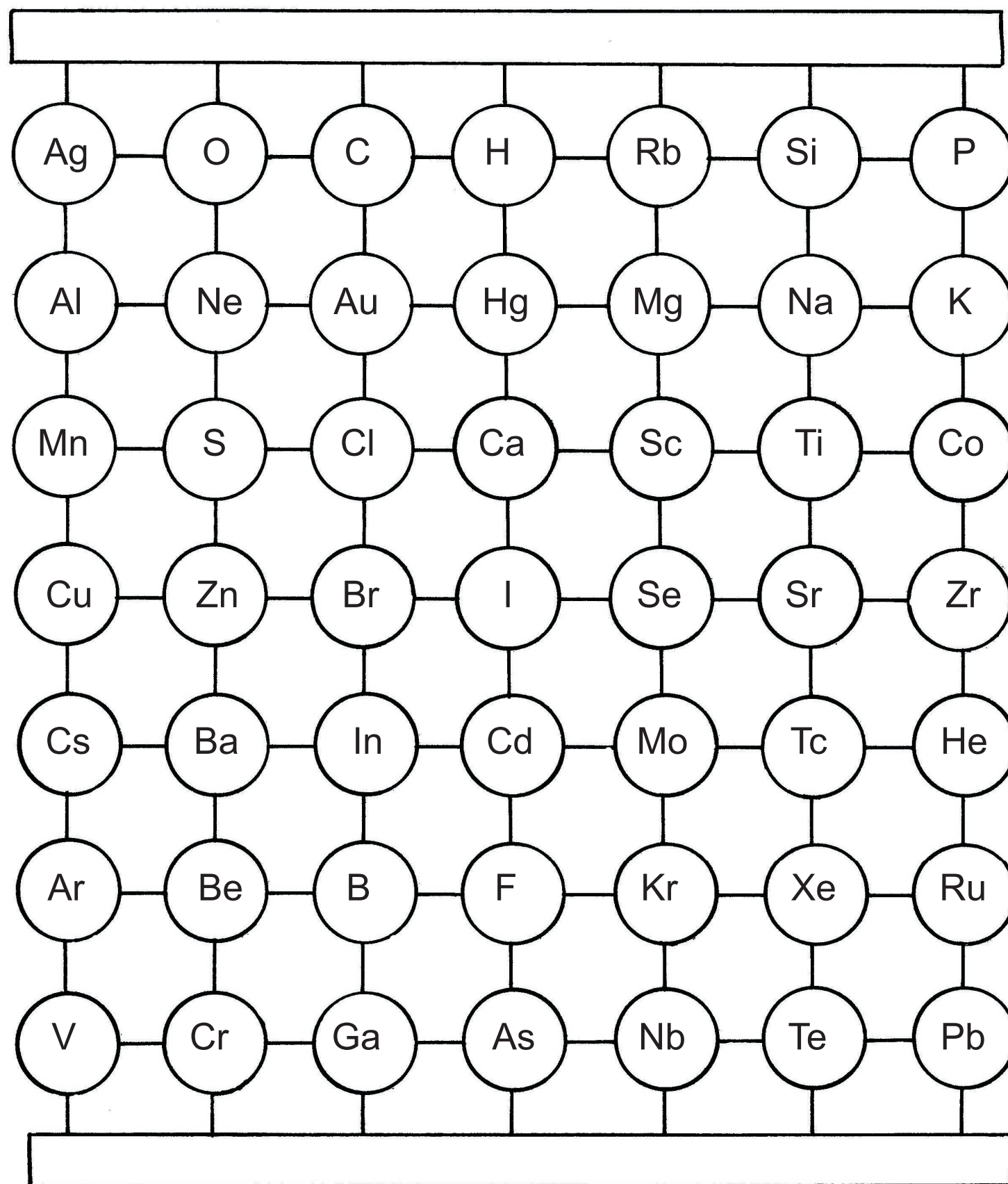


- This element has 30 electrons and is used to galvanize metals to prevent rust. (zinc)
- This is the only “happy” atom in the row that iron is in. (krypton)
- This element is in the same row as silver and the same column as nitrogen. (antimony)
- This element has a valence of 4 and was named after the Earth. (tellurium)
- This element has 49 protons. (indium)
- This heavy, gray metal was once used to make water pipes. (lead)
- Don't confuse this element with magnesium! (manganese)
- This element has 5 neutrons. (beryllium) (You must subtract atomic # from atomic weight.)
- You may choose one element that has a valence of +1. (lithium, sodium, potassium, rubidium, cesium)
- This element combines with oxygen to make sand. (silicon)
- This element has an atomic weight of 16. (oxygen)
- This element was named after the Greek god Tantalus. (tantalum)
- This alkali earth metal is found in bones and in concrete. (calcium)
- This element has electron configuration 1s² 2s² 2p⁶. (neon)
- This element is the only radioactive element in its row. (technitium)
- This is the most reactive, (but non-radioactive), member of the alkali metals. (cesium)
- This element has 44 protons. (ruthenium)
- The Latin name for this element is natrium. (sodium)
- The average weight of an atom of this element is about 190. (osmium)
- This is the lightest member of the true metals. (aluminum)
- This heavy transition metal is a liquid at room temperature. (mercury)
- This precious metal is current worth more per ounce than gold. (platinum)
- This element was named after Germany and is used in electronics. (germanium)
- You may choose one element that is a metal used in coins. (gold, silver, tin, zinc, copper, nickel)
- This element has a whole series named after it. (lanthanum)
- This shiny transition metal is used on vehicles because it is so resistant to corrosion. (chromium)
- This true metal is named after France. (gallium)
- This is the heaviest noble gas that is not radioactive. (xenon)
- Pewter is made mostly of this metal. (tin)
- This element was named after Marie Curie's homeland, Poland. (polonium)
- This element was named after Scandinavia. (scandium)
- This element has 23 electrons. (vanadium)
- This element was named after the asteroid Pallas. (palladium)
- This element has 72 protons. (hafnium)
- This element has a valence of -2 and is in the same row as potassium. (selenium)
- The average weight of an atom of this element is about 204. (thallium)
- The name of this element comes from the Latin word for rainbow: “iris.” (iridium)
- This is the heaviest member of the halogen family. (astatine)
- This element has 42 protons. (molybdenum)
- This transition metal combines with O and Si to make a clear, diamond-like gemstone. (zirconium)
- The average weight of an atom of this element is about 93. (niobium)



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ELEMENT CONNECTIONS



Fill in each circle with the symbol of an element. Use only the elements in the rows that begin with H, Li, Na, K, Rb, and Cs. Don't use any lanthanides or actinides.)