

## Periodic Table Basics

Step 1: Complete the Periodic Table Basics Chart. Your chart will include the element's:
(a) atomic number
(b) name
(c) atomic mass
(d) number of protons, neutrons, and electrons
(e) Lewis diagram

Step 2: Shade the upper rectangle for each element. Elements in the same column should be shaded with the same colour.

Step 3: Answer the following questions.

1. What is meant by the following statement:

The atom has a complete outer shell.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
2. Do all atoms require the same number of electrons to complete their outermost shell? Explain.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
3. Which three elements on your chart have a complete outer shell? Give the name and symbol for each.
(a)
(b)
(c)
4. What do you notice about the location of the elements in question \# 3?
5. Which elements have only one electron in its outermost shell?
6. What do you notice about the location of the elements in question \# 5?
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
7. What do you notice about the number of electrons in the outermost shell as you move from left to right across a row or period in the chart?
8. What do you notice about the number of shells each element has as you move from top to bottom of a column or group on the chart?
9. Elements are organized into families according to their physical and chemical properties. Write the family names above the correct column on your chart.

Alkali metals have one valence electron
Alkaline Earth metals have 2 valence electrons.
Halogens have 7 valence electrons.
Noble Gases have 8 valence electrons.
10. Using the periodic table and your chart, predict the number of valence electrons for each element based on its location on the periodic table.

|  | Shells | Valence Electrons |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Calcium |  |  |
| Chlorine |  |  |
| Barium | 2 |  |
| Lead |  |  |
| Xenon |  |  |
| Potassium |  | 1 |

11. Make a rule for the number shells and valence electrons an atom will have using the information above?
