

Periodic Table Homework

- The ability of an atom to accept an electron is called its:
 - Electron affinity
 - Electronegativity
 - Ionization energy
 - Metallic character
- The ability of an atom to attract an electron based on the number of valence electrons it has is called its:
 - Electron affinity
 - Electronegativity
 - Ionization energy
 - Metallic character
- The energy required to remove an electron from a neutral atom is known as its:
 - Electron affinity
 - Electronegativity
 - Ionization energy
 - Metallic character
- How readily an atom loses an electron and forms a positive ion is known as it:
 - Electron affinity
 - Electronegativity
 - Ionization energy
 - Metallic character
- Based on the periodic trends for ionization energy, which element has the highest ionization energy?
 - fluorine (F)
 - nitrogen (N)
 - helium (He)
 - carbon (C)
- Chromium has a smaller atomic radius than iron.
 - True
 - False
- Nitrogen has a larger atomic radius than oxygen.
 - True
 - False
- Which element has a higher metallic character?
 - lead (Pb)
 - tin (Sn)
 - chromium (Cr)
 - barium (Ba)
- Which element has a higher melting point:
 - chlorine (Cl)
 - carbon (C)
 - aluminium (Al)

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- d. oxygen (O)
10. Which element is more electronegative?
- potassium (K)
 - sulfur (S)
 - selenium (Se)
 - tin (Sn)
11. Which atom has an atomic radius smaller than that of sulfur (S)?
- oxygen (O)
 - chlorine (Cl)
 - calcium (Ca)
 - lithium (Li)
12. Which atom has an electron affinity greater than that of sulfur (S)?
- oxygen (O)
 - chlorine (Cl)
 - calcium (Ca)
 - lithium (Li)
13. Rewrite the following list in order of decreasing electron affinity: fluorine (F), phosphorous (P), sulfur (S), boron (B).
14. Rewrite the following in order of increasing metallic character: barium (Ba), platinum (Pt) aluminium (Al), zinc (Zn),
15. Order the following elements in order of increasing ionization energy: Chlorine (Cl), Radium (Ra), Gallium (Ga), Palladium (Pd)