

# Hands on, Minds on Periodic Table: Visualizing the Unseen

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# The Challenge!

- The state of California mandates that 5<sup>th</sup> grade (9 and 10 year olds) middle and high school:
- *Students know* that each element is made of one kind of atom and that the elements are organized in the periodic table by their chemical properties.

# The Problem:

- Many 5<sup>th</sup> grade teachers have not taken a chemistry course in college
- Most people that took chemistry in college do not understand how the periodic table is organized, or what an element is
- How do you teach students something you do not understand yourself?

## Another Problem:

- The state end of year exam asks (even 5<sup>th</sup> grade) students to predict combining ratios in binary, main group compounds as a way of demonstrating their knowledge of how the periodic table is organized.

# Goal:

Devise a way to teach both teachers and students how the Periodic Table is organized using:

- Hands On Inquiry
- Constructivism (construct your own knowledge)
- Realistic (good chemistry)
- Cheap (teachers are under funded)

# Things to Think About!

What is confusing to first time learners about the periodic table?

- Main group elements separated from each other
- Transition elements "stuck" in the middle
- F-block elements are "clipped" from the main body and "pasted in" at the bottom

# Things to Think About #2!

Need to address misconceptions about atoms, elements, compounds, molecules!

There is a lot of confusion about:

- What compounds are
- What chemical formulae mean
- What atoms are
- What molecules are
- What elements are

## So, we decided to:

- Provide atoms to participants
- Show what this model represents
- Have them make binary compounds

# Rules for Making Binary Compounds

- Use only two differently colored (or two types of) atoms to connect the unpaired electrons to other atoms - use as many as you need borrowing from other groups as necessary.
- You are all done when all unpaired electrons have a single partner and none are left unpaired.

