Name _____ Date _____

Period _____

Periodic Table –Fill In

Directions: Use the word bank below to fill in the blanks in the passage that follows.

Actinide series	Group	Nonmetal
Alkali metal	Halogen	Period
Alkaline earth metal	Lanthanide series	Periodic law
Atomic mass	Metal	Periodic table
Atomic number	Metalloid	Transition element
Family	Noble gas	

Dmitri Mendeleev developed a chart-like arrangement of the elements called the _____. He arranged the elements in order of increasing _____, but what he discovered were many gaps. The chart was not that organized and easy to use. The arrangement used today differs from that of Mendeleev in that Henry Mosely arranged the elements in order of increasing _____. He called this the _____ of the elements. Each horizontal row of elements is called a(n) _____. Each vertical column is called a(n) _____, or because of the resemblance between elements in the same column, a(n) _____.

In rows 4 through 7, there is a wide central section containing elements, each of which is called a(n) _____. Rows 6 and 7 also contain two other sets of elements that are listed below the main chart. These are called the _____ and the _____ respectively. In Group 13 between boron and aluminum, there is a "staircase." All elements to the left of that staircase are _____, and all elements to the right of that staircase are _____. All of the elements touching the staircase (except Al) have some but not all of the properties of metals, and are called _____.

Each of the elements in Group 1 is called a(n) _____

Each of the elements in Group 2 is called a(n) _____

Each of the elements in Group 17 is called a(n) _____

Each of the elements in Group 18 is called a(n) _____