

periodic trends packet 1 answer key Ebook

periodic trends packet 1 answer key is an essential resource for students and educators aiming to understand the fundamental concepts of periodic trends in chemistry. This comprehensive answer key provides clear explanations, detailed answers, and insights into the key topics covered in Periodic Trends Packet 1. Whether you're reviewing for exams or seeking to reinforce your understanding of periodic properties, this guide offers valuable assistance to clarify complex concepts and ensure mastery of the material.

Understanding Periodic Trends

Periodic trends refer to the predictable patterns observed in the properties of elements as you move across periods (rows) or down groups (columns) in the periodic table. These trends arise from the underlying electronic structure of atoms and help explain behaviors such as reactivity, atomic size, ionization energy, and electronegativity.

Key Concepts Covered in Packet 1

- Atomic size (atomic radius)
- Ionization energy
- Electronegativity
- Electron affinity
- Metallic and non-metallic character

The answer key addresses these concepts in detail, providing explanations, examples, and practice questions with solutions.

Atomic Size (Atomic Radius)

Atomic size measures the distance from the nucleus to the outermost electrons. It is a critical property because it influences an element's reactivity and bonding behavior.

Trends in Atomic Size

- **Across a Period:** Atomic size decreases from left to right.
- **Down a Group:** Atomic size increases from top to bottom.

Reasoning Behind the Trends

- **Across a Period:** As protons are added to the nucleus and electrons are added to the same energy level, the increased positive charge pulls electrons closer, reducing atomic size.
- **Down a Group:** Additional electron shells are added, which outweigh the increased nuclear charge, leading to larger atomic radii.

Sample Question & Answer

Q: Why does atomic size decrease across a period?

A: Because the increasing nuclear charge pulls electrons closer to the nucleus, reducing the atomic radius despite the addition of electrons in the same energy level.

Ionization Energy

Ionization energy (IE) is the energy required to remove an electron from a neutral atom in its gaseous state. It reflects how strongly an atom's nucleus attracts its electrons.

Trends in Ionization Energy

- **Across a Period:** IE increases from left to right.
- **Down a Group:** IE decreases from top to bottom.

Underlying Explanation

- Atoms with higher nuclear charge hold electrons more tightly, requiring more energy to remove an electron.
- Electrons farther from the nucleus are easier to remove, which is why IE decreases down a group.

Sample Question & Answer

Q: Which element has the highest first ionization energy: fluorine or neon?

A: Neon has the highest first ionization energy because it has a full outer shell, making it more stable and requiring more energy to remove an electron.

Electronegativity

Electronegativity measures an atom's ability to attract electrons in a chemical bond. It plays a crucial role in determining bond polarity and molecular behavior.

Trends in Electronegativity

- **Across a Period:** Electronegativity increases from left to right.
- **Down a Group:** Electronegativity decreases from top to bottom.

Factors Influencing Electronegativity

- Effective nuclear charge: Higher charge increases attraction for electrons.
- Atomic size: Smaller atoms have stronger nuclear attraction, resulting in higher electronegativity.

Sample Question & Answer

Q: Why is fluorine the most electronegative element?

A: Because fluorine has a small atomic radius and a high nuclear charge, it strongly attracts bonding electrons, making it the most electronegative element.

Electron Affinity

Electron affinity is the amount of energy released when an atom gains an electron in the gaseous state. It indicates an element's tendency to accept electrons.

Trends in Electron Affinity

- **Across a Period:** Electron affinity generally increases.
- **Down a Group:** Electron affinity decreases.

Important Notes

- Halogens exhibit high electron affinity because they readily gain electrons to complete their valence shells.

- Exceptions exist, such as noble gases, which have negligible or negative electron affinity values.

Sample Question & Answer

Q: Which element has a higher electron affinity: chlorine or bromine?

A: Chlorine has a higher electron affinity because it more readily accepts electrons to complete its outer shell compared to bromine.

Metallic and Non-Metallic Character

The metallic character of an element refers to its tendency to lose electrons and form positive ions, while non-metallic character relates to gaining electrons.

Trends in Metallic Character

- **Across a Period:** Metallic character decreases.
- **Down a Group:** Metallic character increases.

Implications of These Trends

- Metals are typically found on the left and center of the periodic table.
- Non-metals are on the right side, with high electronegativity and electron affinity.

