

# REVIEW and REINFORCEMENT

## Design of the Periodic Table

3

Section  
6-2

### KEY CONCEPTS

- ▲ Important information about an element is given in each square of the periodic table: its atomic number, chemical symbol, name, and atomic mass.

### ■ Vocabulary Skills: Using Terms Correctly

Decide if each of the underlined terms is used correctly. If it is, write **correct** after the sentence. If it is not, make the sentence correct by choosing another term to replace the underlined term.

1. Columns of elements in the periodic table are called periods.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. A family of elements is the same as a group.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. A metal can be stretched into a thin wire because it is malleable.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. The ability to conduct electricity is a property of nonmetals.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. A metal can be hammered into thin sheets because it is ductile.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. A property of metals is luster, or shininess.

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Corrosion is the gradual wearing away of a metal due to a chemical reaction with water or elements in the atmosphere.

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8. Elements that are metals are located to the right of the zigzag line in the periodic table.

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9. Elements that have the properties of both metals and nonmetals are called families.

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10. Nonmetals are elements that tend to gain electrons in chemical reactions.

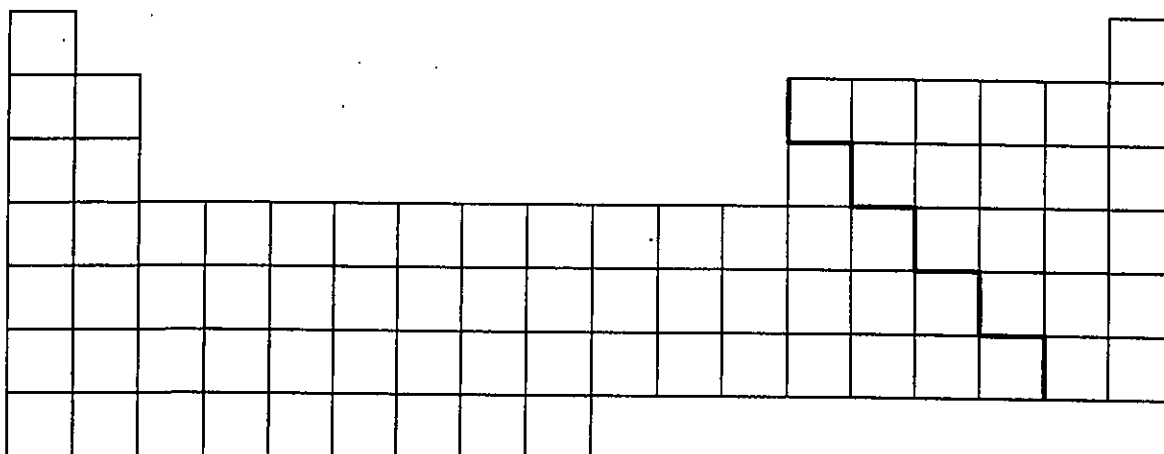
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### ■ The Periodic Table: Understanding the Main Ideas

#### Part 1

Use different colored pencils to show each of the following items on the periodic table. Make a key to indicate which color you are using for each item.

group or family      period      metals  
nonmetals      metalloids



#### Part 2

The diagram below shows a square from the periodic table. On the diagram, label the following items:

element name      chemical symbol  
atomic mass      atomic number

