$\begin{array}{c} \text{CHE 111 - Homework - Ch 3g} \\ \text{Periodic Trends} \end{array}$

Score:	/60

mame	: _		Date:
[4 pt]	1.	What is meant by the term Effective Nuclear Charge (\mathbf{Z}_{eff}) ? Explain whereans.	nat each term of the equation
[3 pt]	2.	Why does atomic radius increase down a column?	
[3 pt]	3.	Why does atomic radius decrease across a row?	
[4 pt]	4.	On the basis of periodic trends, choose the large atom in each pair (if pota) C or F	ossible). Explain. 4(a)
		(b) Al or Ga	4(b)
		(c) Ga or P (d) B or Si	4(c)
[3 pt]	5.	Which is larger a Na atom or the corresponding Na ⁺ cation? Explain.	5
[3 pt]	6.	Which is larger the Cl or the corresponding Cl^- anion? Explain.	6

		K vs Br	S vs Te	Ga vs Se	Ne vs Sr	Cl vs Se
[5 pt]	12.	tables in your book periodic trends.	x (you will not have a	access to them on the	ted ionization energy. e exam), instead use y	
[4 pt]	11.		ed with that needed f		eded to remove the tl (See Table 6.2 in slide	
[3 pt]	10.	Ionization energy (i	ncreases, decreases, r	emains the same) acr	oss a row. Why?	
[3 pt]	9.	Ionization energy (i	ncreases, decreases, r	emains the same) dov	vn a column. Why?	
[2 pt]	8.	Ionization energy is	always positive. Wh	y?		
[4 pt]	7.		howing the first and so othermic or exotherm		Al atom. Include energ	y in your reaction.

[2 pt]	13.	Define Electron Affinity.
[3 pt]	14.	Write a reaction(s) (including the change in energy) showing the formation of a ${\rm O}^{-2}$ anion from a neutral O atom.
[3 pt]	15.	Why is the Electron Affinity of Oxygen greater that that of Magnesium.
[3 pt]	16.	Zinc, cadmium, and mercury all have near-zero electron affinities. Explain.
[3 pt]	17.	Explain the trend in the Electron Affinity going from C to N to O.
[3 pt]	18.	Why is the Electron Affinity of Cl more negative than F?
[2 pt]	19.	What type of ion is Phosphorus likely to make. Explain your answer in terms of electron configurations.