

Sally Sharp

Technology Lesson #3

How to Color Code Lessons

Objective: To make lessons easier to follow by students.

Example Lesson: It's Elementary—March Madness!

Directions:

1. Click on **Insert**.

2. Choose **Shapes**.

3. A plus sign will come up, place it where you want and click and drag to cover the area desired.



4. The entire area will be covered, so click on **Shape Fill** and choose, **No Fill**.

5. You can also change the size of the outline if you didn't quite get it into the place desired.

6. Finally click on **Shape Outline**. Choose color.

7. In **Shape Outline**, Choose **Weight** to change the thickness of the line desired.

8. Dashes are an option to avail of also under **Shape Outline**.

Note: I've included some shape options to give an idea of what one might access.

It's Elementary—March Madness!

Hydrogen	1	Helium	2
Promethium	61	Samarium	62
Copper	29	Zinc	30
Arsenic	33	Selenium	34
Chlorine	17	Argon	18
Rhodium	45	Palladium	46
Aluminum	13	Silicon	14
Indium	49	Tin	50
Scandium	21	Titanium	22
Niobium	41	Molybdenum	42
Fluorine	9	Neon	10
Iodine	53	Xenon	54
Manganese	25	Iron	26
Rubidium	37	Strontium	38
Boron	5	Carbon	6
Lanthanum	57	Cerium	58
Beryllium	4	Lithium	3
Gadolinium	64	Europium	63
Germanium	32	Gallium	31
Krypton	36	Bromine	35
Calcium	20	Potassium	19
Cadmium	48	Silver	47
Sulfur	16	Phosphorus	15
Tellurium	52	Antimony	51
Chromium	24	Vanadium	23
Ruthenium	44	Technetium	43
Magnesium	12	Sodium	11
Barium	56	Cesium	55
Nickel	28	Cobalt	27
Zirconium	40	Yttrium	39
Oxygen	8	Nitrogen	7
Neodymium	60	Praseodymium	59

Name _____ Date _____

MARCH MADNESS!

It's Elementary

Define:

Ionization energy

Atomic radius

Tournament Rules—Find a “winner” between each pair of elements using the criteria for each level. Write the name of the winner on the next line. Follow the color code to see what information is needed at each level.

First Round—Research the date of discovery of each element. In each bracket, *the element that was discovered earlier wins*. Write that element on the next line of the bracket. (If an element has been known since ancient times, assign it a discovery date of zero.)

Second Round—Compare the ionization energy of the elements in each bracket. *The element with the higher ionization energy is the winner*. Write that element on the next line of the bracket.

Sweet Sixteen (Third Round)—Compare the group numbers of the elements. *The element with the higher group number wins*. Write that element on the next line of the bracket.

Elite 8 (Fourth Round)—*The element with the largest atomic radius wins this round and earns a trip to the Final Four*. Write that element on the next line of the bracket.

Final Four (Semifinals)—*Solve the following riddles to determine the two elements that will compete for the championship.*

- This “salt-maker” is also a rainmaker when its silver salt is scattered into clouds.
- Once a sedative and cure for nervous tension, the ion of this element is now a trite or commonplace expression.

Finals—It's often said that there's “no ____ in team,” but it is the winner in this tournament!