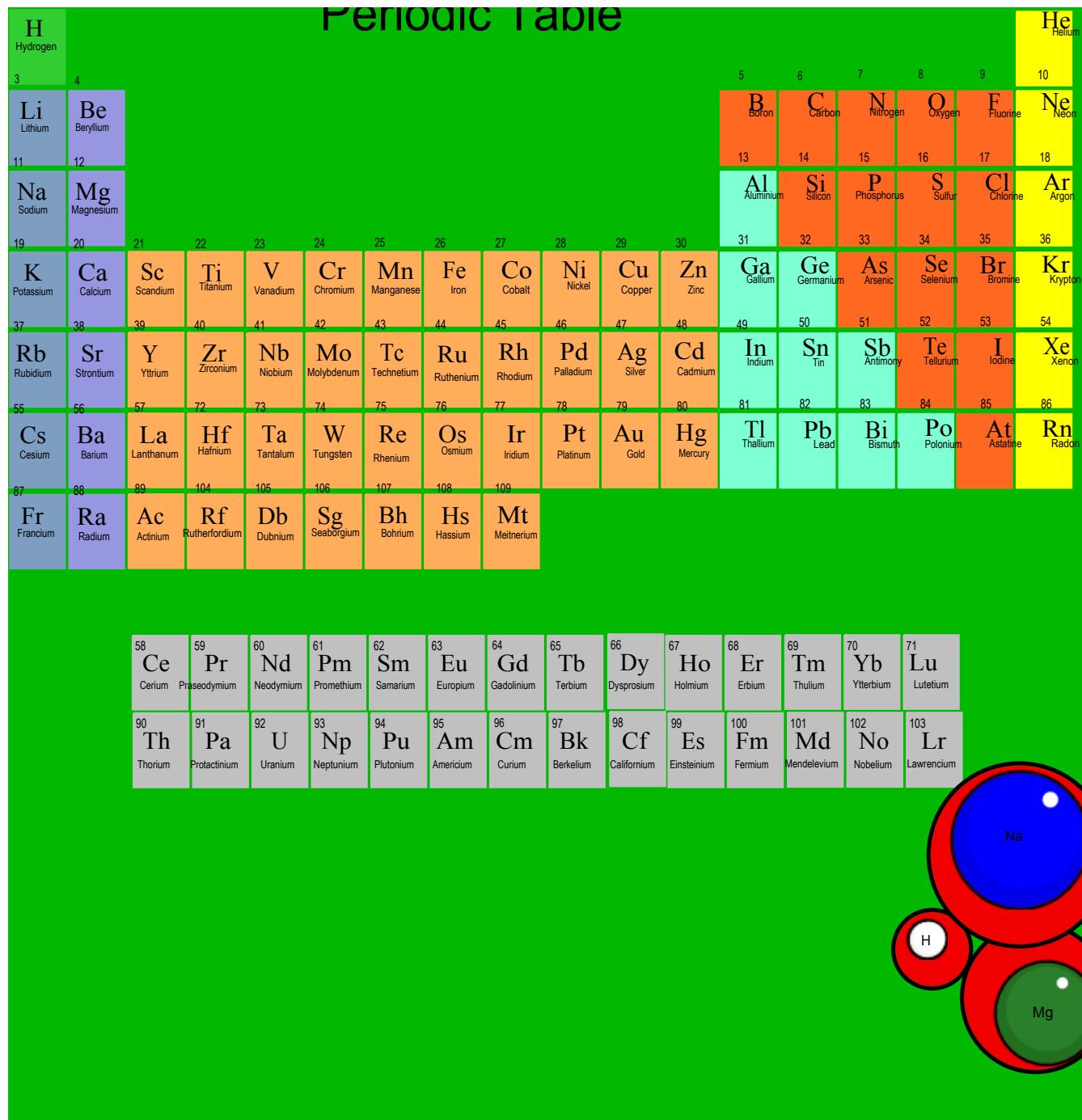


Periodic Table Orientation

- 1) Become familiar with the different regions of the periodic table/types of elements
- 2) Become familiar with the information available in each element box of the periodic table

Lesson objectives

Teachers' notes



Skill Development

Notes

Click on the number button to reveal the notes.

