$\qquad$ Date: $\qquad$

## Chapter 5 - Atomic Structure and the Periodic Table

Chapter 5: $1-16,20,21,23,24,27-32,35,42,44,49,50,55$ (32 total)

## Section Review 5.1

1. In your own words, state the main ideas of Dalton's atomic theory.
2. Characterize the size of an atom.
3. Democritus and Dalton both proposed that matter consists of atoms. How did their approaches to reaching that conclusion differ?

## Section Review 5.2

4. What are the charges and relative masses of the three main subatomic particles?
a.
b.
c.
5. Describe the basic structure of an atom. Draw a diagram if that would help.
6. Describe Thomson's, Milikan's, and Rutherford's contributions to atomic theory. Include their experiments, if appropriate.

## Practice Problems

7. How many protons and electrons are in each atom?
a. fluorine
b. aluminum
c. calcium
8. Complete the table.

| Element | Atomic <br> number | Protons | Electrons |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| K | 19 | - | 19 |
| - | -16 | - | 5 |
| - | - | - |  |

## Practice Problems

9. How many neutrons are in each atom?
a. ${ }_{8}^{16} \mathrm{O}$
b. ${ }_{16}^{32} \mathrm{~S}$
c. ${ }_{47}^{108} \mathrm{Ag}$
d. ${ }_{35} \mathrm{Br}$
e. ${ }_{82}^{207} \mathrm{~Pb}$
10. Use Table 5.2 and Figure 5.8 in your textbook to express the composition of each atom in shorthand form.
a. carbon- 12
b. fluorine-19
c. beryllium-9
11. For each atom in Problem 9, identify the number of electrons.

## Practice Problems

12. Three isotopes of oxygen are oxygen-16, oxygen-17, and oxygen-18. Write the complete symbol for each, including the atomic number and mass number.
13. The three isotopes of chromium are chromium-50, chromium-52, and chromium-53. How many neutrons are in each isotope, given that chromium always has an atomic number of 24 ?

## Practice Problems

14. Boron has two isotopes: boron-10 and boron-11. Which is more abundant, given that the atomic mass of boron is 10.81? Explain.
15. There are three isotopes of silicon; they have mass numbers of 28,29 , and 30 . The atomic mass of silicon is 28.086 amu . Comment on the relative abundance of these three isotopes.
16. The element copper has naturally occurring isotopes with mass numbers of 63 and 65 . The relative abundance and atomic masses are $69.2 \%$ for mass $=62.93 \mathrm{amu}$; and $30.8 \%$ for mass $=$ 64.93 amu . Calculate the average atomic mass of copper.

## Section 5.3 Review

20. An atom is identified as platinum-195.
a. what does the number represent?
b. Symbolize this atom using superscripts and subscripts.
21. How are isotopes of the same element alike? How are they different?
22. List the number of protons, neutrons, and electrons in each pair of isotopes.
a. ${ }_{3}^{6} \mathrm{Li} ;{ }_{3}^{7} \mathrm{Li}$
b. ${ }_{20}^{42} \mathrm{Ca} ;{ }_{20}^{44} \mathrm{Ca}$
c. ${ }_{34}{ }^{78} \mathrm{Se} ;{ }_{34}^{80} \mathrm{Se}$
23. The atomic masses of elements are generally not whole numbers. Explain why.

## Section 5.4 Review

27. Describe how the periodic table was developed.
28. What criteria did Mendeleev use to construct his periodic table of elements?
29. Relate group, period and transition metals to the periodic table.
30. Identify each element as a metal metalloid, or nonmetal.
a. gold
b. silicon
c. manganese
d. sulfur
e. barium
31. Which of the elements listed in the preceding question are representative elements?
32. Name two elements that have properties similar to those of the element calcium.

## Chapter 5 Review

35. Would you expect two electrons to attract or repel each other? Why? 5.2
36. Complete this table. 5.3

| Atomic <br> number | Mass number | Number of <br> protons | Number of <br> neutrons | Number of <br> electrons | Symbol of <br> element |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9 |  |  | 10 |  |  |
|  |  | 14 | 15 |  |  |
|  | 47 |  | 25 |  |  |
|  | 55 | 25 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

44. How can there be more than 1000 different atoms when there are only about 100 different elements? 5.3
45. Provide the symbol of each element. 5.4
a. the nonmetal in Group 4A
b. the inner transition metal with the lowest atomic number
c. all of the nonmetals for which the atomic number is a multiple of five
d. the two elements that are liquid at room temperature
e. the metal in Group 5A
46. Compare the relative size and relative density of an atom with its nucleus.
47. Why are atoms considered the building blocks of matter even though small particles, such as protons and electrons, exist?
