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10. Has oxidation numbers of +1 and -1 _

	740	RIODIC TABLE WORKSHEET Name Where are the rest retire metals leasted?
	1.	Where are the most active metals located?
	2.	Where are the most active nonmetals located?
	3.	As you go from left to right across a period, the atomic size (decreases / increases) Why?
	4.	As you travel down a group, the atomic size (decreases / increases). Why?
	5.	A negative ion is (larger / smaller) than its parent atom.
	6.	A positive ion is (larger / smaller) than its parent atom.
	7.	As you go from left to right across a period, the first ionization energy generally (decreases / increases). Why?
	8.	As you go down a group, the first ionization energy generally (decreases / increase Why?
	9.	Where is the highest electronegativity found?
1	0.	Where is the lowest electronegativity found?
1	1.	Elements of Group 1 are called
1	2.	Elements of Group 2 are called
1	3.	Elements of Group 3-12 are called
1	4.	As you go from left to right across the periodic table, the elements go from (metals / nonmetals) to (metals / nonmetals).
1	5.	Group 17 elements are called
1	6.	The most active element in Group 17 is
1	7.	Group 18 elements are called
1	8.	What sublevels are filling across the Transition Elements?
1	9.	Elements within a group have a similar number of
2	0.	Elements across a series have the same number of
2	1.	A colored ion generally indicates a
2	2.	As you go down a group, the elements generally become (more / less) metallic.
2	3.	The majority of elements in the periodic table are (metals / nonmetals).
2	4.	Elements in the periodic table are arranged according to their
2	5.	An element with both metallic and nonmetallic properties is called a