Sample Question & Answer

Q: Is sodium a metal or non-metal? Why?

A: Sodium is a metal because it is located on the left side of the periodic table and exhibits high metallic character, tending to lose electrons during reactions.

Practice and Application of Periodic Trends

Understanding these trends is not just about memorizing patterns but also applying them to predict element behaviors in chemical reactions and bonding.

Sample Practice Questions

- Predict which element in period 3 has the highest electronegativity.
- Explain why cesium has a larger atomic radius than iodine.
- Compare the ionization energies of magnesium and calcium.
- Identify the element with the most negative electron affinity in group 17.
- Describe how metallic character changes from lithium to francium.

Strategies for Using the Answer Key

- Review each explanation carefully to understand reasoning behind trends.
- Use the practice questions to test your comprehension.
- Compare your answers with the answer key to identify areas needing improvement.

Conclusion

The **periodic trends packet 1 answer key** serves as a vital tool for mastering the fundamental patterns that govern the periodic table. By understanding atomic size, ionization energy, electronegativity, electron affinity, and metallic character, students can better interpret chemical behaviors and predict element interactions. Consistent review and application of these concepts foster a deeper understanding of chemistry and prepare students for exams and practical applications alike. Remember, mastering periodic trends unlocks a greater appreciation for the organization and behavior of elements in the natural world.

Periodic Trends Packet 1 Answer Key: An In-Depth Review and Expert Analysis

Understanding the periodic table's trends is fundamental for students and educators aiming to master chemistry. The Periodic Trends Packet 1 Answer Key serves as an essential resource that consolidates key concepts, clarifies common misconceptions, and provides accurate solutions for learners seeking to deepen their grasp of periodic properties. In this comprehensive review, we will explore the significance of this packet, dissect its core topics, and evaluate how it functions as an educational tool.

Overview of the Periodic Trends Packet 1

The Periodic Trends Packet 1 is typically designed as an educational worksheet or study guide that covers fundamental trends observed across the periodic table. Its primary purpose is to reinforce students' understanding of how atomic and ionic properties vary across periods and groups, elucidate the reasons behind these patterns, and prepare learners for assessments involving periodic trends.

The answer key accompanying this packet is an invaluable resource, offering detailed solutions that

clarify complex concepts and provide insight into the reasoning process behind each answer. This not only helps students verify their work but also enhances their critical thinking skills.

Significance of the Answer Key in Learning Chemistry

The answer key serves multiple educational purposes:

- Immediate Feedback: Students can check their answers promptly, helping identify misconceptions early.
- Deepening Conceptual Understanding: Well-explained solutions foster a comprehensive grasp of underlying principles rather than rote memorization.
- Preparation for Exams: Familiarity with common question formats and solution strategies boosts confidence.
- Self-Assessment: Learners can evaluate their progress and focus on areas needing improvement.

This answer key elevates the packet from a simple exercise to an effective learning tool by providing clarity, context, and detailed explanations.

Core Topics Covered in the Packet and Their Answer Key Explanations

The packet generally includes questions on various periodic trends, such as atomic radius, ionization energy, electronegativity, electron affinity, and metallic character. Below, we examine each trend in detail, highlighting key points from the answer key.

1. Atomic Radius

Definition: Atomic radius refers to the distance from the nucleus to the outermost electron orbit. It indicates the size of an atom.

Trend Observed:

- Across a Period: Atomic radius decreases from left to right.
- Down a Group: Atomic radius increases down the group.

Answer Key Explanation:

The answer key explains that as you move across a period, additional protons increase the nuclear

charge, pulling electrons closer and shrinking the atom. However, electrons are added to the same energy level, so the shielding effect remains relatively constant. Down a group, electrons occupy higher energy levels farther from the nucleus, increasing atomic size despite the increased nuclear charge, because shielding reduces the effective attraction.

Key Points from the Answer Key:

- Effective nuclear charge (Z_{eff}) increases across a period, causing contraction.
- Shielding effect remains relatively constant within a period but increases down a group.
- The size of the atom reflects the balance between nuclear attraction and electron repulsion.

2. Ionization Energy

Definition: The energy required to remove the outermost electron from a neutral atom in the gaseous state.

Trend Observed:

- Across a Period: Ionization energy increases.
- Down a Group: Ionization energy decreases.

