## Bell-Ringer:

Go to All in Learning and complete the assessment.

Learning Objective:
Students will be able to classify elements on the periodic table by their periods, group numbers and group names.

Review of sub-atomic particles.
We will now go over the Atomic Structure Worksheet from a few classes ago.

metals
metalloids
nonmetals

| Ce | Pr | Nd | Pm | Sm | Eu | Gd | Tb | Dy | Ho | Er | Tm | Yb | Lu |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Th | Pa | U | Np | Pu | Am | Cm | Bk | Cf | Es | Fm | Md | No | Lr |

Metals, Nonmetals, and Metalloids


Oct 9-8:10 AM


How the periodic table is arranged:
Periods = rows = horizontal = left to right numbered from top to bottom 1-7

Groups = columns = vertical = up to down numbered from left to right

## Group numbers:

"Tall groups"
1A, 2A, 3A, 4A, 5A, 6A, 7A, 8A
"Short groups"
$3 B, 4 B, 5 B, 6 B, 7 B, 8 B, 8 B, 8 B, 1 B, 2 B$

## Groups with special names:

1A = alkali metals (these are very reactive)
$2 \mathrm{~A}=$ alkaline earth metals (these are slightly less reactive)
$7 \mathrm{~A}=$ halogens
8A = noble gases (these are non-reactive)
1A through 7A = representative elements
$2 B$ through $1 B=$ transition metals
Groups at the bottom = inner transition metals

## Guided Practice (zoom poll): <br> For each of the following Elements, what group are they in?

## Complete the assignment in Google Classroom.

