

## MORE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

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### How can you determine the charge of an ion formed by a representative element?

To find the ionic charge of an element you'll need to consult your Periodic Table. On the Periodic Table metals (found on the left of the table) will be positive. Non-metals (found on the right) will be negative. But you need to know the specific ionic charge elements.

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#### RELATED QUESTIONS

### What happens when a cation is formed?

Cations are the positive ions formed by the loss of one or more electrons. The most commonly formed cations of the representative elements are those that involve the loss of all of the valence electrons. The aluminum atom loses its three valence electrons. ...

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### What elements can form a cation?

Cations can be formed from metal elements, as well as nonmetal elements. If a metal element forms an ion, it always forms a cation. Some metals always form the same type of cation. For example, sodium always forms a +1 cation and magnesium always forms a +2 cation.

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### What are representative ions?

For the representative elements, cations are generally formed by removing all of the valence electrons from the atom. ... Group 1 elements form ions with a 1+ charge, Group 2 metal ions have a 2+ charge, and the ions of Group 13 elements tend to have a 3+ charge.

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### What are green elements called?

Green elements of the Periodic Table. At least three elements are named for their green colour. Chlorine, a green gas, derives its name from the Greek chloros meaning pale green. ... The second element named for its green colour is thallium at the bottom of Group 13.

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### What are the elements placed in specific places on the periodic table?

Why are the elements placed in specific places on the Periodic Table? Elements are placed in specific places on the Periodic Table because of its atomic structure. 2.

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### How does the arrangement of elements in the periodic table enable the user to identify an unknown element?

1 Answer. The Periodic Table can predict the properties of new elements, because it organizes the elements according to their atomic numbers.

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### What are the sections in a research paper?

Major Sections of a Research Paper in APA Style A complete research paper in APA style that is reporting on experimental research will typically contain a Title page, Abstract, Introduction, Methods, Results, Discussion, and

References sections.

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### **What is so special about Iridium?**

Iridium is a very hard, brittle and dense metal and is also very rare. Iridium is the most corrosion-resistant element on the Periodic Table of Elements. It also has the highest density of all the elements. Because it resists corrosion, it is used to set standards in weights and measures.

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### **Does gold degrade?**

Since gold never corrodes and can be moulded to any shape, it's used to make long lasting electrical connectors in all types of devices. Gold is one of the least reactive elements on the Periodic Table. It doesn't react with oxygen, so it never rusts or corrodes.

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### **How do you find the mass of sugar?**

Find the molecular mass of table sugar (sucrose), which has a molecular formula  $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$ . To find the molecular mass, add the atomic masses of all of the atoms in the molecule. Find the atomic mass for each element by using the mass given in the Periodic Table.

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### **How does atomic size change across the periodic table?**

Explanation: Atomic size decreases across a Period from left to right as we face the Table, but INCREASES down a Group, a column of the Periodic Table. ... And thus across the Period nuclear charge predominates, and draws the valence electrons towards the nuclear core, with the result of a marked decrease in atomic radius.

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### **Which of the following is classified as a metal?**

Nearly 75% of all the elements in the Periodic Table are classified as metals. Examples of metals are gold, aluminium, copper, iron, lead, silver, platinum, uranium and zinc.

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### **How many protons neutrons and electrons are in potassium 39?**

So for your question, the Periodic Table tells us that potassium has an Atomic Number of 19, so there are 19 protons and 19 electrons. The Periodic Table tells us that potassium has an Atomic Mass of  $\approx 39$ . So there are  $39 - 19 = 20$  neutrons.

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