Answer Key Explanation:

The answer key clarifies that higher nuclear charge across a period makes electrons more tightly bound, requiring more energy to remove. Conversely, as electrons occupy higher energy levels down a group, they are farther from the nucleus and experience greater shielding, making them easier to remove.

Important nuances included:

- Exceptions to trends, such as the slight drop in ionization energy between groups 2 and 13 due to electron configuration.
- The relation between ionization energy and atomic radius?larger atoms tend to have lower ionization energies.

3. Electronegativity

Definition: The tendency of an atom to attract electrons in a chemical bond.

Trend Observed:

- Across a Period: Electronegativity increases.
- Down a Group: Electronegativity decreases.

Answer Key Explanation:

The answer key emphasizes that increased nuclear charge across a period enhances an atom's ability to attract bonding electrons. Down a group, the increased atomic size and shielding effect reduce this attraction.

Additional insights:

- Electronegativity differences influence bond polarity.
- The Pauling scale is often used to quantify electronegativity.

4. Electron Affinity

Definition: The energy change when an electron is added to a neutral atom in the gaseous state.

Trend Observed:

- Generally increases across a period.
- Becomes less negative down a group.

Answer Key Explanation:

The key points include that elements with high electronegativity tend to have higher electron affinity, as they readily accept electrons. The answer explains anomalies, such as noble gases having negligible or positive electron affinities.

Additional notes:

- The trend is less consistent than other properties.
- Electron affinity is crucial in understanding reactivity, especially for halogens.

Understanding Periodic Trends through the Answer Key's Approach

The answer key excels at breaking down complex concepts into digestible explanations. It often employs visual aids such as periodic tables with trend arrows, diagrams illustrating shielding and nuclear attraction, and tables summarizing property changes.

Educational strategies used include:

- Linking trends to atomic structure.
- Explaining exceptions with electron configuration considerations.
- Using analogies, such as comparing atomic size to a balloon's expansion or contraction.

This pedagogical approach ensures that learners don't just memorize trends but understand the reasons behind them.

Practical Applications of the Packet and Its Answer Key

Beyond academic learning, mastering periodic trends has practical implications:

- Predicting Element Behavior: Understanding properties like reactivity, bond formation, and stability.
- Material Science: Selecting elements with desired properties for industrial applications.
- Chemical Synthesis: Anticipating how elements will interact in reactions.

The answer key aids in reinforcing these applications by providing clarity and confidence in applying theoretical knowledge to real-world scenarios.

Final Thoughts: Evaluating the Effectiveness of the Periodic Trends Packet 1 Answer Key

The Periodic Trends Packet 1 Answer Key stands out as an indispensable resource for students and educators aiming for comprehensive understanding. Its detailed explanations, attention to common misconceptions, and emphasis on conceptual reasoning make it more than just a set of solutions—it's a learning companion.

For educators, it offers a reliable way to assess student understanding and provide targeted feedback. For students, it transforms practice exercises into opportunities for mastery.

In sum, this answer key exemplifies best practices in science education: clarity, depth, and accessibility, ensuring learners are well-equipped to navigate the complexities of periodic trends with confidence and insight.

Question What is the purpose of the Periodic Trends Packet 1 Answer Key? The answer key provides correct solutions and explanations for the questions related to periodic trends, aiding students in understanding the concepts and assessing their knowledge. Which periodic trend explains the increase in atomic size down a group? Atomic size increases down a group primarily due to the addition of electron shells, which outweighs the increasing positive charge of the nucleus. How does atomic radius change across a period from left to right? Atomic radius decreases across a period because the increasing positive charge of the nucleus pulls electrons closer, reducing the size of the atom. What trend is observed in ionization energy across a period? Ionization energy generally increases across a period as atoms have more protons, making it harder to remove an electron. Why does electronegativity increase across a period? Electronegativity increases across a period because atoms have a higher nuclear charge, attracting electrons more strongly in bonds. What is the trend for electron affinity in the periodic table? Electron affinity tends to become more negative across a period, indicating a greater tendency to gain electrons, though there are some exceptions. How are the trends in metallic character explained in the packet? Metallic character decreases across a period and increases down a group, as elements become less likely to lose electrons when moving across a period and more likely when moving down a group. Which element has the highest ionization energy in a given period, and why? The element with the highest ionization energy in a period is usually the noble gas at the end of that period because its electrons are held most tightly. What does the answer key reveal about trends in reactivity among alkali metals? Reactivity among alkali metals increases down the group because the outer electron is farther from the nucleus and more easily lost. How can understanding periodic trends help predict element properties? Understanding periodic trends allows you to predict properties such as reactivity, atomic size, and electronegativity, which are crucial for understanding element behavior and chemical reactions.

