Reviewing the Periodic Table

The Periodic Table organizes information about elements and their properties. Each box on the Periodic Table represents one element. The number at the top of the box is the atomic number. The number at the bottom of the box is the atomic mass. The first letter of the chemical symbol for each element is a capital letter. If there is a second letter it will always be in lower case. Elements are classified as metals, metalloids and nonmetals. On the left side of the Periodic Table we find the metals. On the right side of the Periodic Table we find the nonmetals. The elements along the zigzag line are called metalloids. The vertical columns on the Periodic Table are called groups or families. The horizontal rows on the Periodic Table are called periods.

Use the large square with Si in it to label the following boxes from the periodic table.



What's on the table?

Materials: Copy of the Periodic Table, colored pencils **Directions:** Find the information below on your Periodic Table.

- 1. How many groups are on the periodic table?
- 2. How many periods are on the periodic table?
- 4. Find the zigzag line that starts in the group 13. Outline them purple.
- 5. On the right side of the zigzag line are the nonmetals. Outline them yellow.
- 6. Metals are located on the left side of the periodic table. The only element on the left side of the periodic table that is **NOT** a metal is hydrogen. Outline hydrogen in yellow.
- 7. The rest of the elements are metals. Outline them in green.
- 8. What is element found in group 1 and period 4?_____
- 9. In what group will you find copper?
- 10. In what period will you find silver?
- 11. What element has the symbol He?
- 12. What element has the symbol Cl?
- 13. What element has the symbol C?
- 14. How is chlorine classified?
- 15. How is silicon classified?
- 16. How is calcium classified?

	Group 1	Group 2 ⁴²
	Alkali Metals	Alkaline Earth Metals
Family match We have learned the Periodic Table organizes elements based on similar properties. Elements in the same period are arranged in order of increasing atomic number. Elements in the same group or family have similar physical and chemical properties.		
Materials: Color set of elements 1 per 2 students What To Do: 1. Put away your Periodic Table.		
2. The cards you have been given belong in family/group 1 and 2.		
3. Using their physical properties classify them into two families. Some may not match the others exactly. DO		
NOT USE YOUR PERIODIC TABLE until told to do so.		
4. Group 1, called the alkali metals, are all shiny, soft and slivery. Group 2, called alkaline earth metals are shiny, solid and slivery white		
5. When you think you have the groups separated correctly,		
boxes on the next page.		
6. Be sure to place the numbers in descending order.		
7. Now take out your Periodic Table and change any answers you got wrong.		
Questions:		
1. Which elements are missing from Group 1?		
2. Why do you think they are missing?		
3. Did all the elements in Group 2 fit the pattern?		
4. Which one(s) didn't fit?		

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3. In the periodic table above use a blue colored pencil to color in an entire group.

4. In the periodic table above use a yellow colored pencil to color in an entire period.

5. Why are groups sometimes referred to as families?

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Name _____

EXIT TICKET

Periodic Table How should these element symbols be written?

1. RA _____

2. ag _____



3. In the periodic table above use a green colored pencil to color in an entire group.

4. In the periodic table above use a pink colored pencil to color in an entire period.

5. Why are groups sometimes referred to as families?

