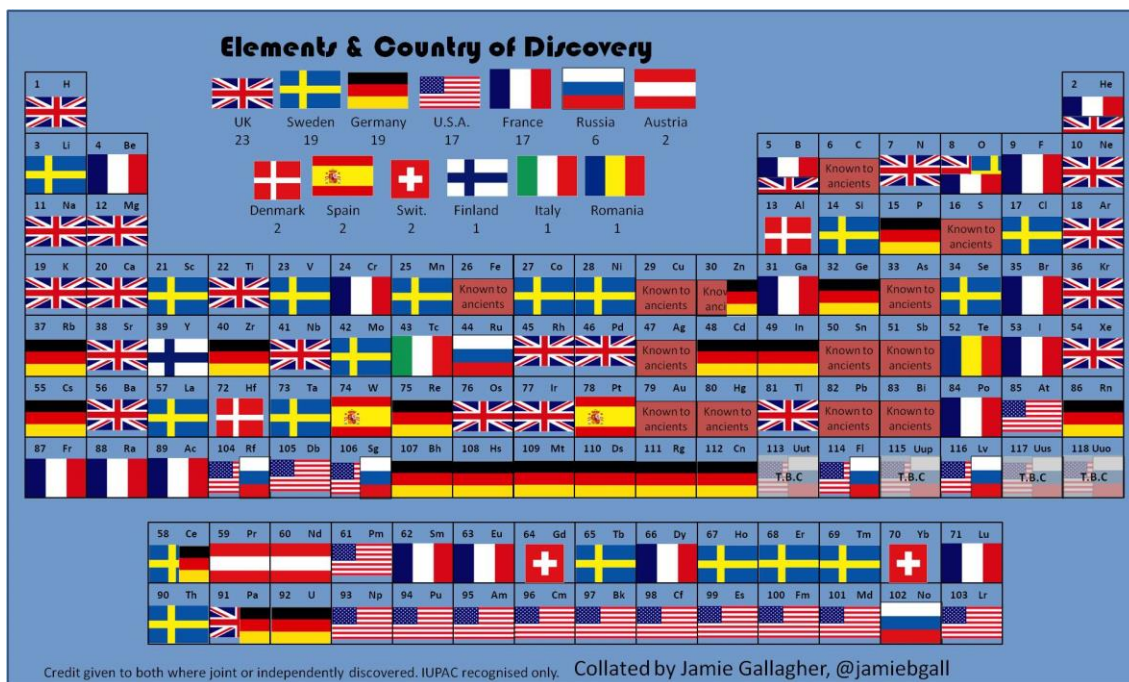


PERIODIC TABLE WEBQUEST



In this wonderful riff on the periodic table, [science communicator and PhD student Jamie Gallagher](#) mapped out where the scientists were working when they made their discoveries.

Since [Lothar Meyer and Dmitry Ivanovich Mendeleev independently laid down the ground work for the modern periodic table](#), independent researchers and persistent teams have pushed to fill it—a quest that continues to this day.

English – Level A2

(8º ano de escolaridade)

THE PERIODIC TABLE WEBQUEST!!

Answer the questions on the following pages using the information on the websites provided.

Click here:

<http://elements-table.com/family/>

Complete the following table using information from the websites above.

Scientist	Contribution to the development of the periodic table
<i>Seaborg</i>	
<i>Lavoisier</i>	
<i>John Dalton</i>	
<i>Doberiner</i>	
<i>Greek thinkers</i>	
<i>Dechancourtois</i>	
<i>Cannizaro</i>	
<i>Newlands</i>	
<i>Meyer</i>	
<i>Mendelejev</i>	
<i>Moseley</i>	

Click here to learn more: http://www.chem4kids.com/files/elem_pertable.html

1. Why are the elements placed in specific places on the Periodic Table?
2. Periods are _____ that run from _____ to _____.
3. Elements in the same period have the same _____.
4. Every element in the first period has _____ shell for its _____. Every element in the second period has _____ for its _____. See the pattern?
5. Groups are _____ that run from _____ to _____.
6. The elements of a group have the same number of _____ in their _____ shell.
7. Every element in group one has _____ electron in its outer shell. Every element in group two has _____ electrons in its outer shell.
8. Hydrogen is special because it can act like two groups, _____ and _____.
9. Hydrogen sometimes is _____ an electron and sometimes it has an _____ electron.
10. Although helium has only _____ electrons in its outer shell, it is grouped with elements that have _____.
11. The green elements on this table are called _____ elements. They each have two electrons in their outer shell.

