## Lab - Color - Coding the Periodic Table

(See pp. 123 - 126, 392 - 393, inside cover of text and large charts on the wall.) You may change the color key if you wish, just make sure you put the color next to the number.

- 1. Color the lower right of all 11 gas elements red.
- 2. Color the lower right of both liquid elements dark green.
- 3. Color the transition metals a bright blue.
- 4. Color the inner transition metals a blue-green.
- 5. Color the lower right of the metalloids orange.
- 6. Color the upper left of each block of the Noble gases purple.
- 7. Color the upper left of each block of the Halogens yellow-green.
- 8. Color the upper left of the remaining non-metals light blue.
- 9. Color the upper left of each block of the Alkali Metals light brown.
- 10. Color the upper left of each block of the Alkaline Earth Metals yellow.
- 11. Color the upper left of each block of the post-transition (other) metals gray.

Summary Questions – See Chapter 5, pp. 123 – 126
1. Which Alkali Metal is radioactive?
2. Which Halogen is a liquid at room temperature?
3. Which transition metal is a liquid at room temperature?
4. What is the lightest element which is man-made and radioactive?
5. What is the name of the two series of elements in the inner transition
metals? Series and Series
6. Which series of elements is mostly man-made?
7. How is Promethium different from the other Lanthanides?
8. Which element in Group 1A is <b>not</b> considered an Alkali Metal?
9. Which element is the only non-metal in Group 4A?
(Hint: It's the lightest solid non-metal)
10. Name the 3 gases which are neither noble gases nor halogens.
11. Name the only radioactive gas:
12. Name the element in Period 3, Group 7A:
13. The Russian chemist who devised the first Periodic Table in 1869 was
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14. The elements on the modern periodic table are arranged according to
atomic
15. How many elements are in period 1? Period 2?
Period 4? Period 6?
16 Which elements are the representative elements?