$\qquad$

Na
BO B

## Getting To Know the Periodic Table

1. In the empty center box, make a Key for each element box show where you can find the following information

- Element Symbol
- The name of the element
- Atomic Number
- Atomic Weight

2. Draw a heavy lack line between the metals and nonmetals
3. Write the name of each of the following groups above the number and color code them:

| Group | Name | Color |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| Group 1 | alkali metals | purple |
| Group 2 | alkaline earth metal | red |
| Group 3-12 | (collectively) transition metals | green |
| Group 16* | chalcogens | brown |
| Group 17 | halogens | Blue |
| Group 18 | Noble gases | yellow |
|  | Metaloids | Pink |
|  | Lanthanides | orange |
|  | Actinides | light blue |


4. Outline the symbol's box in dark green if it is RADIOACTIVE in its most common form
5. Complete the following paragraph using the words in the box on the right.

As you go across a row from left to right, the $\qquad$ of the element increases. The atomic number is the same as the number of protons in the nucleus of an atom. As well, elements that have similar $\qquad$ are placed in the same $\qquad$ . For example, copper, silver, and $\qquad$ all have similar properties and are all placed in column eleven of the periodic table. Elements on the left side of the table tend to have properties of $\qquad$ _ and elements on the right side of the table tend to have properties of $\qquad$ Elements in column 18, the last column on the left, are $\qquad$ gases, which are gases that generally do not react with other elements.
6. Write the element symbol for the following atomic numbers to complete the riddle.

- My science teacher Mrs. Seleski frustrates me because... 16, 2, 92, 34, 16, 16, 18, 20, 62, 8, 9, 52, 7
- 

7. Come up with your own Period symbol word or phrase: $\qquad$

Word Box:

- Gold
- Properties
- Group
- Noble
- Metals
- Atomic number
- Nonmetals



