Unit 3 Periodic Table

1. Alkali Metals-found in group 1 of the periodic table (formerly known as group IA), are very reactive metals that do not occur freely in nature.

 

Sodium is an alkali metal.

1. Alkaline Earth Metals-The alkaline earth metals are a group of chemical elements in the periodic table with very similar properties: they are all shiny, silvery-white, somewhat reactive metals at standard temperature and pressure
	1. 
	2. Alkaline Earth Metals are not as reactive as Alkali Metals.
2. Halogens-The halogens are five non-metallic elements found in group 17 of the periodic table. The term "halogen" means "salt-former"
	1. 
	2. Halogens are used in light bulb
3. Inner Transition Elements-An inner transition metal is one of a group of chemical elements on the periodic table. They are normally below all of the other elements
	1. 
	2. Many Inner transition elements are radioactive.
4. Lanthanide Series-The lanthanide or lanthanoid series comprises the fifteen metallic chemical elements with atomic numbers 57 through 71
	1. 
	2. The lanthanoid series contains rare earth elements.
5. Actinide Series-The actinide or actinoid series encompasses the 15 metallic chemical elements with atomic numbers from 89 to 103
	1. 
	2. The Actinides are denser than the Lanthanides.
6. Noble Gas-The Noble Gases. The elements of Group VIII of the Periodic Table are gases which have closed shells and are unreactive chemically.
	1. 
	2. The noble gases are known as inert.
7. Transition Elements-The transition elements are those elements having a partially filled d or f subshell in any common oxidation state.
	1. 
	2. Transition elements are metallic.
8. Representative elements-The Metallic Elements which are found on the Left side and in the Center of the Periodic Table are Known as Representative Elements.
	1. 
	2. Representative elements are found at both end of the periodic table.
9. Chemical family-a group (also known as a family) is a vertical column in the periodic table of the chemical elements.
	1. 
	2. There are 18 chemical families on the periodic table.
10. Atomic number-The atomic number is equal to the number of protons in an atom's nucleus.
	1. 
	2. The atomic number of Lithium is 3.
11. Periodic Table-a tabular display of the chemical elements, organized on the basis of their atomic numbers, electron configurations, and recurring chemical properties.
	1. 
	2. The Periodic table currently has 118 elements.
12. Protons-a subatomic particle with the symbol p or p+ and a positive electric charge of 1 elementary charge.
	1. 
	2. Protons are found in the nucleus of an atom.
13. Neutrons-a subatomic hadron particle which has the symbol n or n0, no net electric charge and a mass slightly larger than that of a proton.
	1. 
	2. The Neutrons are found in the nucleus.
14. Electrons-a subatomic particle with a negative elementary electric charge.
	1. 
	2. Electrons are not found in the nucleus
15. Subatomic particle-are the particles smaller than an atom.
	1. 
	2. Subatomic are electrons, neutrons, and protons.
16. Nucleus-very dense region consisting of protons and neutrons at the center of an atom.
	1. 
	2. The nucleus contains almost all of the atoms mass.
17. Electron charge-is a physical property of matter that causes it to experience a force when near other electrically charged matter.
	1. 
	2. Protons are positive, electrons are negative.
18. Valence electrons-electrons found in an atoms outermost electron shell.
	1. 
	2. The number of valence electrons is equal to the group number.
19. Atomic mass- the mass of a specific isotope, most often expressed in unified atomic mass units.
	1. 
	2. Hydrogen’s atomic mass is 1.00794
20. Group- A vertical column in the periodic table of the chemical elements.
	1. 
	2. There are 18 groups in the periodic table.
21. Periods-the 7 horizontal rows in the periodic table.
	1. 
	2. Elements in the same group can have similar properties.
22. metals- classification for most elements, they have similar properties.
	1. 
	2. Almost everything is made of metals.
23. Non-metals-elements that do not have the properties of metals.
	1. 
	2. Gasses are nonmetals
24. Metalloids-elements that are found on the stair step line, have some metal properties, but not enough.
	1. 
	2. There are only 7 metalloids.
25. Chemical symbol- a 1-, 2-, or 3-letter internationally agreed code for a chemical element, usually derived from the name of the element, often in Latin.
	1. 
	2. Gold’s chemical symbol is Au.