

1. What is the wavelength of light emitted when an electron moves from energy level 6 ( $n=6$ ) to energy level 2 ( $n=2$ )?
- a) What is the color of the light?

410 nm

violet

2. What type of light, wavelength, frequency & energy is emitted when an electron moves from  $n=5$  to  $n=2$ ?

434 nm

→ visible light

3. What type of light, wavelength, frequency & energy is emitted when an electron moves from  $n=4$  to  $n=3$ ?

1875 nm

IR

4. When is light emitted? when high energy level  $\rightarrow$  lower energy level

5. When is light absorbed? when low energy level  $\rightarrow$  high energy level

## Section 2: Periodic Table Trends and Periodicity!!

The atomic radius decreases across a period and increases down a group.

Ionization energy increases across a period and decreases down a group.

Electronegativity increases across a period and decreases down a group.

Identify the lowest EN: Li K Rb Cs

Identify the highest AR (biggest size): Ca Ge Se Kr

Identify the lowest IE : Na Ga Se Br lower energy level than Na

The element that is an alkali metal in the 2<sup>nd</sup> period: ~~Mg~~ Li

What is the group name of elements in the 17<sup>th</sup> group? halogens

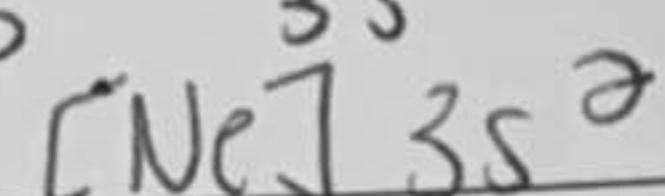
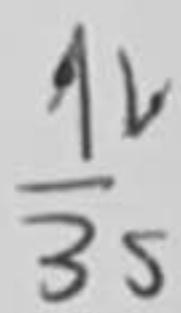
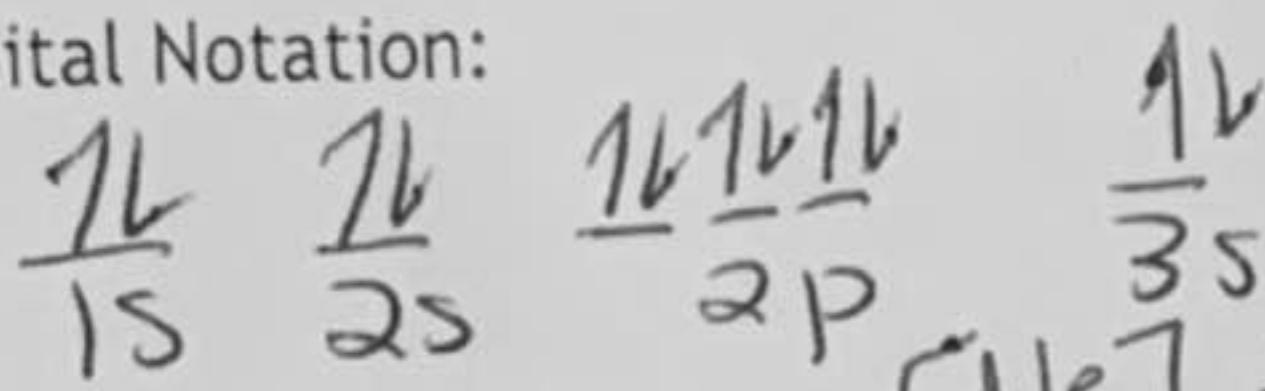
Identify the element in the noble gas group and in the 1<sup>st</sup> period: He

## Section 3: Electron configuration, Noble Gas Notation &amp; Orbital Notation

Magnesium

E-Config:  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2$ 

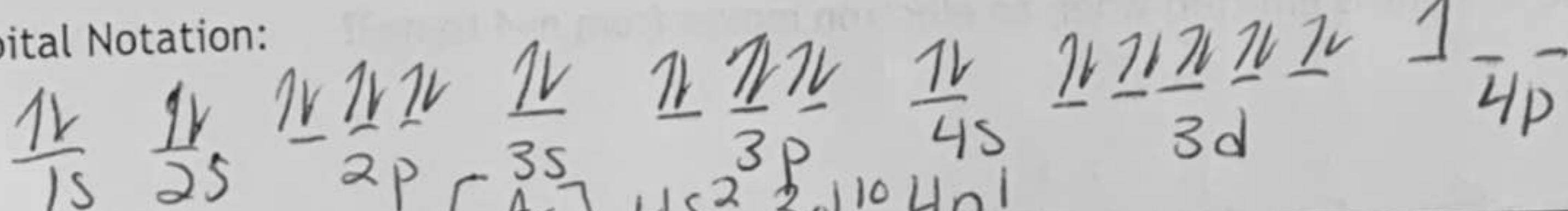
Orbital Notation:

