

PERIODIC TABLE



DIGITAL



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PERIODIC TABLE

The periodic table is a chart or table that shows the elements known to man. Dmitri Mendeleev was the Russian chemist who began organizing the table in 1869. When Mendeleev crafted the periodic table, he left space for yet-to-be-discovered elements. Gallium, germanium, and scandium were added to the grid much later.

An atom is the smallest unit of matter. Within each atom is a nucleus with protons and electrons. Elements are a way of categorizing atoms by their properties. Elements have a single type of atom, and they are pure substances. Some familiar elements include carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, and nitrogen. Other materials you may have heard of before are gold, silver, lead, and copper. Each of these elements is grouped and classified on the periodic table. 24 of the 118 known elements have occurred in a lab or nuclear event. The other 94 elements are found in nature.

Mendeleev began categorizing elements in groups, similar to a deck of cards. Each element was written on its own card and then sorted like suits (spades, clubs, diamonds, hearts) in solitaire. He sorted everything by increasing atomic weight. Today, the periodic table is sorted by increasing atomic number.

To read the periodic table, follow the grid from left to right and from top to bottom. It's called periodic because the elements are sorted into groups, periods, blocks and categories. By grouping things this way, all elements with similar properties remain in the same area. Elements are arranged by:

- atomic number
- electron configuration (distribution of electrons in orbitals)
- ionization energy (energy required to move atoms to a positive ion)
- electronegativity (strength of atoms to attract a pair of electrons)
- electron affinity (strength in gaining an electron)
- metallic character

There are eight periods (rows) on the periodic table. They are labeled and numbered 1 through 8. There are also 18 groups (columns) on the chart: lithium, beryllium, scandium, titanium, vanadium, chromium, manganese, iron, cobalt, nickel, copper, zinc, boron, carbon, nitrogen, oxygen, fluorine, and helium group. Groups are categorized by alkali metals, alkali non-metals, transition metals, non-metals, gases, and more. There are four blocks called s-block, f-block, d-block and

