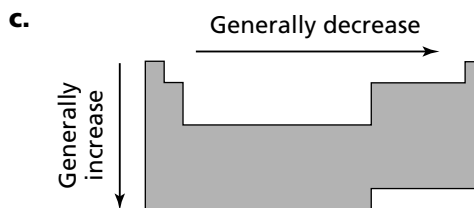
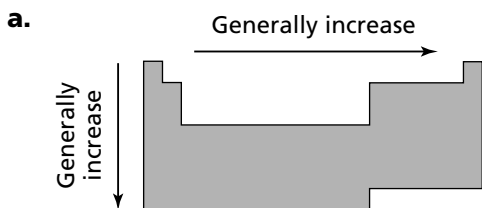
Section 6.3 Periodic Trends

In your textbook, read about atomic radius and ionic radius.

Circle the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. Atomic radii cannot be measured directly because the electron cloud surrounding the nucleus does not have a clearly defined
- a. charge. b. mass. c. outer edge. d. probability.

2. Which diagram best represents the group and period trends in atomic radii in the periodic table?

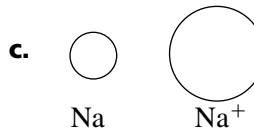
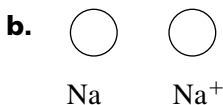
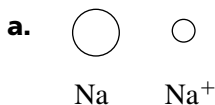


3. The general trend in the radius of an atom moving down a group is partially accounted for by the
- a. decrease in the mass of the nucleus. c. increase in the charge of the nucleus.
 b. fewer number of filled orbitals. d. shielding of the outer electrons by inner electrons.

4. A(n) _____ is an atom, or bonded group of atoms, that has a positive or negative charge.
- a. halogen b. ion c. isotope d. molecule

5. An atom becomes negatively charged by
- a. gaining an electron. b. gaining a proton. c. losing an electron. d. losing a neutron.

6. Which diagram best represents the relationship between the diameter of a sodium atom and the diameter of a positive sodium ion?



Section 6.3 *continued*

In your textbook, read about ionization energy and electronegativity.

Answer the following questions.

7. What is ionization energy?

8. Explain why an atom with a high ionization-energy value is not likely to form a positive ion.

9. What is the period trend in the first ionization energies? Why?

10. What is the group trend in the first ionization energies? Why?

11. State the octet rule.

12. What does the electronegativity of an element indicate?

13. What are the period and group trends in electronegativities?
