Classification of Elements: The Periodic Table Study Guide 7th Grade

A.	The British scientist who discovered the atomic number of elements is
В.	The number at the top of each square of the periodic table is the
C.	The horizontal rows of elements in the periodic table are called
D.	The elements to the left of the dark line on the periodic table are
E.	Elements within the same vertical column have similar but not identical
F.	The elements in a (periods or columns) are not alike in properties.
G.	Elements that do not combine with other elements except under specially controlled conditions
	belong to the
Н.	The elements that are active, strongly nonmetallic, and react readily with metals to form salt
	are the
I.	Elements that are never found free in nature but are always found combined in a compound
	are the
J.	The two rows that stand alone at the bottom of the periodic table are
K.	The law states that the physical and chemical properties of the elements are
	functions of their atomic number.
L.	The atomic number, chemical symbol,, and atomic mass are found in each
	element square of the periodic table.
M.	Metals that can be drawn into thin wire are described as
N.	is the most abundant element in the Earth's atmosphere.
Ο.	The electron are those found in the outermost energy level of an atom.
Ρ.	In the modern periodic table, elements are arranged in order of increasing atomic
Q.	Elements can be classified as metals, nonmetals or
R.	Metals are good conductors of and
S.	Luster is a property of metal.
Т.	include fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, and astatine.
U.	Which family contains elements with one valence electron?
٧.	Which family contains the most active nonmetals?
W.	Which family of elements gains electrons most easily?
Χ.	Which family contains the second most active metals?

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Y.	Which family contains elements that are highly unreactive?
Z.	Which family of elements loses electrons most easily?