

**Directed Reading for
Content Mastery**

Section 3 • The Periodic Table

**CHAPTER
16.3
REVIEW**

Periodic Table of the Elements

Key

| | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| 6 | ← Atomic number |
| C | ← Element's symbol |
| Carbon | ← Element's name |
| 12.011 | ← Atomic mass |

| | | | | | | | |
|------------|------------|----------------------|----------------|-----------|------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1 | H | Hydrogen | 1.008 | 2 | He | Helium | 4.003 |
| 3 | Li | Lithium | 6.941 | 4 | Be | Beryllium | 9.012 |
| 11 | Na | Sodium | 22.990 | 12 | Mg | Magnesium | 24.305 |
| 18 | K | Potassium | 39.098 | 20 | Ca | Calcium | 40.078 |
| 37 | Rb | Rubidium | 85.468 | 21 | Sc | Scandium | 44.938 |
| 55 | Cs | Ceasium | 132.905 | 22 | Ti | Titanium | 47.867 |
| 57 | Fr | Francium | (223) | 23 | V | Vanadium | 50.942 |
| 58 | Ba | Boron | (256) | 24 | Cr | Chromium | 51.988 |
| 88 | Ra | Radium | (226) | 25 | Mn | Manganese | 54.938 |
| 89 | Ac | Actinium | (227) | 26 | Fe | Iron | 55.847 |
| 104 | Rf | Rutherfordium | (261) | 27 | Co | Cobalt | 58.933 |
| 105 | Db | Dubnium | (262) | 28 | Ni | Nickel | 58.693 |
| 106 | Sg | Singaporeium | (263) | 29 | Cu | Copper | 63.548 |
| 107 | Bh | Bohrium | (264) | 30 | Zn | Zinc | 65.450 |
| 108 | Ha | Hassium | (265) | 31 | Ga | Gallium | 69.723 |
| 109 | Mt | Moscovium | (266) | 32 | Ge | Germanium | 72.61 |
| 110 | Ds | Darmstadtium | (267) | 33 | As | Arsenic | 74.922 |
| 111 | Rg | Rutherfordium | (268) | 34 | Se | Selenium | 78.95 |
| 112 | Cn | Curium | (269) | 35 | Br | Bromine | 79.904 |
| 113 | Uut | Ununtrium | (270) | 36 | Kr | Krypton | 83.80 |
| 114 | Uug | Ununquadium | (271) | 37 | Ar | Argon | 39.95 |
| 115 | Uup | Ununpentium | (272) | 38 | Xe | Xenon | 131.330 |
| 116 | Uuh | Ununhexium | (273) | 39 | Uuo | Ununoctium | (274) |

Rare-Earth Elements

Lanthanide Series

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|---------------------|----------------|------------|-----------|---------------------|----------------|------------|-----------|--------------------|----------------|
| 55 | Ce | Cerium | 104.115 | 58 | Pr | Praseodymium | 140.908 | 60 | Nd | Neodymium | 144.24 |
| 80 | Th | Thorium | 228.088 | 81 | Pa | Protactinium | 231.088 | 82 | U | Uranium | 238.029 |
| 81 | Pa | Protactinium | 231.088 | 82 | U | Uranium | 238.029 | 93 | Np | Neptunium | (237) |
| 83 | U | Uranium | 238.029 | 94 | Pu | Plutonium | (244) | 95 | Am | Americium | (243) |
| 84 | Gd | Gadolinium | 157.25 | 96 | Cm | Curium | (247) | 97 | Bk | Berkelium | (249) |
| 85 | Tb | Terbium | 158.25 | 98 | Dy | Dysprosium | 162.20 | 99 | Cf | Californium | (251) |
| 86 | Ho | Holmium | 164.920 | 100 | Es | Einsteinium | (250) | 101 | Fm | Fermium | (257) |
| 87 | Tm | Thulium | 168.934 | 102 | Md | Mendelevium | (256) | 103 | No | Nobelium | (258) |
| 88 | Yb | Ytterbium | 179.04 | 104 | Lr | Lawrencium | (252) | 105 | Lu | Lutetium | 174.937 |

Directions: Use the periodic table above to answer the following questions.

- List two types of information that are given in each box of this periodic table.
 a. _____
 b. _____
- In this table, where are the metals located? _____
- Where are the nonmetals located? _____
- What are the elements in Groups 3 through 12 called? _____
- What are the elements called that are next to the stairstep-shaped line on the right side of the table? _____
- What do we call the letter or letters that represents an element?

- How many elements are included in the modern periodic table? _____
- What name is given to the elements in Group 18? _____



Reinforcement

The Periodic Table

Directions: You will need a scientist's patience to find the names of the 70 elements hidden in the grid. The lanthanides and the actinides have been excluded. The same letters may appear in more than one element name. Draw a line through the letters that correctly spell the name of an element.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | Y | M | R | | | | | |
| R | N | U | E | | | | | |
| G | N | T | N | | | | | |
| O | O | S | I | | | | | |
| N | C | A | D | M | I | U | M | N |
| A | I | N | O | E | O | B | O | C |
| I | L | O | I | J | E | N | L | H |
| M | I | D | N | Z | E | L | Y | O |
| W | S | A | Y | X | M | D | B | Z |
| L | C | R | N | U | R | B | D | D |
| E | J | K | I | O | R | L | E | M |
| K | N | D | G | A | R | T | N | R |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | S | S | M | | | | | | | | | | |
| B | L | U | E | | | | | | | | | | |
| E | I | R | G | | | | | | | | | | |
| T | T | O | S | | | | | | | | | | |
| D | E | F | L | U | O | R | I | N | E | H | L | H | U |
| G | H | P | B | R | O | M | I | N | E | D | A | P | L |
| K | L | M | U | I | N | E | H | T | U | R | C | S | P |
| P | M | Q | R | T | S | C | M | U | V | H | E | O | H |
| Y | D | U | R | X | E | U | A | S | L | B | L | H | U |
| P | E | N | I | T | I | F | G | O | H | O | I | P | R |
| O | E | N | O | D | V | P | R | D | N | L | Q | T | H |
| T | H | H | N | I | A | I | S | I | I | A | A | H | E |

Directions: Complete the following paragraphs about the periodic table by filling each blank with the correct term.