Related keywords: periodic trends, atomic size, ionization energy, electronegativity, periodic table, atomic radius, trend explanations, element properties, chemical periodicity, trend analysis

The Periodic Table And Periodic Law Glencoe

the periodic table and periodic law glencoe

The periodic table and periodic law are fundamental concepts in the field of chemistry, serving as essential tools for understanding the properties and relationships of chemical elements. The "Glencoe" reference pertains to the widely used educational materials and textbooks published by Glencoe/McGraw-Hill, which have played a significant role in teaching students about the organization and significance of the periodic table. This article explores the historical development,

structure, and significance of the periodic table and periodic law, with specific insights drawn from the Glencoe educational approach.

Historical Development of the Periodic Table

Early Attempts and Discoveries

The journey to the modern periodic table began in the 19th century, as scientists sought to organize the rapidly growing list of known elements. Early chemists such as John Newlands proposed the Law of Octaves in 1864, observing that elements exhibited similar properties every eighth element when arranged by increasing atomic mass. Although this idea was limited, it laid the groundwork for recognizing periodicity in elemental properties.

Mendeleev's Periodic Table

Dmitri Mendeleev is credited with creating the first widely recognized periodic table in 1869. He arranged elements according to increasing atomic mass and grouped elements with similar properties into columns. Notably, Mendeleev left gaps for yet undiscovered elements and predicted their properties accurately, which validated his periodic law. His table was revolutionary in emphasizing periodicity and the relationships among elements.

Refinement and Modernization

As scientific understanding evolved, particularly with the discovery of atomic number by Henry Moseley in 1913, the periodic table was reorganized to reflect atomic number rather than atomic mass. This change resolved inconsistencies and led to the modern periodic table we use today.

The Periodic Law

Definition and Significance

The periodic law states that the properties of elements are periodic functions of their atomic numbers. In simpler terms, when elements are arranged by increasing atomic number, elements with similar properties appear at regular intervals. This law underscores the periodic nature of elemental properties and provides a systematic way to predict the characteristics of elements.

Implications of the Periodic Law

- It explains the recurring patterns in properties such as atomic radius, ionization energy, electronegativity, and chemical reactivity.

- It allows scientists to classify elements into groups (families) with similar behaviors.
- It facilitates the prediction of properties of undiscovered elements based on their position in the table.

The Structure of the Modern Periodic Table

Layout and Organization

The modern periodic table is arranged in a grid format with rows called periods and columns called groups or families.

- **Periods:** Horizontal rows numbered from 1 to 7, representing increasing energy levels.
- **Groups/Families:** Vertical columns numbered from 1 to 18, indicating elements with similar chemical properties.

Key Features of the Table

- The table is divided into blocks based on electron configurations: s-block, p-block, d-block, and f-block.
- Elements are ordered by increasing atomic number.
- The table highlights element groups with similar valence electron configurations, which determine chemical behavior.

Major Classifications of Elements

- **Metals:** Located on the left and center, conductive, malleable, and ductile.
- **Nonmetals:** Found on the right, generally poor conductors and more likely to gain electrons.
- **Metalloids:** Elements with properties intermediate between metals and nonmetals, found along the zigzag line.

Significance of the Periodic Table in Chemistry Education

Educational Approach in Glencoe Materials

The Glencoe textbooks emphasize a clear understanding of the periodic table's organization and its underlying principles. They focus on:

- Teaching students how to read and interpret the table.
- Understanding periodic trends and their explanations.
- Recognizing the importance of electron configurations in determining element properties.

Teaching Strategies

- Use of visual aids and interactive activities to help memorize groups and periods.
- Connecting periodic trends to real-world applications.
- Encouraging students to predict properties of unknown elements based on their position.

Periodic Trends and Their Explanations

Atomic Radius

- Decreases across a period due to increasing nuclear charge pulling electrons closer.
- Increases down a group as additional electron shells are added.

