

Periodic Trends

1. Discuss the importance of Mendeleev's work. What did he do?

Put together the first Periodic table
organized elements By properties
and increasing atomic mass

2. Identify each element as a metal, metalloid, or nonmetal.

a) NM fluorine

b) metalloid germanium

c) M zinc

d) NM phosphorous

e) M lithium

e) NM carbon

3. Give two examples of elements for each category.

Group 8 He Ne
a) noble gases _____

Group 7 F Cl
b) halogens _____

Group 1 Li Na
c) alkali metals _____

Below P.T. Ce Pr
d) rare earth metals _____

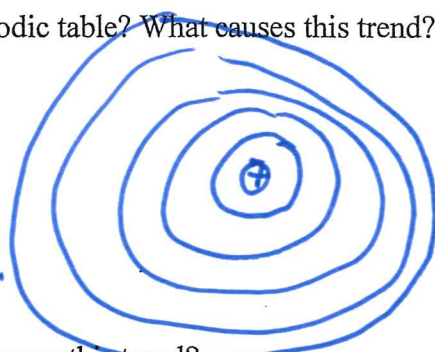
Group 2 Mg Be
3) alkaline earth metals _____

B Block Sc Ti
3) transition metals _____

4. What trend in atomic radius do you see as you go down a group on the periodic table? What causes this trend?

Size Increases!

B/c you add
Energy levels!



5. What trend in atomic radius do you see as you go across a period? What causes this trend?

Size decreases across!

Nucleus pulls harder on e's
with more protons.

6. Circle the atom in each pair that has the largest atomic radius.

- a) Al or B b) Na or Al c) Br or Cl d) S or O e) C or F f) Mg or Ca

7. Which elements (metals, nonmetals or metalloids) tend to become Cations? How?

\oplus = cations Metals give away e^- s
so more protons \oplus
than electrons \ominus .

8. Which elements (metals, nonmetals or metalloids) tend to become Anions? How?

\ominus = anions Nonmetals take e^- s!
so more e^- than
protons \oplus .

9. Circle the atom in each pair that that is more reactive than the other.

- a) O or Se b) Na or K c) Li or Be d) Ca or Ba e) P or Ar f) Li or K
g) He or Rn h) S or Cl i) Cl or I j) Ca or K k) Ba or CS l) Se or Br
- Neither \uparrow Noble gases
Noble gas \downarrow

10. What are valence electrons? What is their use in an atom?

e^- s in outermost or highest energy level
USED in Bonding //

11. How many valence electrons do the following atoms have?

- a) Ca 2 e^- b) Li 1 e^- c) Cl 7 e^- d) S 6 e^- e) Ba 2 e^-
f) Br 7 e^- g) As 5 e^- h) O 6 e^- i) Sr 2 e^- j) Ga 3 e^-