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| Name: | Date: |

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 | Protons | Electrons |
|---------|--------|---------|-----------|
| | number | | |
| K | 19 | | 19 |
| | | | 5 |
| | 16 | | |
| | | 23 | |

Practice Problems

9. How many neutrons are in each atom?

a.
$$\frac{16}{8}$$
0

b.
$$\frac{32}{16}$$
S

c.
$$\frac{108}{47}$$
Ag

$$d.\,\frac{80}{35}Br$$

e.
$$\frac{207}{82}$$
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 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? | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

23. List the number of protons, neutrons, and electrons in each pair of isotopes.

a.
$${}_{3}^{6}$$
Li; ${}_{3}^{7}$ Li

b.
$${}^{42}_{20}$$
Ca; ${}^{44}_{20}$ Ca

c.
$$\frac{78}{34}$$
Se; $\frac{80}{34}$ Se

24. 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

42. Complete this table. 5.3

| Atomic | Mass number | Number of | Number of | Number of | Symbol of |
|--------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| number | | protons | neutrons | electrons | 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
- 49. 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
- 50. Compare the relative size and relative density of an atom with its nucleus.
- 55. Why are atoms considered the building blocks of matter even though small particles, such as protons and electrons, exist?