Name:		
period:	Date:	

The Periodic Table

<u>Directions</u>: Fill in the blanks on the right with the information in the chart below.

Word List

actinide series Mendeleev alkali metal metal alkaline earth metal metalloid Moseley atomic mass noble gas atomic number nonmetal coinage metals family period group periodic table

halogen representative elem lanthanide series transition element	ents
(1)developed the first useful, chart-like arrangement of the elements and is known as the "Father of the(2)". He listed the elements in order of increasing(2)".	1. 2.
order of increasing(3) The arrangement used today, devised by(4), differs from that first chart in that the elements are arranged in order of increasing(5) Each horizontal row of elements is called a(a)(7)	3. 4.
a(n)(6) Each vertical column is called a(n)(7), or, because of the resemblance between elements in the same column, a(n)(8)	5.6.7.
In rows 4 through 7, there is a wide central section containing elements, each of which is called a(n)(9) Rows 6 and 7 also contain two other sets of elements that are listed below the main chart. These are called the(10) and the(11), respectively. Each of these elements, as well as those in the first two columns at the left end of the chart, is classified as a(n)(12) Each of the elements at the upper right side of the chart is classified as a(n)(13) The region of elements between these two main classification is called a(n)(14) because they have some properties in common with both. Those elements within the s and p block are collectively known as(15)	8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14.
Each of the elements in the column labeled 1 is called a(n)(16) Each of the elements in the column labeled 2 is called a(n)(17) The elements in the column labeled 11 is called a(n)(18) Each of the elements in column 17 is called a(n)(19) Each of the elements in column 18 is called a(n)(20)	16. 17. 18. 19.