Fill in the blanks for the following paragraphs:

2. _____ are the positively charged particles in the nucleus. _____ are the particles in the nucleus with no charge. _____ are the negatively charged particles that orbit the nucleus. The number of electrons in the outer orbital (energy level) are called _____ _____. Because they are constantly moving, it is impossible to determine an _____'s exact position.

3. The _____ _____ are _____ because their outer energy level is filled with electrons. The _____ (group ____) have 7 valence electrons and form compounds by gaining an electric to form _____. _____ are very reactive. Alkali metals (group ____) have _____ valence electrons and easily form a _____ by losing an electron. _____ _____ are extremely reactive, and are located on the _____ most column of the periodic table.

4. The number of _____'s is an atom's atomic number. _____ _____ is the number of protons and neutrons. Most atoms have no electric charge because they have an equal number of _____ and _____. Atoms of the same group have the same number of _____ _____ and are chemically similar. _____ _____ determine an atom's chemical properties.

5. Elements are ordered on the periodic table by their number of _____ in the nucleus.

6. According to Dalton's atomic theory, atoms of the same element are exactly _____ and can form _____. _____ refers to the gaining of or losing of electrons. An oxygen atom's atomic number is ____ so it has ____ protons in its nucleus.

7. _____ are found on the right side of the periodic table. _____ are found mostly on the left side of the table. Metals are usually _____ and conduct _____ and _____. Nonmetals can be _____, _____, or _____ and do not conduct well. _____ conduct heat and _____ under certain conditions.

8. Some elements are highly reactive because their outermost energy levels are only _____ filled. Lithium is an _____ _____. Calcium is an _____ _____ _____ and has _____ valence electrons. _____ _____ _____ are not as reactive as the alkali metals.