Edit Reset ?

1 Atoms are arranged on the periodic table by their atomic number.

2 Each element or atom is listed on the table by two things their atomic number and their symbol that is a

3 An element's properties can be predicted from its location in the periodic table. It is determined by the

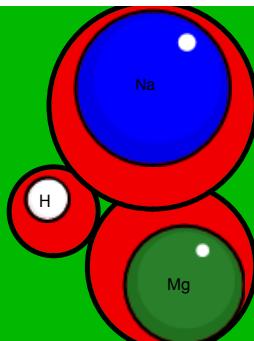
4

5

Next

Notes

Click on the number button to reveal the notes.



Edit

Reset



1

groups/families= the elements in a column

2

There are 18 groups or families in the periodic table.

3

Typically each group is given a family name based on the 1st element in that column.

4

periods= the elements in a horizontal row

5

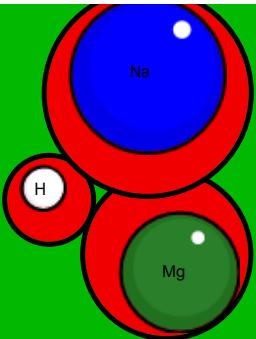
A period contains a series of different types of elements from different families.

Next



Notes

Click on the number button to reveal the notes.



Edit

Reset



1

There are 3 division of the periodic table:

2

Metal- Generally found on the left side of the table.

3

Nonmetal- Generally found on the right side of the table

4

Metalloids- These follow the zigzag line between metals and nonmetals

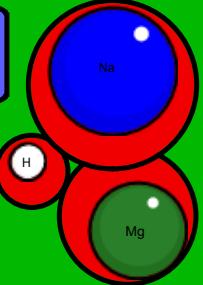
5

Next

Guided Practice

Family/Period Activity

Drag the elements into the correct family and period.



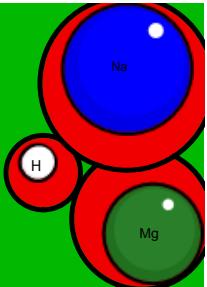
Edit Check Reset Solve ?

Family/Group	Period/Row

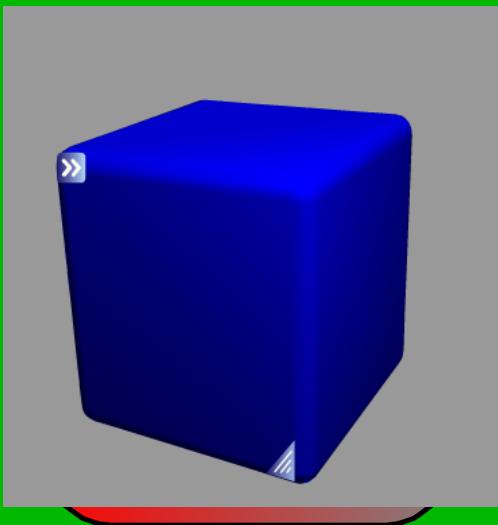
Rb	K	Pt	Au	Ir	Li		
Pb	H	Fr	Ba	Rn	W	Hg	Na

Next

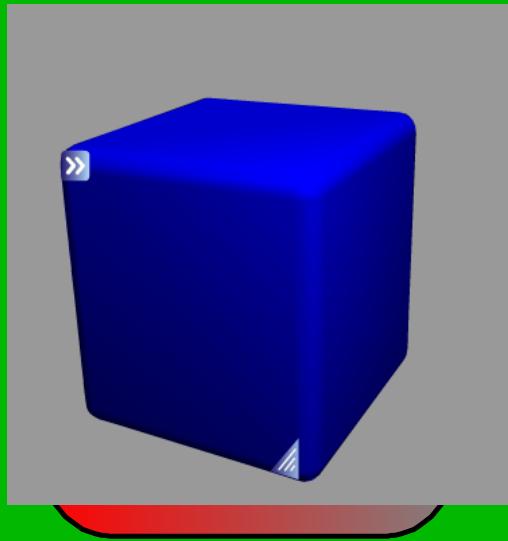
Atomic Number Activity



Click on the cube and tell the Element name based off the Atomic Number.