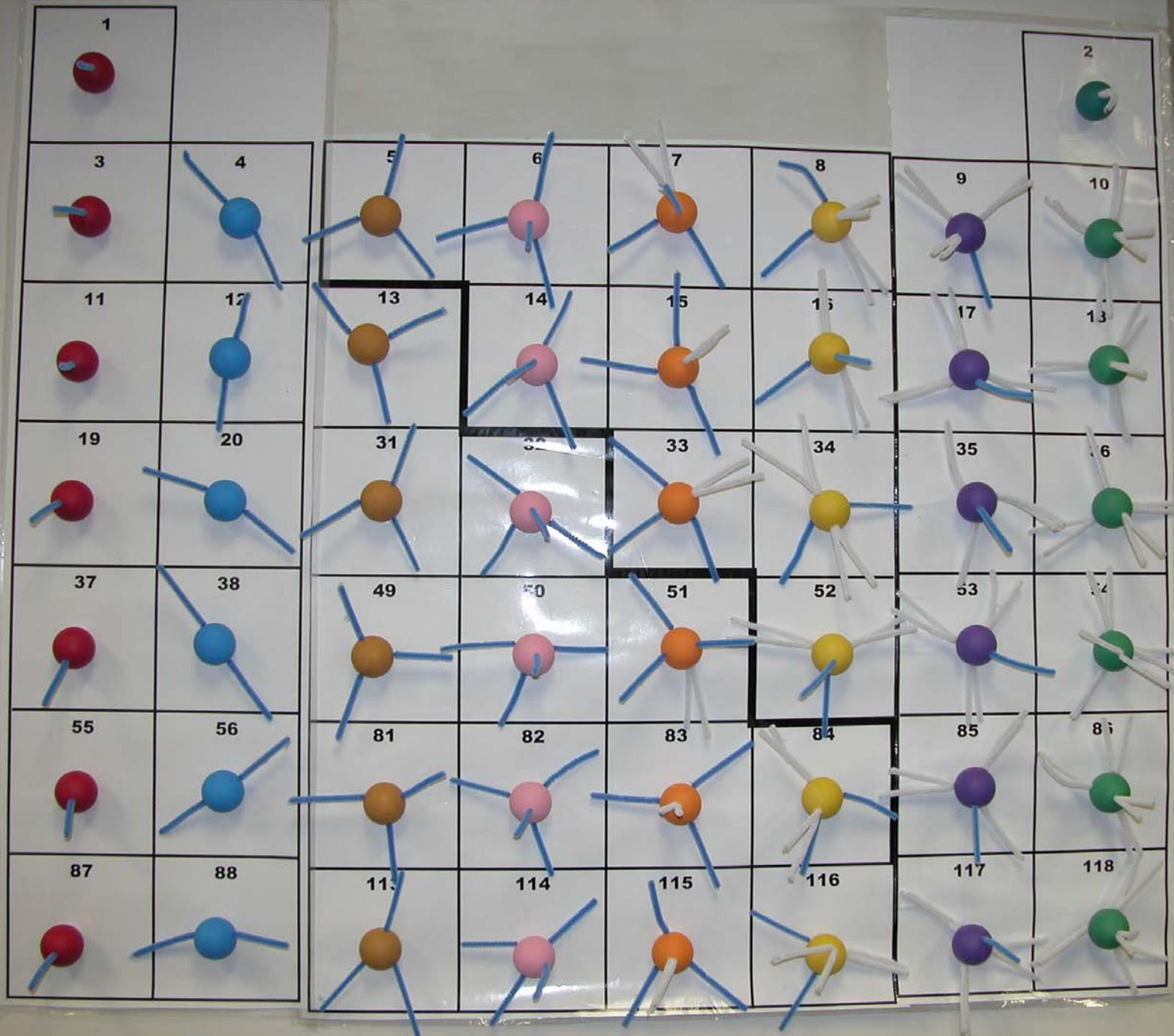
# Writing Chemical Formulae

- 4 black, 1 blue  $\Rightarrow$  4 B, 1 Bu  $\Rightarrow$  B<sub>4</sub>Bu
- This demystifies why some elements have a second letter in their symbol
- What a chemical formula means
- Why 2 units of B<sub>4</sub>Bu is not equal to B<sub>8</sub>Bu<sub>2</sub> and can be written 2 B<sub>4</sub>Bu

## Then, we decided to:

- Focus attention to the periodic table and where these atoms/elements belong on it
- Remove d- and f- blocks from periodic table
- Have everyone place atoms on periodic table in such a way so that they are "organized"

1									2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
19	20	31	32	33	34	35	36		
37	38	49	50	51	52	53	54		
55	56	81	82	83	84	85	86		
87	88	113	114	115	116	117	118		



# Using these atomic models, you can teach:

- Bonding ratios in binary compounds
- How to write chemical formulae
- Conservation of matter during a reaction
- Types of bonds (covalent, polar, ionic, metallic)
- Why elements in a family have similar chemical behavior

# Then add in the Transition Metals!

- Pass out more atoms
- This time, atoms have between 3 and 12 electrons (VSEPR geometries, of course)
- Have participants sort atoms onto new portion of periodic table so that the new data is organized



