Periodic Trends WS

1)	Where are the most active metals located?
2)	Where are the most active non-metals located?
3)	As you go from left to right across a period, does the atomic size decrease or increase. Why?
4)	As you travel down a group, the atomic size, does decreases or increases. Why?
5)	Is a negative ion is larger or smaller than its parent atom?
6)	Is a positive ion is larger or smaller than its parent atom?
7)	As you go from left to right across a period, does the first ionization energy generally decrease or increase? Why?
8)	As you go down a group, does the first ionization energy generally decrease of increase? Why?
9)	Where is the highest electronegativity found?
10)	Where is the lowest electronegativity found?
11)	Elements of Group 1A are called
12)	Elements of Group 2A are called
13)	Elements in the middle of the periodic table are called
14)	Group 7A elements are called
15)	Group 8A elements are called
16)	As you go from left to right across the periodic table, do the elements go from (metals to nonmetals) or
	(nonmetals to metals)?
17)	The most active element in Group 7A is
18)	What sublevels (orbitals) are filling across the Transition Elements?

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- 19) Elements within a group have the same number of _____
- 20) The majority of elements in the periodic table are (metals / nonmetals). Circle one.
- 21) Elements in the periodic table are arranged according to their ______

22) ATOMIC RADIUS

For each of the following sets of atoms, rank the atoms from smallest to largest atomic radius.

- a. Li, C, F
- b. Li, Na, K
- c. Ge, P, O
- d. C, N, Al
- e. Al, Cl, Cu

23) IONIZATION ENERGY

For each of the following sets of atoms, rank them from lowest to highest ionization energy.

a. Mg, Si, S b. Mg, Ca, Ba c. F, Cl, Br d. Ba, Cu, Ne e. Si, P, He

24) ELECTRONEGATIVITY

For each of the following sets of atoms, rank them from lowest to highest electronegativity.

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- b. Ne, C, O
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