Noble Gas Notation: [Ne]  $3s^2$ Valence e-: 2 (# of electrons in highest level)

Gallium

E-Config:  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2 3d^{10} 4p^1$ 

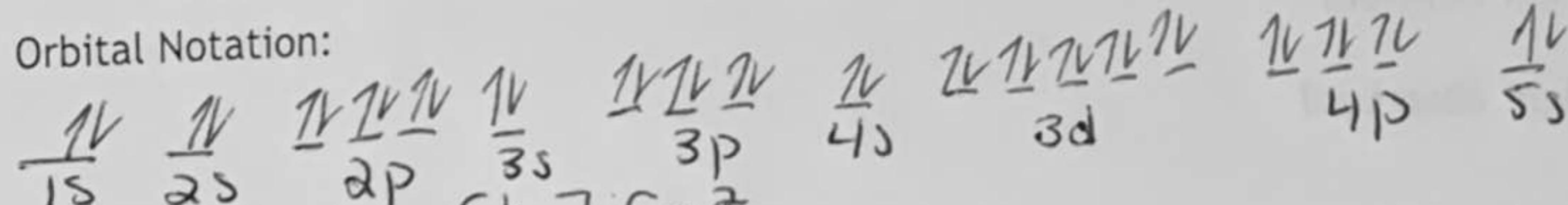
Orbital Notation:

Noble Gas Notation: [Ar]  $4s^2 3d^{10} 4p^1$ Valence e-: 3

Strontium

E-Config:  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2 3d^{10} 4p^6 5s^2$ 

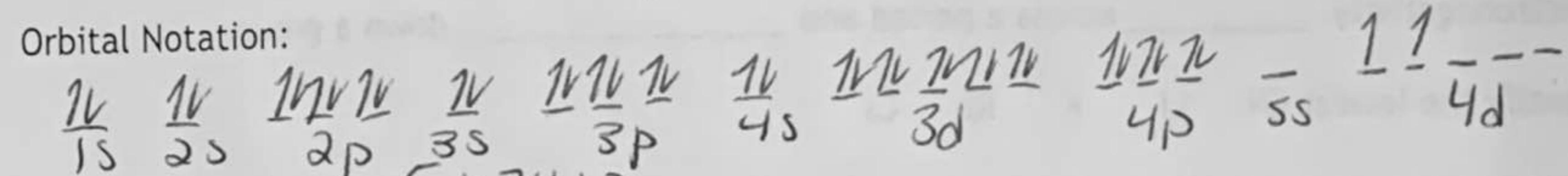
Orbital Notation:

Noble Gas Notation: [Kr]  $5s^2$ Valence e-: 2

Zirconium +2

E-Config:  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2 3d^{10} 4p^6 4d^2$ 

Orbital Notation:

Noble Gas Notation: [Kr]  $4d^2$ Valence e-: / ← lost valence electrons  
when becoming

E-Config:  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2 3d^{10} 4p^6 5s^1 4d^9$

### Orbital Notation:

Lanthanide Series:  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 3d^10 4s^2 4p^6 4d^1$

Nobel Gas Notation:  
Valence e<sup>-</sup>: /

Titanium + 3

E-Config:  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 3d^1$   
Orbital Net-:

## Orbital Notation:

Nobel Gas Notation:  
 Valence shell:  $[Ar] 3d^1$

## Nobel Gas Notation:

~~Section 7. Label all parts of periodic table (alkaline metals, alkali earth metals, halogens, noble gases, transition metals, inner transition metals, metals, metalloids, nonmetals, group numbers, period numbers, s/p/d/f blocks,.)~~

"look this up"

A large, blank periodic table grid is shown, consisting of 18 columns and 8 rows of empty boxes. The grid is tilted slightly clockwise. In the top right corner of the page, there is handwritten text that reads "I look this up!"