# The Periodic Table 



## Across

3. was the inventor of the table, he originally only had 60 elements.
4. The symbol Au is for $\qquad$ on the periodic table, Au stands for Aurum which is latin for $\qquad$ —.
5. Groups 13-16 are $\qquad$ , they are dull, brittle, and don't conduct heat or electricity.
6. $\qquad$ gases have outer electron shells that are full, they don't often react with other elements.
7. Each element in period two has valence electron shells.
8. The chemical $\qquad$ is one or two letters used to represent the elements name.
9. The atomic $\qquad$ is the average mass of an atom of an element.
10. One key physical difference between transition metals and poor metals is the $\qquad$ of the elements. 19. A model used for classifying elements and used to predict properties of elements.
11. Groups 1 and 2 are $\qquad$ metals and $\qquad$ earth metals, which are both very reactive.

## Down

1. Periods describe the number of electron $\qquad$ that elements have.
2. Metal objects conduct an $\qquad$ current.
3. Electrons in the outer shell are electrons.
$\overline{6 \text {. The horizontal rows are called }}$
$\qquad$ . There are 7 on the table.
4. $\qquad$ have characteristics of nonmetals and metals.
5. A $\qquad$ is a vertical column on the periodic table. Elements in the same share similar properties.

## 12. The atomic <br> $\qquad$ is the number of

 protons in an atom of an element.13. The first organization of the elements was based on $\qquad$ properties.
14. $\qquad$ make up almost 75\% of the periodic table.
15. You can find elements with an atomic number over 92 in a $\qquad$ —.
