| 1 P = 1 $N = 0$ $H E = 1$ $Hydrogen$ 1.00 | Pe | riod ic | Table | Basics | Atomic Number Atom's Name | | $\begin{array}{c} \bullet 2 \qquad P = 2 \\ N = 2 \\ He \qquad E = 2 \\ \bullet \qquad Helium \\ \hline 4.00 \end{array}$ |
|---|--|---|--|---|--|---|---|
| © | | | | | Atomic Mass | | He |
| 3 P = 3 $N = 4$ $Li E = 3$ $Lithium$ 6.94 | 4 P = 4 $N = 5$ $Be E = 4$ $Beryllium$ 9.01 | 5 P = 5 $N = 6$ $B E = 5$ Boron 10.81 | 6 P = 6 $N = 6$ $C E = 6$ Carbon 12.01 | 7 P = 7 $N = 7$ $N E = 7$ $Nitrogen$ 14.00 | 8 P = 8 $N = 8$ $O E = 8$ $Oxygen$ 16.00 | 9 P = 9 $N = 10$ $F E = 9$ Fluorine 19.00 | $ \begin{array}{cccc} 10 & P = 10 \\ & N = 10 \\ Ne & E = 10 \\ \hline & Neon \\ \hline 20.18 \\ \end{array} $ |
| Li | Be• | B • | ٠Ç• | ٠Ņ٠ | ÷. | • F : | :Ne: |
| $ \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$ | $12 \qquad P = 12 \\ N = 12 \\ Mg \qquad E = 12 \\ \underline{Magnesium} \\ 24.30$ | 13 P = 13 $N = 14$ $A1 E = 13$ $Aluminum$ 26.98 | 14 P = 14 $N = 14$ Si E = 14 Silicon 28.09 | $ \begin{array}{cccc} 15 & P = 15 \\ & N = 16 \\ P & E = 15 \\ \hline Phosphorus \\ \hline 30.99 \\ \end{array} $ | $ \begin{array}{ccc} 16 & P = 16 \\ & N = 16 \\ S & E = 16 \\ & Sulfur \\ \hline 32.07 \end{array} $ | $ \begin{array}{ccc} 17 & P = 17 \\ & N = 18 \\ C1 & E = 17 \\ \hline Chlorine \\ \hline 35.45 \end{array} $ | $ \begin{array}{cccc} 18 & P = 18 \\ & N = 22 \\ Ar & E = 18 \\ & Argon \\ \hline 39.95 \\ \end{array} $ |
| Na• | Mg● | Åľ• | ٠Si• | • P : | . S• | | :År: |

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:

An ion has a complete outer shell.

An ion is an atom that has gained or lost electrons in order to have a full outer shell and by doing so has become either negatively or positively charged.

- Do all atoms require the same number of electrons to complete their outermost shell? Explain.
 No The first shell only holds 2 electrons, shells 2 and 3 hold 8 electrons each so it doesn't take the same number of electrons to fill them even if elements are in the same group/family.
- 3. Which three elements on your chart have a complete outer shell? Give the name and symbol for each.

(a) Helium (He) (b) neon (Ne) (c) argon (Ar)

- 4. What do you notice about the location of the elements in question # 3?They are all in Group 8, Noble Gas family
- 5. Which elements have only one electron in its outermost shell?

H, Li, Na