

COMPARING THE TRENDS ON THE PERIODIC TABLE

(Honors Chemistry)

Provide the group and period trends, and then explain your answers in the space provided.

	<u>Group Trends</u> (Top to Bottom)	<u>Period Trends</u> (Left to Right)
Atomic Size	<u>INCREASE</u> more energy levels	<u>DECREASE</u> ENC increase
Ionization Energy	<u>DECREASE</u> Easier to remove electrons From larger atoms	<u>INCREASE</u> ENC increases
Ionic Size	<u>INCREASE</u> more energy levels	NONMETALS INCREASE METALS DECREASE
Electronegativity	<u>DECREASE</u> Large atoms have trouble attracting electrons	<u>INCREASE</u> High ENC
Shielding Effect	<u>INCREASES</u> more energy levels	<u>S Block</u> : Constant <u>P Block</u> : Constant <u>d Block</u> : Increase
Nuclear Charge	<u>INCREASE</u> Atomic number increase	<u>INCREASE</u> Atomic number increase

Using Atoms to determine Trends

(Honors Chemistry)

1. Which of the following pairs has a larger atomic size?

- Carbon Nitrogen Oxygen
Nitrogen Tin
Hydrogen Lithium
Strontium Manganese
Bromine Vanadium
Carbon Silicon
Francium Cadmium
Argon Radon
Mercury Gold
Silver Yttrium

2. Tell whether the ion or the neutral atom is larger.

- Oxygen Oxygen Anion
Nitrogen Nitrogen Anion
Magnesium Magnesium Cation
Sulfur Sulfur Anion
Calcium Calcium Cation
Sodium Na⁺
Aluminum Al³⁺
Chlorine Cl⁻
Phosphorus P³⁻
Beryllium Be²⁺

3. Which of the following pairs of atoms has the larger ionization energy?

- Boron Carbon
Aluminum Boron
Helium Argon
Cobalt Bromine
Californium Thorium
Sodium Chlorine
Copper Nickel
Tungsten Cesium
Lithium Rubidium
Gallium Indium

4. Which of the following pairs of atoms has a larger electronegativity?

- Radon Astatine
Selenium Polonium
Terbium Berkelium
Hydrogen Helium
Boron Gallium
Carbon Boron
Neon Radon
Lithium Beryllium
Calcium Barium
Copper Gold