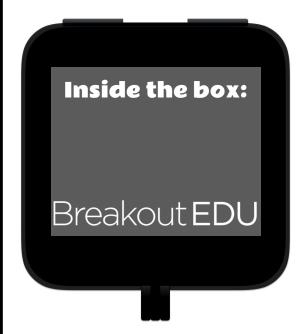
- Print slides 3
   and 4 in color
   and cut boxes
   apart to give
   to students.
- 2. Give students slides 2, 6, 8 and 9.
- 3. Cut apart the boxes on slides 3 and 4 and give to students in color.
- 4. Slides 3 and 4 help solve slide 2
- 5. Students use slide 9 to answer slide 6
- 6. Students use slide 9 to figure out the directional lock on slide 8 which is in the last paragraph.
- 7. Check speaker notes for more help







Letter lock: ONOKW Color lock:



**Directional lock:**DOWN, RIGHT,
RIGHT, DOWN, UP

### Periodic Puzzle

In GT we:

use our \_\_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_\_,

use our skills to \_\_\_\_\_\_,

work hard to \_\_\_\_\_ others,

and most importantly we have \_\_\_\_\_!

# Periodic Puzzle (print and cut apart)

Th		N	K
In		Es	Ti
Ga	Te	В	Ra
In	F	U	N

# Periodic Puzzle (print and cut apart)

## Periodic Puzzle ANSWERS

In GT we:

Use our **BRAIN** to THINK

Use our skills to INVESTIGATE

Use resources to **INSPIRE** 

And most importantly we have FUN.

### Periodic Gossip

Taking time to talk about others is very **bold**. Let's hear what gossip is spreading around the Chemistry School.

?"

# Periodic Gossip Answer Key

I bet your outfit is made out of Copper and Tellurium, because it is so <u>CuTe.</u>

Did you hear that Oxygen is going out with Magnesium? <a href="OMg!">OMg!</a>

Are you friends with Nitrogen and Oxygen? NO.

Ruthenium saw Oxygen and Potassium and asked RuOK?

Sulfur, Tungsten and Silver are so stylish. They have so much <u>SWAg</u>.

### The System of the Periodic Table

The Periodic Table is a way of listing the elements in an organized way. Elements are listed in the table by the structure of their atoms.

From left to right and top to bottom, the elements are listed in the order of their atomic number, which is the number of protons in each atom.

It is called "periodic" because elements are lined up in cycles or periods. From left to right elements are lined up in rows based on their atomic number (the number of protons in their nucleus).

Each horizontal row in the table is a period. There are seven (or eight) total periods. The first one is short and only has two elements, hydrogen and helium. The sixth period has 32 elements.

Groups are the columns of the periodic table. There are 18 columns or groups and different groups have different properties.

This lining-up and grouping of similar elements helps chemists when working with elements. They can understand and predict how an element might react or behave in a certain situation.

Let's practice locating elements! Try to locate each element. Start at Hydrogen. Then find Potassium. Now find Iron. Next find Copper. Then locate Gadolinium. Finally see if you can find Gold!

# The Periodic Table of Elements

