

The modern periodic table – *Mark scheme*

1.	(a)	(i)	argon and potassium or tellurium and iodine or cobalt and nickel <i>accept correct symbols; allow argon and calcium</i>	1	
		(ii)	it would place them in incorrect <u>groups</u> (owtte) <i>idea of not being placed with elements which have similar properties or converse argument</i> <i>accept would not have same number of electrons in outer shell</i> <i>allow it would put them in wrong period if linked to argon and potassium / calcium</i> <i>do not accept reasons based just on protons</i> <i>do not accept metals and non-metals mixed up</i>	1	
	(b)	any two from:		2	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • each successive atom has one more electron • atoms in the same group have the same number of electrons in their <u>outer</u> shells / energy levels <i>number of electrons in outer shell = group number</i> • across a period an energy level / shell is being filled • in the next period the next energy level / shell is being filled <i>accept period number = shell number</i> 			[4]
2.	(a)	6 or 16	or transition metal or F block element or actinide	1	
	(b)	(elements in group 6 have) six (electrons) in the outer shell or needs 2 electrons to gain a full shell <i>accept has 98 electrons</i>		1	
					[2]
3.	(a)	He		1	
	(b)	carbon / silicon / germanium / tin / lead <i>accept correctly written symbols: C / Si / Ge / Sn / Pb</i>		1	
	(c)	copper	<i>accept Cu</i>	1	
	(d)	iodine	accept I or I ₂	1	
					[4]
4.	(a)	2 and 3	<i>both needed</i>	1	
	(b)	(i)	atomic number / proton number <i>electrons neutral</i>	1	
		(ii)	argon has more neutrons <i>accept more particles in nucleus</i>	1	
		(iii)	increases by one with each element	1	
				1	[5]