# Final Assessment!

Use buttons to represent atomic properties



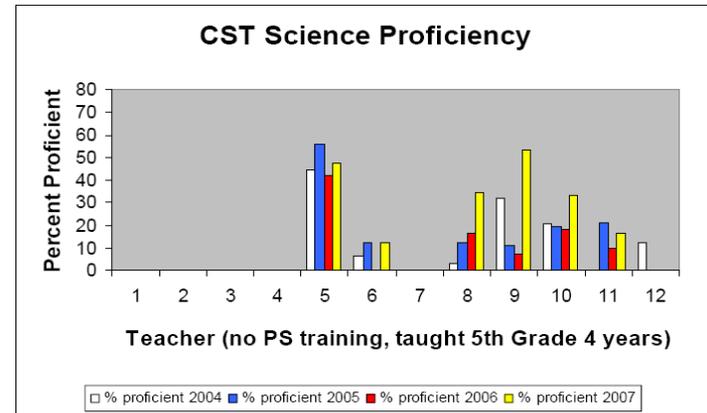
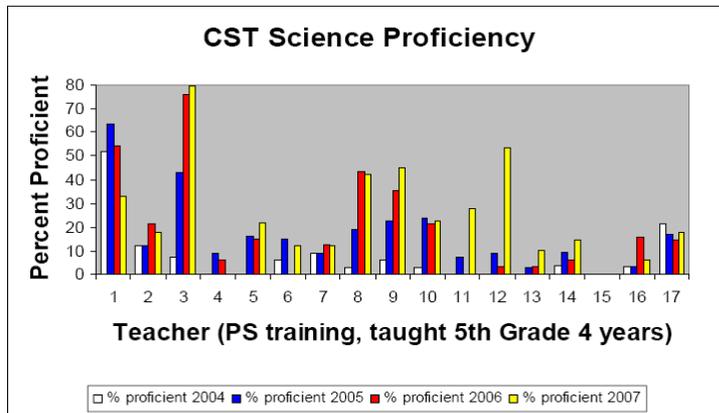
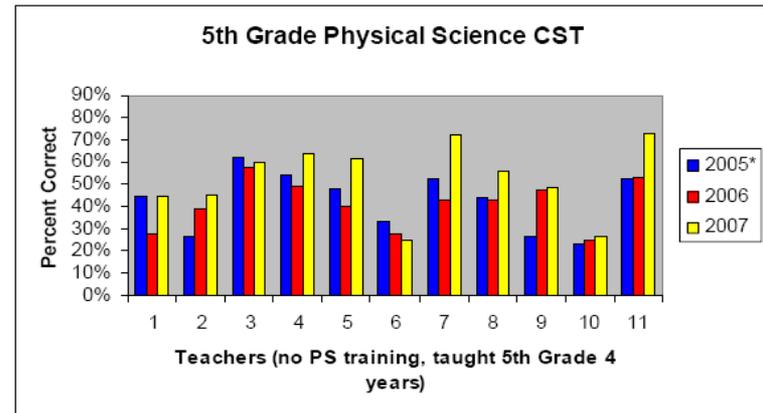
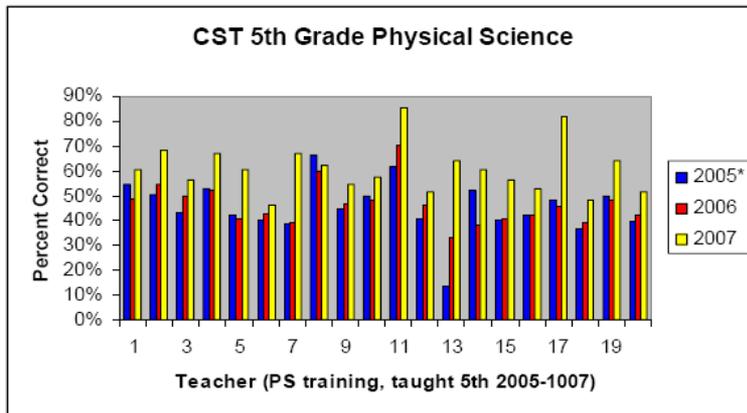
# Results:

- Teachers are more confident; they now know how the periodic table is organized
- Teachers are actually teaching the organization of the periodic table to their students
- California is now testing 5<sup>th</sup> grade students to determine what they know about science
- This method also used with middle school, high school, and college students.
- Even scientific colleagues (professors) learn something new during participation.

