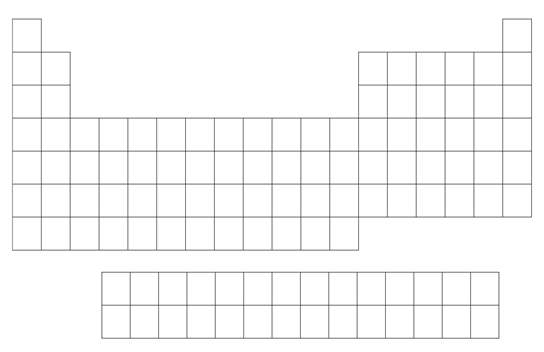
NAME: **HONORS CHEMISTRY**

SECTION: Getting to Know the Periodic Table



1. Number the groups 1-18
2. Number the periods 1-7
3. Draw a heavy black “staircase” line between the metals and non-metals.
4. What elements are typically found as gases? Write the symbol of each element found as a gas in RED.
5. What elements are typically found as liquids? Write the symbol of each element found as a liquid in BLUE.
6. Label the lanthanides and actinides at the bottom of the chart.
7. Label the following groups: alkali metals, alkaline earth metals, transition metals, halogens, noble gases. (Refer to your notes as needed)
8. Use the following key to color the periodic table.

Halogens: blue

Noble gases: yellow

Alkali metals: purple

Transition Metals: green

Lanthanides: orange

Actinides: grey

1. Complete the following table

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Properties of Metals | Properties of Nonmetals |
|  |  |

True or False:

\_\_\_10. Properties of the elements are periodic functions of their atomic numbers.

\_\_\_11. There are more nonmetallic elements than metallic elements.

\_\_\_12. Metallic properties of the elements increase from left to right across a period.

\_\_\_13. Calcium is a member of the alkaline earth group.

\_\_\_14. Iron belongs to the alkali metal group.

\_\_\_15. Bromine is a halogen.

\_\_\_16. Neon is a noble gas.

\_\_\_17. Aluminum is found in group 13.

\_\_\_18. A chemical family consists of one of the horizontal rows on the periodic table.

\_\_\_19. Elements within a family will show some similarities in their chemical properties.

\_\_\_20. Compounds containing transition metals are typically intensely colored.

**B. Classify each of the following elements as :**

a) Metals

b) Nonmetals

c) Metalloids

\_\_\_21. Potassium \_\_\_26. Molybdenum

\_\_\_22. Sulfur \_\_\_27. Germanium

\_\_\_23. Antimony \_\_\_28. Vanadium

\_\_\_24. Iodine \_\_\_29. Cesium

\_\_\_25. Tungsten \_\_\_30. Krypton