In the modern periodic table, elements are listed by increasing 1. _____ . Each box represents an 2. _____. A box contains the name, atomic number,

3. _____ and 4. _____ for the element.

Vertical columns in the table are called 5. _____. Most elements in a column have the same number of 6. _____ in the outer energy level and tend to have similar 7. _____ .

Horizontal rows in the table are called 8. _____. The elements on the left side of the table are 9. _____. Groups 3–12 contain metals known as 10. _____. Elements on the right side are 11. _____ .

**SECTION
1**
Reinforcement**Metals**

Directions: Complete the table below by writing the name of each of the following metals under the correct heading. Use the periodic table in your textbook if you need help.

barium

sodium

iron

magnesium

francium

strontium

cadmium

zinc

nickel

mercury

gold

cobalt

calcium

radium

silver

chromium

potassium

lithium

copper

cesium

| 1. Alkali metals | 2. Alkaline earth metals | 3. Transition elements |
|------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

Directions: For each of the following, write the letter of the term or phrase that best completes the sentence.

4. The transition elements are in Groups _____.
 a. 1–12 b. 3–13 c. 3–12 d. 3–5
5. The most highly reactive of all metals are the _____.
 a. coinage metals c. iron triad
 b. alkaline earth metals d. alkali metals
6. The alkali metals make up _____ of the periodic table.
 a. Group 1 b. Group 2 c. Group 16 d. Group 18
7. The elements that make up the iron triad are
 a. radioactive c. alkali metals
 b. transition d. alkaline earth metals
8. The inner transition metals include the _____.
 a. alkali metals and halogens c. lanthanides and actinides
 b. carbon group and noble gasses d. alkaline earth metals only
9. The alkaline earth metals make up _____ of the periodic table.
 a. Group 1 b. Group 2 c. Group 17 d. Group 18



Classifying Elements

Use this worksheet to study Lesson 17.1. Cover the answers on the right. Read each statement or question and write your answer in the space provided. Then uncover the correct answers to see if they match your answers. If any of your answers are incorrect, reread the part of the lesson covered by that question.

1. Mendeleev placed the elements into columns according to what two properties?

2. What did Mendeleev think would go in some of the blank spaces he left in his periodic table?

3. The modern periodic table is organized by increasing

Use the periodic table on pages 404–405 in your textbook to answer the following questions.

4. An element found in Group 2 would be a _____ at room temperature and pressure.

a. solid b. liquid c. gas

5. The heaviest elements in a group are located toward the _____ of the column.

a. top b. bottom

6. Metals that are shiny and silvery would most likely be found in _____.

a. Group 1 c. Group 16
b. Group 17 d. Group 18

7. Elements that do not normally react with other elements are found in _____.

a. Group 1 c. Group 2
b. Group 17 d. Group 18

8. Most nonmetallic elements are found on the _____ side of the table.

a. upper right b. lower left

Classifying Elements

1. Use each of these words once to complete statements a-d.

metalloid nonmetal noble gas metal

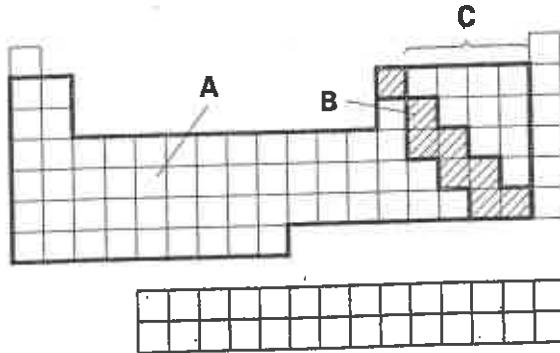
a. An element that is shiny and conducts electricity well is most likely a _____.

b. A _____ generally does not combine with other elements.

c. An element that has little or no luster, is a poor conductor of electricity, and is brittle would most likely be a _____.

d. An element that has properties of both metals and nonmetals is called a _____.

2. Using the periodic table in your book, give the atomic number and chemical symbol for each of these elements: oxygen, potassium, and uranium.



3. a. In the periodic table diagram above, the elements on the left side, labeled A, are _____.
- b. The elements on the right side, labeled C, are _____.
- c. The shaded elements labeled B have properties of both metals and nonmetals. These elements are known as _____.



Using the Periodic Table

In the Periodic Table, the elements are arranged according to similarities in their properties. Refer to the Periodic Table on pages 386–387 in your text to answer the following questions.

1. Where on the Periodic Table are the metals found?

2. What are some properties of metals?

3. Where on the Periodic Table are the nonmetals found?

4. What are some properties of nonmetals?

5. Where on the Periodic Table are the metalloids found?

6. What are some properties of metalloids?

7. Complete the following table.

| Atomic # | Symbol | Name | Type (metal, nonmetal, metalloid, noble gas) |
|----------|--------|----------|--|
| 11 | | | |
| | Cl | | |
| | | Chromium | |
| 33 | | | |
| | Xe | | |
| 78 | | | |