Ionization Energy

- The energy required to remove an electron.
- Increases across a period as electrons are held more tightly.
- Decreases down a group as outer electrons are farther from the nucleus and less tightly bound.

Electronegativity

- Measures an atom's ability to attract electrons.
- Increases across a period.
- Decreases down a group.

Electron Affinity

- The energy change when an atom gains an electron.
- Trends similar to electronegativity.

Applications of the Periodic Table

Predicting Chemical Behavior

The periodic table allows chemists to predict how elements will react, form bonds, and participate in chemical reactions based on their position.

Discovering New Elements

Understanding periodic trends guides scientists in synthesizing new elements and placing them within the existing table.

Material Science and Industry

Elements' properties inform their applications in technology, medicine, energy, and manufacturing.

Conclusion

The periodic table and periodic law are cornerstones of chemical science, providing a systematic framework for understanding the relationships among elements. The work of early scientists like Mendeleev, combined with modern discoveries such as the atomic number, has led to the sophisticated and comprehensive periodic table used today. Educational resources like Glencoe have played a vital role in imparting this knowledge to students, emphasizing the importance of organization, periodic trends, and the predictive power of the table. As science continues to evolve, the periodic table remains a dynamic and invaluable tool, reflecting the ongoing quest to understand the fundamental building blocks of matter.

The periodic table and periodic law Glencoe represent foundational concepts in modern chemistry, serving as essential tools for understanding the properties, behaviors, and relationships of elements. Their development and organization have profoundly influenced scientific research, education, and technological advancements. This comprehensive review explores the origins, structure, principles, and significance of the periodic table and periodic law as presented in Glencoe chemistry resources, providing an in-depth analysis suitable for students, educators, and enthusiasts alike.

Introduction to the Periodic Table and Periodic Law

The periodic table is often regarded as the blueprint of chemical elements, systematically arranging them based on shared properties and atomic characteristics. Paired with the periodic law—a guiding principle stating that element properties are periodic functions of their atomic numbers—this organizational framework reveals patterns that underpin chemical behavior.

Historical Context

The journey toward the modern periodic table began in the 19th century, as scientists sought to classify the rapidly increasing number of discovered elements. Early efforts by Dmitri Mendeleev laid the groundwork, proposing a table that grouped elements by atomic mass and periodic properties. Although initial versions faced challenges—such as inconsistencies in atomic weights—subsequent discoveries, especially the identification of atomic numbers, solidified the current organization.

Significance in Chemistry

The periodic table facilitates the prediction of element properties, identification of trends across periods and groups, and understanding of chemical reactions. It acts as both a reference and a predictive tool, enabling chemists to anticipate behaviors of elements and compounds.

Development of the Periodic Law

From Atomic Mass to Atomic Number

Initially, the periodic law was based on atomic masses, with Mendeleev's pioneering work arranging elements in order of increasing atomic weight. However, anomalies in the order—such as the placement of tellurium and iodine—highlighted limitations of atomic mass as the primary organizing principle.

The breakthrough came with the discovery of the proton and the realization that atomic number (number of protons) provides a more accurate basis for organization. This shift led to the modern periodic law:

"The properties of the elements are periodic functions of their atomic numbers."

Implications of the Modern Periodic Law

This law underpins the current periodic table, explaining why elements with similar properties recur periodically when arranged by increasing atomic number. It also accounts for the periodic trends observed in atomic and physical properties, such as ionization energy, electronegativity, and atomic radius.

Structure of the Periodic Table

The periodic table's structure reflects the periodic law, organizing elements into rows and columns that group elements with similar characteristics.

Periods and Groups

- Periods: Horizontal rows numbered 1 through 7. Elements in the same period have the same number of electron shells but vary in their properties across the period.

- Groups (Families): Vertical columns numbered 1 through 18 (or 1-12 in older tables). Elements within a group share similar valence electron configurations, leading to comparable chemical behaviors.

Blocks of the Periodic Table

The table is subdivided into blocks based on the electron subshell being filled:

- s-block: Groups 1 and 2, plus hydrogen and helium.
- p-block: Groups 13-18.
- d-block: Transition metals (Groups 3-12).
- f-block: Lanthanides and actinides, often displayed separately beneath the main table.

