1. Who is credited with creating the periodic table? Why was his periodic table revolutionary?
2. What does the atomic mass represent?
3. What does the atomic number represent?
4. Bromine has an atomic number of 35 and an atomic mass of 80. From this information you know that a bromine atom has       protons,       electrons, and       neutrons.
5. Vertical columns in the periodic table are also called       or      .
6. Horizontal rows in the periodic table are also called      .
7. What happens as you go from the left to the right in the periodic table?
8. What happens to the number of energy levels or “shells” or electrons as you move down a column on the periodic table?
9. Where are non-metals located on the periodic table?
10. Where are the metals?
11. Where are the metalloids?
12. How are metals different than non-metals?
13. Which elements had complete outer shells?
14. Which elements had only one valence electron?
15. The number of outermost electrons (Called valence electrons) determines the       properties of the elements.
16. For each of the following elements label each as metal, non-metal, or metalloid.
	1. K-
	2. Si-
	3. Ba-
	4. S-
17. In what family would each of these elements be classified? How many electrons are in their outer shell? (Valence Electrons)
	1. Se-
	2. Rb-
	3. Ne-
	4. B-
	5. C-
	6. Mg-
	7. As-
	8. S-
18. Which category of element would be the least appropriate choice for making a container that can be dropped without shattering? Explain.
19. List one element that would have similar properties to the element listed.
	1. Se-
	2. Rb-
	3. Ne-
	4. B-
	5. C-
	6. Mg-
	7. As-
	8. S-
20. What are physical properties? Give 3 examples.
21. What are chemical properties? Give 2 examples.
22. When creating mixtures is mass always conserved? Explain.
23. When creating mixtures is volume always conserved? Explain.