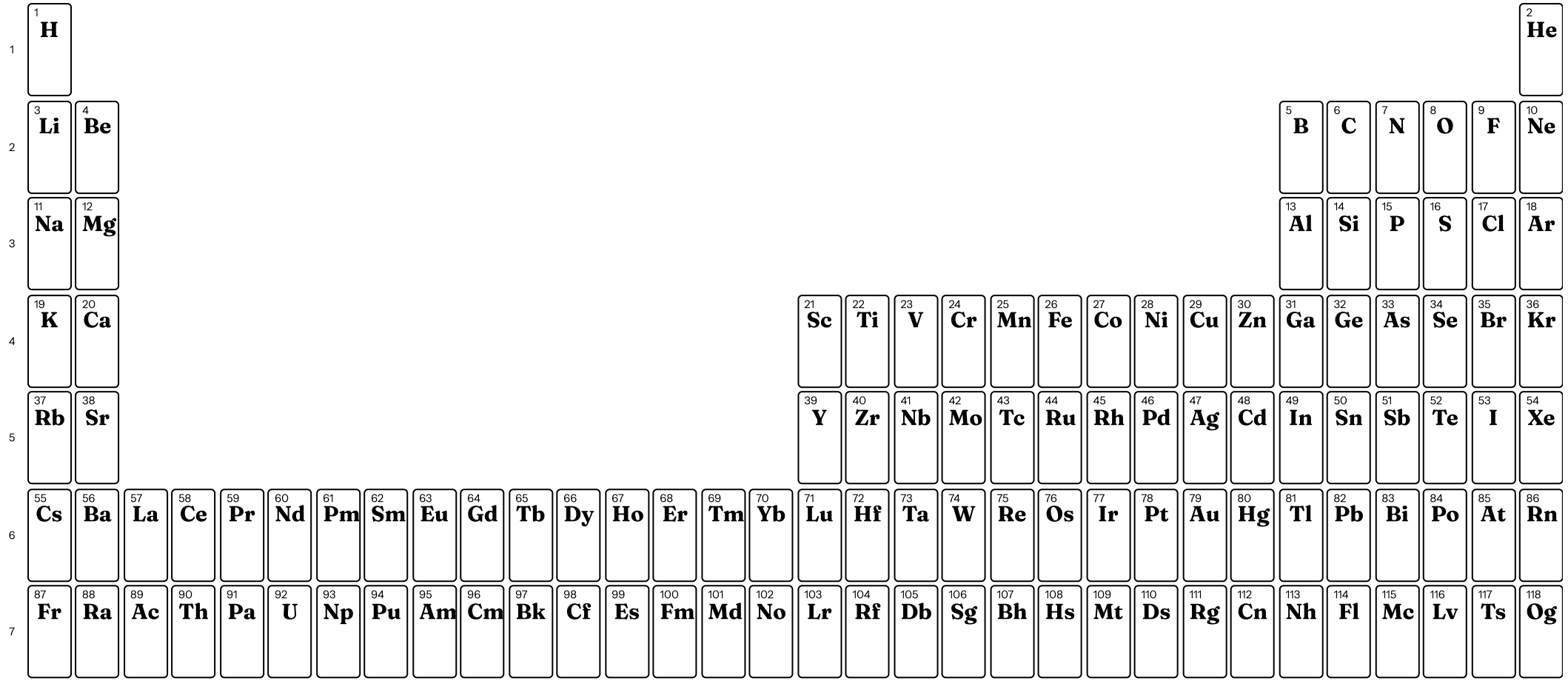
Long Form Periodic Table with symbols



Long Form Periodic Table PDF with symbols (black and white): notes

About this sheet

The 32-column long form: lanthanum to lutetium and actinium to lawrencium sit in line inside periods 6 and 7, so every row runs in strict atomic-number order. Each tile shows the atomic number and symbol.

Best for

Seeing the real shape of the table, f-block studies, and any task where elements must stay in atomic-number order along each row.

Printing

Plain white tiles with black outlines use very little ink and photocopy cleanly, so it suits class sets and sheets students will write on. Sized for A4 landscape: print at 100% (actual size) so the margins stay correct.

What the data shows

The 118 symbols are one letter for 14 elements (H, B, C, N, O, F, P, S, K, V, Y, I, W, U) and two letters for the other 104. Eleven symbols come from Latin or German names rather than the English one: Na for natrium, K for kalium, Fe for ferrum, Cu for cuprum, Ag for argentum, Sn for stannum, Sb for stibium, W for wolfram, Au for aurum, Hg for hydrargyrum and Pb for plumbum.

The seven periods hold 2, 8, 8, 18, 18, 32 and 32 elements, and the blocks hold 14 in the s-block, 36 in the p-block, 40 in the d-block and 28 in the f-block.

In the 32-column layout the f-block sits in the main body, so period 6 and period 7 each run unbroken from group 1 to group 18 with 14 extra columns between group 2 and group 3.

How the table is organised

Atomic number counts the protons in an atom's nucleus and fixes each element's place in the table. Moving down a group adds a new electron shell, so atomic radius grows and metallic character increases.

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