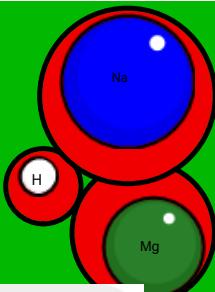


Click on the cube and tell the Atomic Number based off the Element Name.



Next

Periodic Table Activity

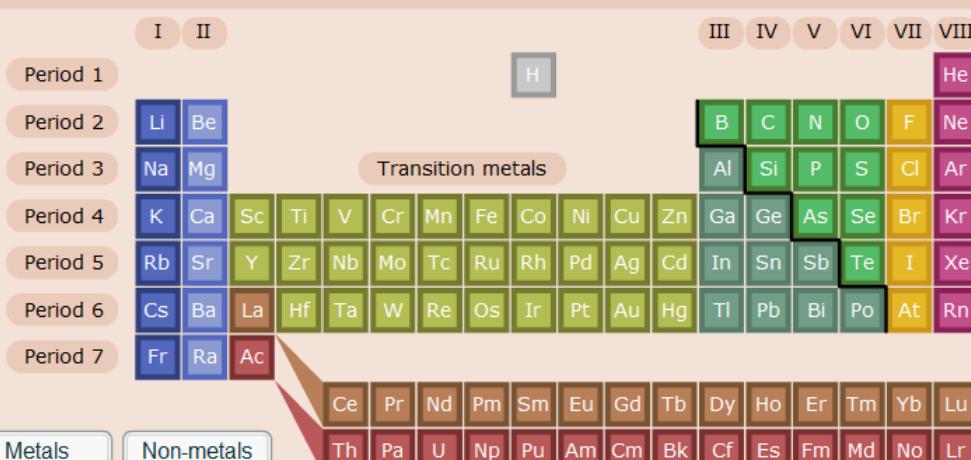


The Periodic Table represents elements in such a way as to highlight their similarities and differences.

INSTRUCTIONS

Explore the Periodic Table below by clicking on the elements. You can use the '- Select Element -' drop-down menu to quickly jump straight to an element. More information can be found out about periods (rows) and groups (columns) by clicking on the relevant button along the left-hand side or along the top of the table.

There is also a game you can play to test your knowledge.



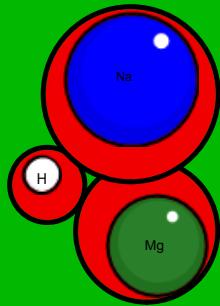
I	II			III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII									
Period 1			H						He									
Period 2	Li	Be		B	C	N	O	F	Ne									
Period 3	Na	Mg	Transition metals	Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar									
Period 4	K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr
Period 5	Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe
Period 6	Cs	Ba	La	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn
Period 7	Fr	Ra	Ac	Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu	
			Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No	Lr		

- Select Element - ▾ Instructions Find the Elements Unlock the Code

ClickScience © 3E's Multimedia

Next

Assessment



On your own sheet of paper you will make up your own questions for the following topics, please include your answer.

1. Family/group
2. Period/Row
3. Name of a family
4. Number of a family
5. Number of a period
6. Atomic Number and or name
7. Metal/Nonmetal/Metalloid

Next

Lab

Those elements on the Periodic Table like to react.

Try this experiment to see a reaction!

You will need:
aluminum foil
a copper coin
a glass full of water

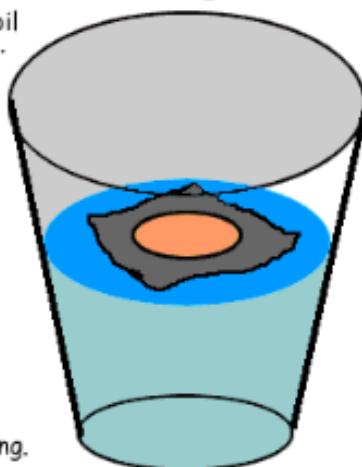
29 Cu

H₂O

13 Al

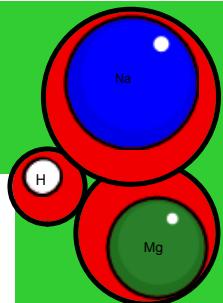


STEP 1
Place the coin on your aluminum foil
and sink it into the glass of water.