Element Categories

- Metals: Located mainly on the left and center; characterized by high electrical conductivity, malleability, and ductility.
- Nonmetals: Found on the right; generally insulators and brittle.
- Metalloids: Positioned along the zigzag line; exhibit mixed properties.

Periodic Trends and Properties

Understanding how element properties vary across the periodic table reveals underlying atomic structure influences and facilitates predictions about element behavior.

Atomic Radius

- Trend: Decreases across a period (left to right), increases down a group.
- Explanation: Increasing nuclear charge pulls electrons closer; additional electron shells appear down a group, enlarging atomic size.

Ionization Energy

- Trend: Increases across a period, decreases down a group.
- Significance: Reflects the energy required to remove an electron; higher in elements with stronger nuclear attraction.

Electronegativity

- Trend: Rises across a period, falls down a group.
- Implication: Indicates an atom's tendency to attract electrons in chemical bonds.

Electron Affinity

- Trend: Generally increases across a period.
- Note: Variations exist based on element type and electronic configuration.

Glencoe Resources and Teaching of the Periodic Table

The Glencoe series provides comprehensive educational materials that elucidate the periodic table's organization, properties, and applications.

Key Features of Glencoe's Approach

- Visual Aids: Color-coded tables, diagrams, and interactive models to help students grasp complex concepts.
- Historical Context: Emphasizes the evolution of the periodic table, fostering a deeper understanding of scientific progress.
- Practice Problems: Exercises that reinforce trends, classifications, and the application of periodic law.
- Real-World Applications: Demonstrates how the periodic table informs fields like medicine, materials science, and environmental science.

Educational Strategies

- Using comparative analysis to highlight periodic trends.
- Incorporating laboratory activities to observe properties such as reactivity.
- Encouraging critical thinking about the periodic law's implications in modern chemistry.

Significance of the Periodic Table and Periodic Law

The periodic table is not merely a catalog of elements; it embodies the fundamental principles governing chemical behavior. Its predictive power allows scientists to:

- Discover new elements by extrapolating periodic trends.
- Understand elemental reactivity and compound formation.
- Develop new materials with desired properties.
- Advance fields like nanotechnology, pharmacology, and energy storage.

Moreover, the periodic law emphasizes the interconnectedness of atomic structure and chemical properties, illustrating nature's inherent order and symmetry.

Future Perspectives and Innovations

Advances in computational chemistry and experimental techniques continue to refine our understanding of the periodic table. Notably:

- Extended Periodic Tables: Efforts to synthesize superheavy elements expand the boundaries of the table, challenging existing theories.
- Periodic Law Revisions: Ongoing research explores whether alternative organizing principles might better capture emerging properties.
- Educational Enhancements: Digital tools and virtual labs enhance comprehension and engagement with periodic concepts.

Conclusion

The periodic table and periodic law, as detailed in Glencoe resources, constitute the backbone of chemical science. They encapsulate the elegant patterns governing elements and serve as powerful frameworks for scientific exploration and innovation. By understanding their development, structure, and significance, students and scientists alike gain insights into the fundamental nature of matter, fostering curiosity and driving future discoveries in chemistry and related disciplines.

QuestionAnswer What is the main purpose of the periodic table according to Glencoe's Periodic Law? The main purpose of the periodic table is to organize elements based on their atomic number and properties, revealing periodic trends and relationships among elements. How does Glencoe's approach explain the periodic law? Glencoe explains the periodic law as the periodic repetition of chemical and physical properties of elements when they are arranged in order of increasing atomic number. What are the key features of the periodic table highlighted in Glencoe's curriculum? Key features include the arrangement of elements into periods and groups, the classification into metals, nonmetals, and metalloids, and the periodic trends such as electronegativity and atomic radius. How

does the periodic law help in predicting properties of elements in Glencoe's lessons? The periodic law allows scientists to predict properties of elements based on their position in the table, such as reactivity, atomic size, and ionization energy, by analyzing their periodic trends. What role do atomic numbers play in the organization of the periodic table as per Glencoe's explanation? Atomic numbers serve as the fundamental organizing principle, with elements arranged sequentially by increasing atomic number, which underpins the periodicity of their properties.

Related keywords: periodic table, periodic law, glencoe chemistry, element groups, periodic trends, atomic structure, element symbols, atomic number, chemical elements, periodic table layout

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