What is the abbreviation for hydrogen? *

Hy

Hd

H

Hn

What year did the periodic table begin? *

1869

1922

1888

None of the above

What are semimetals also called? *

Halogens

Semi-Ferrous

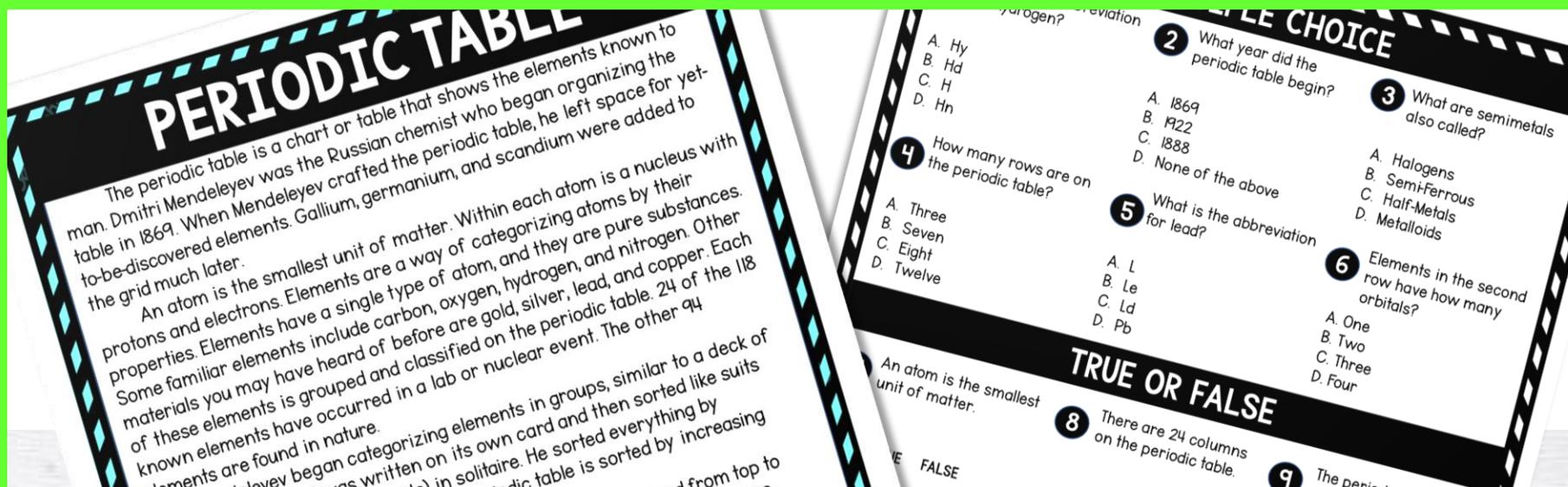
Half-Metals

Metalloids

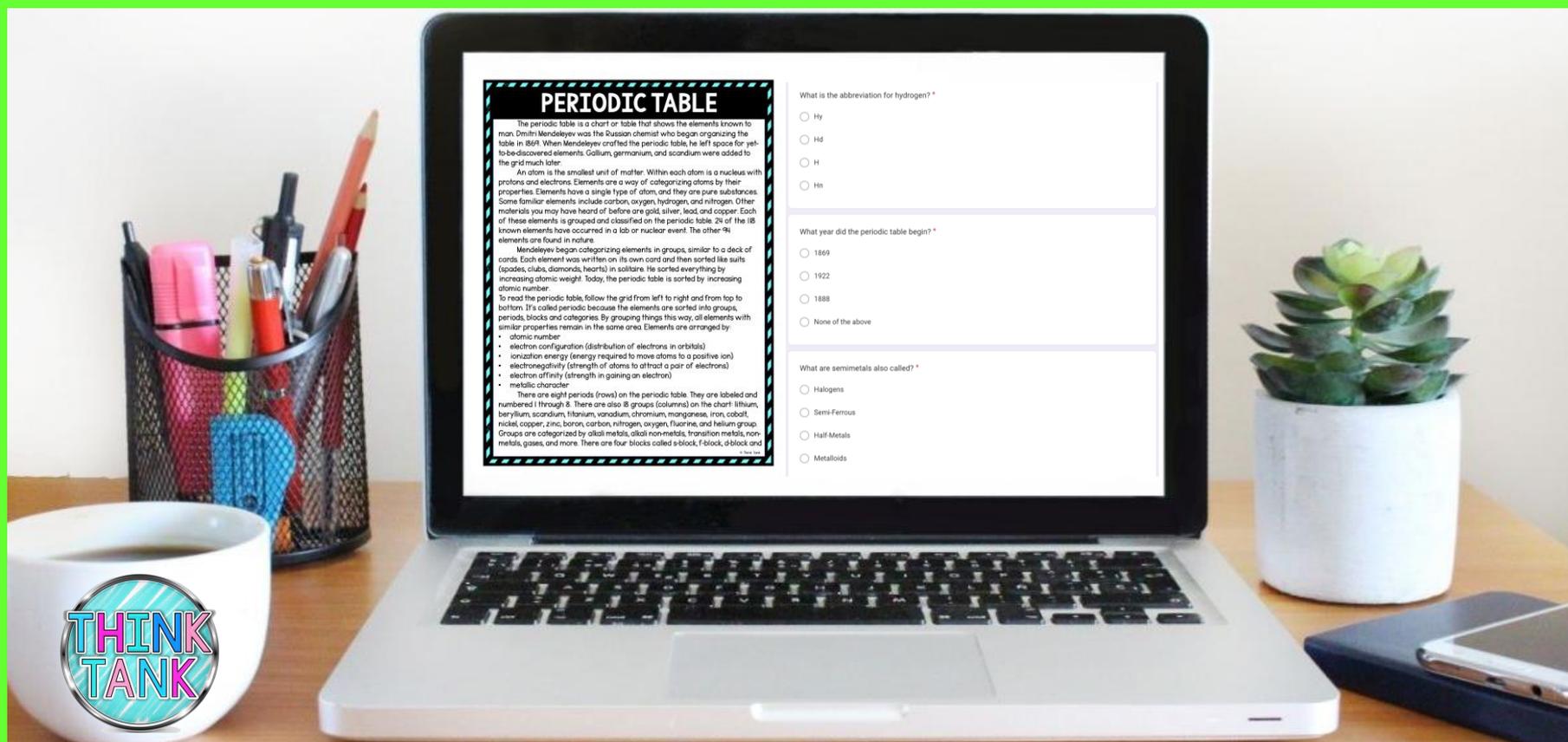


READING PASSAGE

15 QUESTIONS



DIGITAL OR PRINT



INCLUDED

- ✓ READING PASSAGE
- ✓ TEACHER DIRECTIONS
 - ✓ ANSWER KEY
 - ✓ 15 QUESTIONS
 - ✓ SELF-GRADING
- ✓ PRINTABLE VERSION
- ✓ DIGITAL VERSION



QUESTION TYPES

-  **MULTIPLE CHOICE (6)**
-  **TRUE OR FALSE (9)**
-  **EDITABLE QUESTIONS
(FOR DIGITAL VERSION)**

True

False



STUDENTS NEED

✓ ACCESS TO GOOGLE CLASSROOM™
(IF USING THE DIGITAL FORMAT)

✓ GOOGLE™ ACCOUNTS

✓ KNOW HOW TO ZOOM IN AND ZOOM OUT TO
ENLARGE OR SHRINK THE SCREEN

True

False



BENEFITS

-  SELF-GRADING
-  IMMEDIATE STUDENT FEEDBACK
-  PAPERLESS
-  NO PREP
-  SAVES YOU TIME
-  COMPREHENSION PRACTICE



OPTIONS



FRONT-LOADING



GROUP STATIONS



SUB PLANS



UNIT REVIEW



ENRICHMENT ACTIVITY



DIGITAL



PRINTABLE