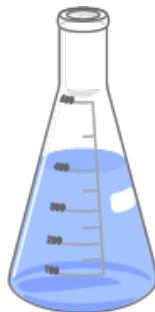


STEP 2
Let the glass stand over
night and check on it in the morning.

Did your water turn out cloudy like mine?
And was the foil bumpy near the coin?
Write in and tell me why you think this happened!



Next

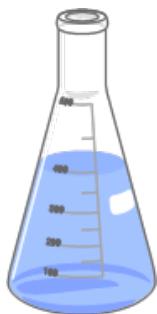


One of the most important and versatile tools you will use in chemistry is...



The Periodic Table

hydrogen 1 H 1.0079	beryllium 4 Be 9.0122																		
lithium 3 Li 6.941	magnesium 12 Mg 24.305	scandium 21 Sc 44.956	titanium 22 Ti 47.87	vandium 23 V 50.942	chromium 24 Cr 51.996	manganese 25 Mn 54.938	iron 26 Fe 55.845	cobalt 27 Co 58.933	nickel 28 Ni 58.693	copper 29 Cu 63.546	zinc 30 Zn 65.39	boron 5 B 10.811	carbon 6 C 12.011	nitrogen 7 N 14.007	oxygen 8 O 16.000	fluorine 9 F 18.998	neon 10 Ne 20.180		
sodium 11 Na 22.989	potassium 19 K 39.098	yttrium 39 Y 88.906	zirconium 40 Zr 91.244	niobium 41 Nb 92.906	molybdenum 42 Mo 95.94	tantalum 73 Ta 180.96	wolfram 74 W 183.84	rhenium 75 Re 186.9	osmium 76 Os 190.21	iridium 77 Ir 192.22	platnum 78 Pt 195.07	gold 79 Au 196.97	mercury 80 Hg 200.59	silicon 14 Si 26.982	phosphorus 15 P 30.905	sulfur 16 S 32.065	chlorine 17 Cl 35.453	argon 18 Ar 39.969	
rubidium 37 Rb 85.468	cesium 55 Cs 132.91	lutetium 71 Lu 174.97	hafnium 72 Hf 178.49	tantalum 73 Ta 180.96	niobium 74 Nb 183.84	thorium 89-102 Lr [262]	protactinium 90 Rf [261]	curium 91 Dy [262]	seaborgium 92 Sg [266]	berkelium 93 Bh [264]	ameisenbergium 94 Pu [269]	curium 95 Am [268]	gadolinium 64 Gd 140.91	europium 65 Tb 141.91	erbium 67 Dy 151.96	thulium 69 Ho 157.25	ytterbium 70 Tm 164.93	ytterbium 71 Er 167.26	
strontium 38 Sr 87.62	barium 56 Ba 137.33	lanthanum 57 La 138.91	cerium 58 Ce 140.12	praseodymium 59 Pr 140.91	neodymium 60 Nd 144.24	promethium 61 Pm 144.9	neptunium 62 Sm 150.36	samarium 63 Eu 151.96	europium 64 Gd 156.93	gadolinium 65 Tb 162.50	dysprosium 66 Dy 164.93	holmium 67 Ho 164.93	erbium 68 Er 167.26	thulium 69 Tm 168.93	ytterbium 70 Yb 173.04	ytterbium 71 Er 176.93			
*	*	lanthanide series	actinium 89 Ac [227]	thorium 90 Th [232.04]	protactinium 91 Pa [231.04]	curium 92 U [238.03]	neptunium 93 Np [237]	plutonium 94 Pu [244]	americium 95 Am [243]	curium 96 Cm [247]	berkelium 97 Bk [247]	curium 98 Cf [251]	berkelium 99 Es [252]	californium 100 Fm [257]	californium 101 Md [258]	meitnerium 102 No [259]	nobelium 103 Rn [223]		
** actinide series																			



