## Worksheet 3.8

## The Periodic Table of the elements

## Part 1

Below are listed 36 elements with their chemical symbols and atomic weights (now referred to as relative atomic masses, $A_{\mathrm{r}}$ ).

When chemists first arranged elements in a Periodic Table, they put them in order of their atomic weight starting on the left and filling each row in turn.

1 You should try to do the same. There are 36 spaces for the 36 elements in the grid provided. Write the symbol of the element and its atomic weight in sequence into the boxes in pencil.

Aluminium Al 27
Boron B 11
Chlorine Cl 35.5
Fluorine F 19
Hydrogen H 1
Magnesium Mg 24
Nitrogen N 14
Scandium Sc 45
Sulfur S 32

Argon Ar 40
Bromine Br 80
Chromium Cr 52
Gallium Ga 70
Iron Fe 56
Manganese Mn 55
Oxygen O 16
Selenium Se 79
Titanium Ti 48

| Arsenic As 75 | Beryllium Be 9 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Calcium Ca 40 | Carbon C 12 |
| Cobalt Co 59 | Copper Cu 63.5 |
| Germanium Ge 73 | Helium He 4 |
| Krypton Kr 84 | Lithium Li 7 |
| Neon Ne 20 | Nickel Ni 59 |
| Phosphorus P 31 | Potassium K 39 |
| Silicon Si 28 | Sodium Na 23 |
| Vanadium V 51 | Zinc Zn 65 |

Now look at a modern Periodic Table. Have you made any mistakes? Correct them and go over your work in ink.

Draw in a line dividing the metals from the non-metals.

2 Consider the position of hydrogen in the table. Give one reason why it could be placed in Group I, as this table suggests, and one reason why not.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$


## Part 2

Below are the first 36 elements in the periodic table with their atomic numbers, as seen in Part 1.

| 1 |  | II |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | III | IV | V | VI | VIII / 0 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $\mathrm{H}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | VII | $\mathrm{He}$ |
|  | Li | Be |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | B | C | N | 0 | F | Ne |
| 2 | 3 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|  | Na | Mg |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | AI | Si | P | S | Cl | Ar |
| 3 | 11 | 12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
|  | K | Ca | Sc | Ti | V | Cr | Mn | Fe | Co | Ni | Cu | Zn | Ga | Ge | As | Se | Br | Kr |
| 4 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 |

1 Give the symbol for one example of each of the following:
a a metal
b a gas
c a transition element

2 Find Cl (chlorine) in the table above.
a What is the group number?
b Which period is it in?
c How many electron shells does it have?
d How many electrons are there in its outer shell?

3 Explain what is meant by 'atomic number'.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

4 a What name is given to the elements in Group VIII / 0?
b When Mendeleev was drawing up his first suggestions for the Periodic Table, the elements in Group 0 had not yet been discovered. Suggest a reason for this.

