Knowledge organiser Big idea: Matter



Y8 topic: Periodic Table

I have already learned: In KS2: Solids, liquids and gases In Y7: Elements This topic links to: Elements (Y8) Unit C1 – Atomic structure and the periodic table (Y9) Unit C2 – bonding, structure and the properties of matter (Y9)

It is important to study about the periodic table because...

The periodic table is a very important source of information for scientists. It tells us a lot about what elements are similar to each other and how they react. We can use the periodic table to tell us what the atoms of each element are like.

Possible careers involving Periodic Table are...

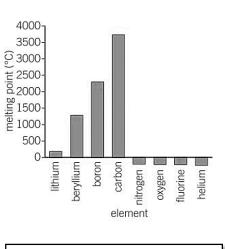
Analytical chemist (finding out what substances are made of or how much there is of something) Forensic scientist Research scientist Materials scientist Metallurgist (developing the right metal for the right job)

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER BIG IDEA: MATTER TOPIC: PERIODIC TABLE

Key Word	Definition			
periodic table	Shows all the elements arranged in rows and columns.			
physical properties	Features of a substance that can be observed without changing the substance itself e.g. boiling point			
chemical properties	Features of the way a substance reacts with other substances.			
groups	Columns of the Periodic table.			
periods	Rows of the Periodic table.			
trend	A pattern in data.			
alkali metals	The elements in group 1.			
halogens	The elements in group 7.			
noble gases	The elements in group 0.			
unreactive	Substances that take part in very few chemical reactions.			
displacement	A reaction where a more reactive element takes the place of a less reactive element in a compound.			

		an de d							group number					0			
1	2	н							3	4	5	6	7	He			
Li	Be								В	С	Ν	0	F	Ne			
Na	Mg											AI	Si	Ρ	S	CI	Ar
к	Са	Sc	Ti	v	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr
Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Тс	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	1	Xe
Cs	Ba	La	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	lr	Pt	Au	Hg	ΤI	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn
Fr	Ra					N 8498				122.14							

- The **periodic table** contains all of the known elements.
- The elements in a **group** all react in a similar way and sometimes show a **trend** in reactivity.
- As you go down a group and across a period the elements show trends in physical properties.
- Metals are generally found on the left side of the table, non-metals on the right.



Trends can be seen when looking at data presented in tables and graphs.

To describe **trends** you often use the following words:

increase- get bigger decrease- get smaller

Li	Group 1- Alkali Metals
Na	 They are good conductors of electricity and heat. They are shiny when freshly cut. They have fairly low melting points
к	 The melting point decreases from top to bottom of group 1.
Rb	 The metals react vigorously with water to produce hydrogen gas. The reactions get more vigorous going down
Cs	the group.

F	Group 7- Halogens	
CI	 They have low melting points, like most non- metals They do not conduct electricity. The melting point increases from top to 	
Br	 The colour of the elements gets darker from top to bottom. 	
I	 The reactions of the halogens get less vigorous going down the group. More reactive halogens can displace less 	
At	reactive halogens in displacement reactions.	

Не	Group 0- The noble gases									
	 They have low melting and boiling points, 									
Ne	like most non-metalsThey are colourless gases at room temperature.									
Ar	 The boiling points increase going down the group. They take part in very few reactions as they 									
Kr	are unreactive .									
Хе										

Group 1- Alkali Metals