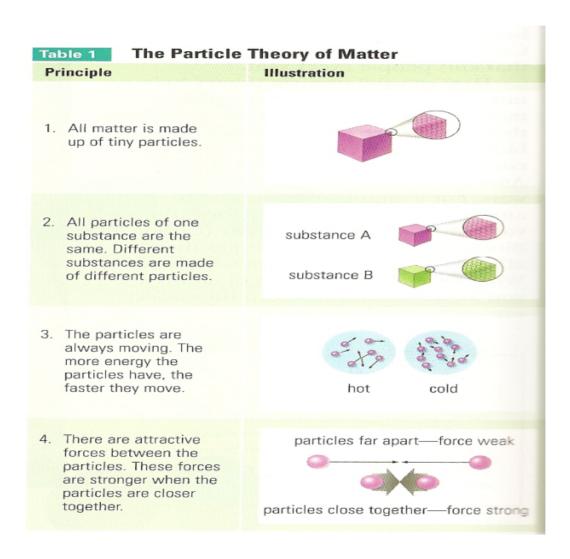
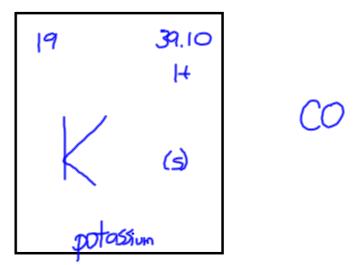
Case Studies



REPRESENTATIVE
FIEHENTS

Metals

Metal

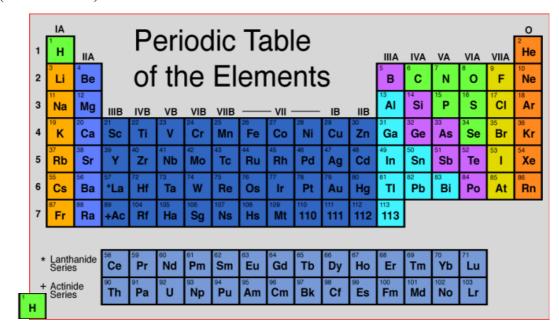


Review of the Periodic Table

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<u>Periodic table</u> - a structured arrangement of elements that help us explain and predict physical and chemical proerties.

<u>Metals</u> are generally located on the left, while the <u>non-metals</u> are located on the right side of the table. (staircase line)



Hydrogen, the lightest element, is the exception to almost every rule in chemistry. Although it is located on the left side of the staircase, it behaves mostly as a **nonmetal**.

Metals are normally shiny, malleablenductors, react with acid, and are mostly solids at room temperature.

<u>Non-metals</u> are generally dull, brittle, good insulators, do not react with acid, and can be solid, liquids or gas at room temperature.

<u>Chemical Families</u> (groups) are vertical columns in the periodic table. They tend to have similar physical and chemical properties.

Alkali metals (group 1) are shiny, silvery metals and form compounds that are mostly white solids and soluble in water.

Alkaline earth metals (group 2) are shiny, silvery metals, but they form compounds that are not soluble in water.

The *halogens* (group 17) generally react with alkali metals.

Noble gases (group 18) generally do not form compounds.

Element Name	Element Symbol	Atomic Number	Group	Period	m / nm	State	Family Name
polassium	X	19		4	\leq	()	alkali metals
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Homework

Periodic Table Assignment