


CONCEPT: PERIODIC TABLE: CLASSIFICATIONS

- The **3 Classifications** in the Periodic Table include the _____, _____ & _____.

H																	He
Li	Be											B	C	N	O	F	Ne
Na	Mg											Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar
K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr
Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe
Cs	Ba	La	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn
Fr	Ra	Ac	Rf	Db	Sg	Bh	Hs	Mt	Ds	Rg	Cn	Nh	Fl	Mc	Lv	Ts	Og



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

- Represent the largest classification for elements on the Periodic Table.

Metallic Properties			
 <p>Physical Property</p> <p>_____</p>	 <p>Physical Property</p> <p>_____</p>	 <p>Physical Property</p> <p>_____</p>	 <p>Physical Property</p> <p>_____</p>

EXAMPLE: Which of the following elements has physical properties most similar to barium, Ba?

- a) Carbon, C b) Calcium, Ca c) Arsenic, As d) Xenon, Xe e) Chlorine, Cl

Non-Metals

- Represent the _____ classification for elements.
 - ☐ Non-metals tend to have the opposite trend of metals when it comes to their physical properties.
 - ☐ Non-metals are _____, poor _____, _____, & _____.

Metalloids

- Have characteristics of both metals and non-metals and so are called semi-_____ or semi-_____.
 - The metalloids lie on an imaginary staircase, starting from boron, B, to astatine, At.
 - They act as a border with the _____ lying to the left and most of the _____ lying on the right.

EXAMPLE: Which of the following is a metalloid?

- a) Si b) S c) Br d) Pb e) C