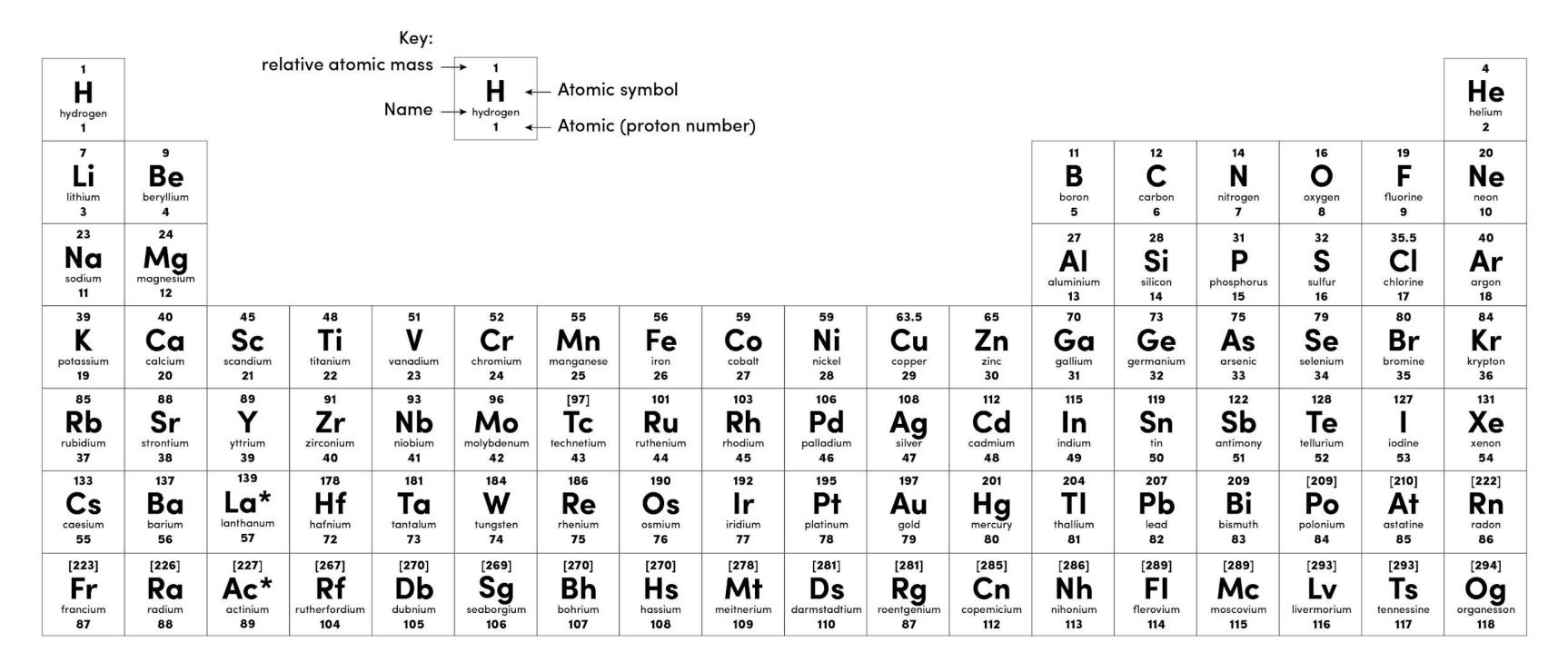
Combined Science - Chemistry - Key Stage 4 Atomic Structure & the Periodic Table

Group 1 elements





Periodic Table of Elements





Pause point

Physical change	Chemical change

- New substance produced
- No new substance produced
- Involves the transfer/sharing of electrons
- Involves the forces of attraction between particles
- Examples: boiling point, melting point and density
- Examples: reactions with oxygen and water



Independent practice - density

Alkali metal	Density (g/cm³)
Lithium	0.53
Sodium	0.97
Potassium	0.86
Rubidium	1.53
Caesium	1.87

A good answer, always contains:

- 1. General description of a trend (increase/decrease)
- 2. States values from the table with UNITS
- 3. Uses comparative language



Describing trends in physical properties - density

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Lithium	0.53
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A good answer, always contains:

- 1. General description of a trend (increase/decrease)
- 2. States values from the table with UNITS
- 3. Uses comparative language

As you go down group 1, the density increases.

For instance lithium is at the top of group one, and has the lowest density of 0.53 g/dm³, whereas, caesium is at the bottom of group one and has the highest density of 1.87 g/dm³.



Independent practice

- 1. Describe how reactivity changes as you go down group 1.
- 2. What is the general word equation for the reaction between alkali metals and water?
- 3. What is the general word equation for the reaction between alkali metals and oxygen?
- 4. Complete the word equations for the reaction between:

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Potassium + oxygen →
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Potassium + water →

Challenge: Write a balanced symbol equation for the reactions between potassium and water.