Individual Elements



Each box contains information about an individual element:

Element Symbol



Atomic Mass

lithium
3
Li
6.941

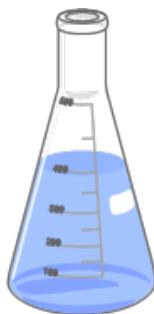
Element Name

Atomic Number



Click on the labels with this symbol for more information





Let's check your understanding... grab a periodic table!



How many protons does an atom of nitrogen have?

7

11

14

What is the element symbol for sodium?

S

Na

Sd

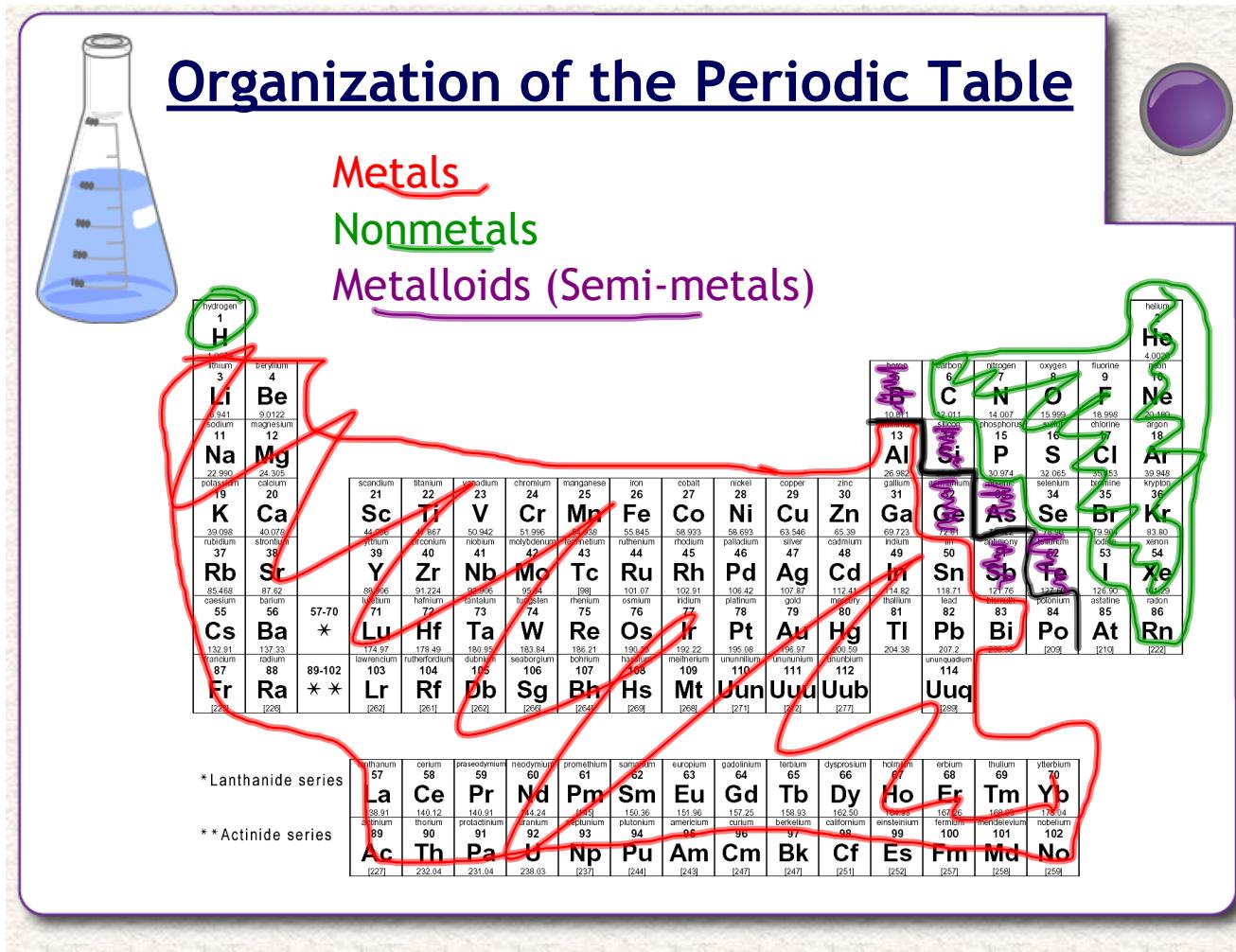
CHALLENGE:

