




	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	<b>transition metal</b>	<b>Mendeleev</b>	coloured compounds and useful as catalysts	<b>Group 7</b>	<b>form molecular compounds</b>	<i>similar chemical properties</i>
2	<i>atomic weights</i>	boiling points increase	<i>isotopes</i>	<b>atomic number</b>	<b>+1 charge on ion</b>	$\text{Cl}_{2(aq)} + 2\text{KBr}_{(aq)} \rightarrow 2\text{KCl}_{(aq)} + \text{Br}_{2(aq)}$
3	<b>column</b>	<b>release H<sub>2</sub> on reaction with water</b>	<i>noble gases</i>	<b>reactivity increases down the group</b>	<i>diatomic molecules</i>	<i>left side and towards the bottom of the periodic table</i>
4	<i>full outer shell</i>	same number of electrons in outer shell	<b>Group 0</b>	$\text{Cl}_2 + 2\text{KBr} \rightarrow 2\text{KCl} + \text{Br}_2$	<i>groups</i>	<i>non-metal properties</i>
5	alkali metals	<b>low density</b>	<i>-1 charge on ion</i>	<b>gaps left in the ordering of the elements</b>	<i>higher M.P. and density than group 1</i>	<b>full outer shell</b>
6	<i>metals</i>	predicted properties were very similar to actual properties when the elements were discovered	<b>Group 1</b>	<i>form hydroxides that can</i>	<i>e.g. 2 or 2.8.8</i>	<i>chemical properties are similar</i>

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	<b>transition metal</b>	<b>Mendeleev</b>	coloured compounds and	<b>Group 7</b>	form molecular compounds with other non-metallic elements	<b>?</b>
2	<i>atomic weights</i>	<b>?</b>	<i>isotopes</i>	<b>atomic number</b>	<b>+1 charge on ion</b>	$\text{Cl}_{2(aq)} + 2\text{KBr}_{(aq)} \rightarrow 2\text{KCl}_{(aq)} + \text{Br}_{2(aq)}$
3	<b>?</b>	<i>release H<sub>2</sub> on reaction with water</i>	<i>noble gases</i>	<i>reactivity increases down the group</i>	<i>diatomic molecules</i>	<i>left side and towards the bottom of the periodic table</i>
4	<i>full outer shell</i>	same number of electrons in outer shell	<b>?</b>	$\text{Cl}_2 + 2\text{KBr} \rightarrow 2\text{KCl} + \text{Br}_2$	<i>groups</i>	<i>non-metal properties</i>
5	<i>alkali metals</i>	<b>low density</b>	<i>-1 charge on ion</i>	<b>?</b>	<i>higher melting point and density than group 1</i>	<i>full outer shell</i>
6	<b>?</b>	<i>predicted properties were very similar to actual properties when the elements were discovered</i>	<i>Group 1</i>	<i>form hydroxides that can dissolve in water</i>	<i>e.g. 2 or 2.8.8</i>	<i>chemical properties are similar</i>

#### 4.1.2 The periodic table revision checklist

Can you...			
a) Explain how the position of an element in the periodic table is related to the arrangement of its electrons in its atoms and hence to its atomic number			
b) Predict possible reactions and probable reactivity of element from their positions in the periodic table			
c) Describe early attempts to order the known elements and why ordering against atomic weight led to incomplete tables and inappropriate groupings			
d) Explain how Mendeleev left gaps in his periodic table for undiscovered elements and how the idea of isotopes led to an understanding of why atomic weight order is not always correct			
e) Explain the differences between metals and non-metals on the basis of their characteristic physical and chemical properties			
f) Explain how the atomic structure of metals and non-metals relates to their position in the periodic table			
g) Explain how the reactions of elements are related to the arrangement of their electrons and hence to their atomic number			
h) Explain how properties of the elements in group 0 depend on the outer shell electrons of the atoms			
i) Explain the properties of group 1 elements from the outer shell electron structures			
j) Explain the properties of group 7 elements from the outer shell electron structures			
k) Predict properties from trends down groups 0, 1 and 7			
l) Describe the properties of transition metals in comparison to those in group 1, with particular reference to Cr, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni and Cu			