

Name:

Period:

Seat#:

Review your Periodic Table Structure knowledge:

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| 1) Where are the most active metals located? | 2) Where are the most active non-metals located? | 3) As you go across a period →, does the atomic size decrease or increase? Why? |
| 4) As you travel down a group, does the atomic size decrease or increase? Why? | 5) Is a negative ion larger or smaller than its parent atom? | 6) Is a positive ion 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 or 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) 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 type of orbitals are filling across the Transition Elements? |
| 19) Elements within a group have the same number of what? | 20) Are the majority of elements in the periodic table metals or nonmetals? | 21) Elements in the periodic table are arranged according to their what? |

Dougherty Valley HS Chemistry
Periodic Trends – Practice Ranking

Rank the atoms from smallest to largest atomic radius

| | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| 22) Li, C, F | 23) Li, Na, K | 24) Ge, P, O | 25) C, N, Al | 26) Al, Cl, Cu |
| | | | | |

Rank the atoms from lowest to highest ionization energy.

| | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 27) Mg, Si, S | 28) Mg, Ca, Ba | 29) F, Cl, Br | 30) Ba, Cu, Ne | 31) Si, P, He |
| | | | | |

Rank the atoms from lowest to highest electronegativity energy.

| | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 32) Li, C, N | 33) Ne, C, O | 34) Si, P, O | 35) Mg, K, P | 36) S, F, He |
| | | | | |

Rank the atoms from smallest to largest electron affinity

| | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| 37) Li, C, F | 38) Li, Na, K | 39) Ge, P, O | 40) C, N, Al | 41) Al, Cl, Cu |
| | | | | |

Circle the correct element.

| | | | |
|----|----|----|-------------------------------------|
| Li | Si | S | metal |
| N | P | As | smallest ionization energy |
| K | Ca | Sc | largest atomic mass |
| S | Cl | Ar | member of the halogen family |
| Al | Si | P | greatest electronegativity |
| Ga | Al | Si | largest atomic radius |
| V | Nb | Ta | largest atomic number |
| Te | I | Xe | member of noble gases |
| Si | Ge | Sn | 4 energy levels |
| Li | Be | B | member of alkali metals |
| As | Se | Br | 6 valence electrons |
| H | Li | Na | nonmetal |
| Hg | Tl | Pb | member of transition metals |
| Na | Mg | Al | electron config. ending in s^2p^1 |
| Pb | Bi | Po | metalloid |
| B | C | N | gas at room temperature |
| Ca | Sc | Ti | electron config. ending in s^2d^2 |