



1 Complete this table about the properties of group 1 metals and transition metals.

property	alkali metals	transition metals
melting points	<b>(relatively) low (for metals)</b>	<b>high</b>
electrical and thermal conductivity	<b>conduct</b>	<b>conduct</b>
hardness	<b>soft (can be cut with a knife)</b>	<b>hard</b>
reactivity	<b>high</b>	<b>low</b>
type of bonding in compounds	<b>ionic</b>	<b>ionic</b>
charge on ions	<b>+1</b>	<b>varies</b>
colour of compounds	<b>white</b>	<b>coloured</b>
ability to be used as catalysts	<b>cannot be used as catalysts</b>	<b>can be used as catalysts</b>

2 Lithium (Li) burns in oxygen (O<sub>2</sub>) to form lithium oxide (Li<sub>2</sub>O).

a Describe what you see in this reaction.

**burns with red flame**  
**forms white solid / powder**

b Explain, in terms of electrons, why this reaction takes place.

**Li atoms lose electrons to gain stable electron structures**  
**electrons transferred to oxygen atoms**  
**O atoms gain electrons to gain stable electron structures**

c Write word and balanced equations for the reaction of lithium with oxygen.

word equation      **lithium + oxygen → lithium oxide**

balanced equation      **4Li + O<sub>2</sub> → 2Li<sub>2</sub>O**

d Explain why sodium, another group 1 element, is more reactive than lithium.

**Na loses outer shell electron more easily**  
**because it is further from nucleus**  
**therefore weaker attraction between nucleus and outer electron**