Use this site to fill in the blanks below: <http://chemicalelements.com/>

12. Click on Alkali Metals (left bar) and answer the following questions.

- What is the group number? _____
- Are these metals reactive? _____
- Do these metals occur freely in nature? _____
- How many electrons are in their outer shell? _____
- What are the three characteristics of ALL metals? _____
- Are these metals soft or hard? _____
- Name the two most reactive elements in this group? _____ and _____
- What happens when they are exposed to water? _____

13. Click on Alkaline Earth Metals (left bar) and answer these questions.

- What is the group number? _____
- Are these metals reactive? _____
- Do these metals occur freely in nature? _____
- How many electrons are in their outer shell? _____ (Hint: It's the same as their oxidation number or group number.)

14. Click on Transition Metals (left bar) and answer these questions.

- How many elements are in this group? _____
- What are the group numbers? _____ through _____
- What are valence electrons? _____
- Because the valence electrons are present in more than one _____ transition metals often exhibit several common _____.
- Name the three elements in this family that produce a magnetic field. _____, _____, and _____.

15. Click on Other Metals (left bar) and answer these questions.

- How many elements are in this group? _____
- What are the group numbers? _____ through _____
- How are these other metals similar to the transition metals? _____
- How are these metals different than the transition metals? _____

- List three physical properties of these other metals. _____
- What are the oxidation numbers for this group? _____

16. Click on Metalloids to answer these questions.

- On your periodic table, draw the black stair-step line that distinguishes metals from nonmetals.
- Metalloids have properties of both _____ and _____.
- Define semiconductor _____.
- Name two metalloids that are semi-conductors. _____ and _____.
- This property makes metalloids useful in _____ and _____.

17. Click in Nonmetals to answer these questions.

- What are the group numbers? _____ through _____
- List four characteristics of ALL nonmetals. _____
- What two states of matter do nonmetals exist in at room temperature?

- The nonmetals have no _____ and do not _____.

e. What are the oxidation numbers of the nonmetals? _____

18. Click on the Halogens (left bar) to answer these questions.

- What is the halogen group number? _____
- Are halogens metals or nonmetals? _____
- The term "halogen" means _____ and compounds containing halogens are called _____.
- How many electrons are in their outer shell? _____
- What is their oxidation number? _____
- What states of matter do halogens exist in at room temperature?

19. Click on Noble Gases (left bar) and answer these questions.

- What is the group number? _____
- Why were these gases considered to be inert or stable? _____
- What is their oxidation number? _____

20. Click on Rare Earth Elements (Inner Transition) (left bar) and answer these questions.

- On your periodic table, label the Lanthanide and Actinide series with your pencil.
- How many Rare Earth elements are there? _____
- Define trans-uranium. _____
- The Rare Earth metals are found in group _____ and periods _____ and _____.



EVALUATION

KNOWLEDGE ACQUIRED /GAINED:

Não Satisfaz/ Failed: Several students in the group appear to have little knowledge about the facts contained in the different topics or can't answer most of the questions in the quiz.

Satisfaz/Satisfactory: Most students in the group can answer most questions in the quizzes but show poor understanding of the topics.

Bom/Good: All students in the group can answer most questions in the quizzes and show good understanding of the topics.

Excelente/Excellent: All students in the group can accurately answer all the questions in the quizzes and show correct understanding of the topics.

CONTENTS:

Não satisfaz/ Failed: Less than 75% of the required content is present in the booklet. The information gathered has been copied from the original, without any transformation.

Satisfaz/Satisfactory: At least 75% of the required content is present in the booklet. The information hasn't been well re-elaborated or summarized.

Bom/Good: Almost all the required content is present in the booklet. Most of the information gathered has been summarized and rewritten.

Excelente/Excellent: The required content is present in the booklet. The most important ideas have been well summarized and rewritten.

LANGUAGE ACCURACY

Não Satisfaz/ Failed: The text is poorly styled and contains lots of grammar or vocabulary mistakes.

Satisfaz/Satisfactory: The text is written in a simple way and contains some important grammar or vocabulary mistakes.

Bom/Good: The text is well styled and contains little or no grammar or vocabulary mistakes.

Excelente/Excellent: The text is written in an original and interesting style, contains no grammar or vocabulary mistakes.

CONCLUSION

Through this quest and investigation you have learnt something about the Periodic Table in English. I hope this helps you to improve your English language.

Your teacher,
Dulce Cariano