How many neutrons does an average atom of Be have?

4

5

9



Organization of the Periodic Table

The 3 large categories (metal, nonmetal, metalloid) can be broken down into smaller subcategories...

Alkali Metals

Alkaline Earth Metals

Transition Metals

Halogens

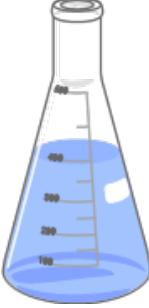
Noble Gases

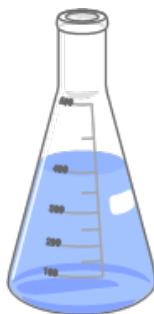
Time to classify!

Metal	Nonmetal	Metalloid
Br	P	He
K	U	Si
		Ca
		B

Buttons at the top:

- Edit
- Check
- Reset
- Solve
- ?





Let's check your understanding... grab a periodic table!



Barium is a(n):

nonmetal

metalloid

metal

Which of these is a transition metal?

Cu

S

Rn

CHALLENGE:

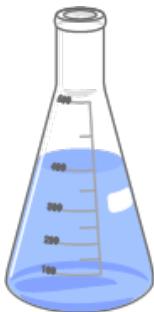
Halogens are all examples of:

metals

nonmetals

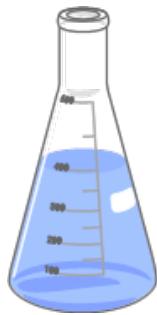
metalloids

All done!

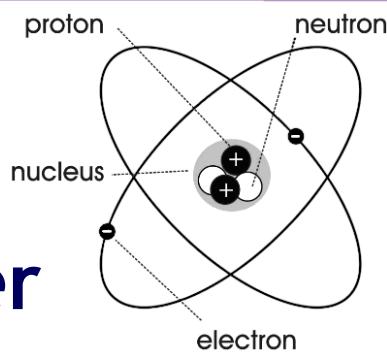


**GOOD
JOB!**



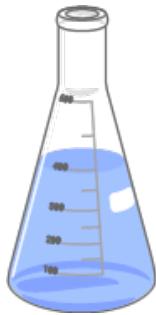


Atomic Number

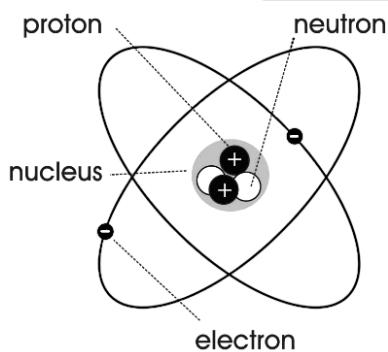


Back

- *This represents the number of protons each atom of this element contains*
- *This defines the element*
 - Anything else about an atom can be changed without making it a different element (electrons, mass, neutrons...)



Atomic Mass



Back

- This represents the average atomic mass of the element
- It is equal to the number of protons + the number of neutrons

Pull

Why is it not a whole number?

Each element has different isotopes (versions) that naturally exist. These have different numbers of neutrons & therefore different masses. For example, most carbon atoms have a mass of 12 (6 protons + 6 neutrons). But there is a small percentage that have a mass of 14 (6 protons + 8 neutrons). The average atomic mass for carbon is 12.01, because it is the weighted average of LOTS of C-12 atoms and a few C-14 atoms.

Attachments

Identify It.docx

Periodic Table KWL.docx