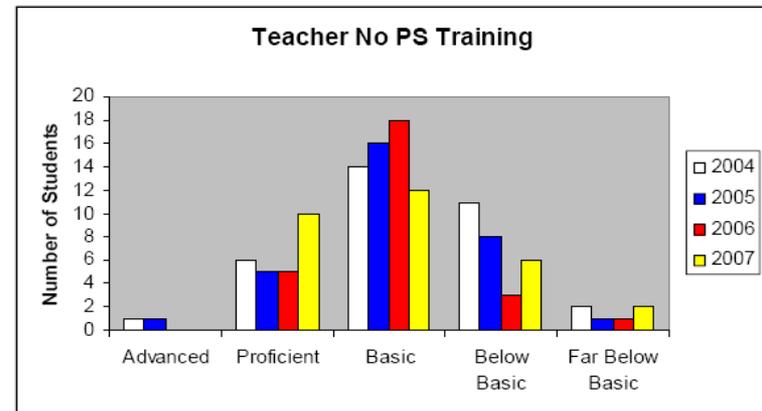
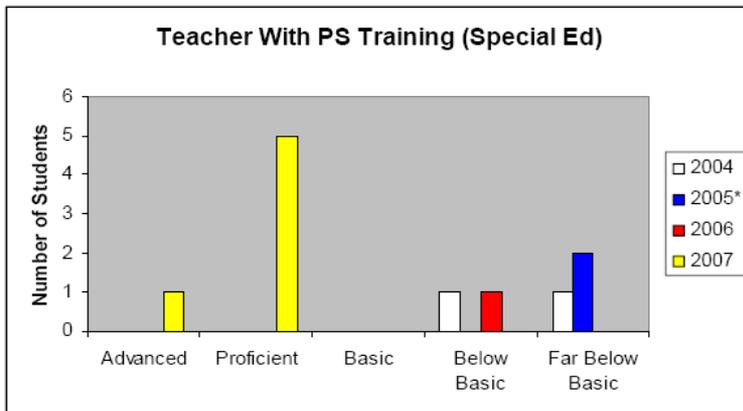
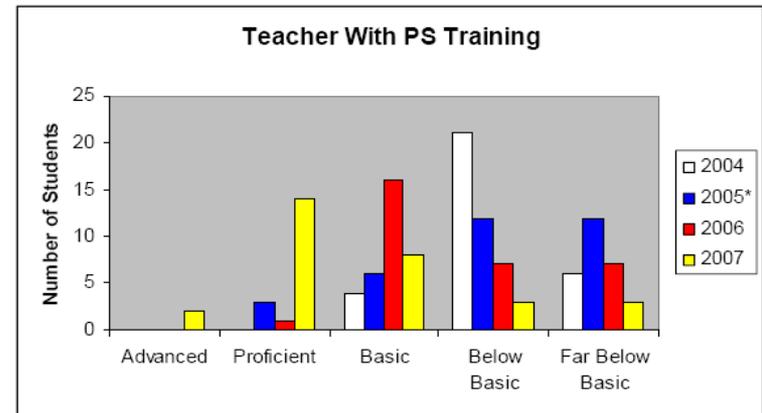
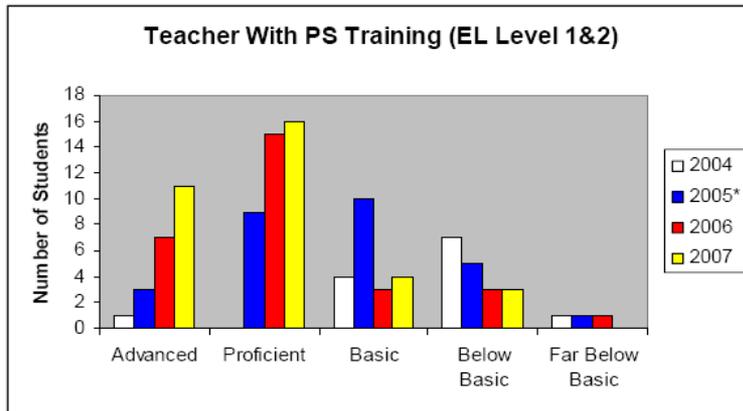
# Results:

- Data shows that elementary students are able to learn to “read” the periodic table as evidenced by their ability to correctly predict combining ratios in binary compounds
- Student scores on CST (physical science) has been increasing year by year (including special needs students)

# CST Physical Science Data



# Individual Teacher Data



# Acknowledgements:

- Sue Chan
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# Interested in learning more?

- **Lessons available for elementary, middle and high school/college**
- **Files available to print Periodic Table skeletons**

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**<http://www.csupomona.edu/science/scienceLessonPlans.htm>**