## REVIEW

3

## SECTION 3.3

## **Families of Elements**

1.	<b>Classify</b> each of the following elements as an alkali metal, alkaline-earth metal, transition metal, or semiconductor based on its position in the periodic table.
	a. rubidium, Rb
	<b>b.</b> silicon, Si
	<b>c.</b> silver, Ag
	<b>d.</b> barium, Ba
	e. titanium, Ti
	f. germanium, Ge
2.	Classify each of the following elements as a halogen, noble gas, or other nonmetal
	based on its position in the periodic table.
	a. carbon, C
	<b>b.</b> chlorine, Cl
	c. radon, Rn
	d. phosphorus, P
	<b>e.</b> xenon, Xe
	<b>f.</b> iodine, I
3.	<b>Predict</b> which of the following ions would be likely to form:
	<b>a.</b> Na <sup>2+</sup> <b>d.</b> Br <sup>-</sup>
	<b>b.</b> Cl <sup>+</sup> <b>e.</b> Ne <sup>-</sup>
	<b>c.</b> Ca <sup>2+</sup> <b>f.</b> Ne <sup>+</sup>
4.	<b>Explain</b> why chlorine, Cl, is very reactive, while argon, Ar, is unreactive.
5.	<b>Analyze</b> the following pairs of elements, and determine whether each pair has similar or different reactivities.
	a. potassium, K, and rubidium, Rb
	<b>b.</b> calcium, Ca, and barium, Ba
	c. sodium, Na, and chlorine, Cl
	<b>d.</b> helium, He, and krypton, Kr
	<b>e.</b> hydrogen, H, and oxygen, O