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| **Skill 12.01 Problem 1** |
| Refer to the diagram below to complete the following |
| (a) Use colored pencils to color the hydrogen and boron spectral lines within their respective spectra. |
| (b) List the spectral lines for hydrogen gas by color and corresponding wavelength. Sort the colors from low to high with respect to energy.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Color** | **Wavelength** | **Order of energy (1 = lowest)** | |  |  |  | |  |  |  | |  |  |  | |  |  |  | |

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| **Skill 12.01 Problem 2** | |
| Navigate to the following link,  <https://sites.google.com/a/boiseschools.org/bohratom/>  Navigate through the tutorial then complete the following questions. | |
| 1. Is energy absorbed or released for the electron transition shown in the diagram to the right? How do you know? |  |
| 1. The diagram above shows the allowed transitions in the hydrogen atom. 2. For the transitions shown, is light being absorbed or emitted? How do you know? 3. Complete the following table. Refer to the spectrum you colored in “Skill 8.02 Problem 1” to identify the color of emitted for each transition.  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Picture** | **Transition** | **Color of light** | **Order of energy (1 = lowest)** | | A | n= to n= |  |  | | B | n= \_\_\_ to n= \_\_\_\_ |  |  | | C | n= \_\_\_ to n= \_\_\_\_ |  |  | | D | n= \_\_\_ to n= \_\_\_\_ |  |  |  1. What is the relationship between the transition and energy of light emitted? In other words, as the length of the transition increases, does the energy that is emitted increase or decrease? | |

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| **Skill 12.02 Problem 1** |
| Refer to the diagram above then rank the following from low to high with respect to energy. |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Energy** | **Order of energy (1 = lowest)** | | Gamma rays |  | | X-rays |  | | Radio waves |  | | Visible light |  | | Ultra-violet |  | | Infrared |  | |

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| **Skill 12.02 Problem 2** |
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| 1. The diagram above shows transitions that result in Infrared energy, Ultra Violet energy, and Visible energy. Notice that visible always originates from the n=2 energy level. From which energy level does. 2. Infrared energy originate? 3. Ultraviolet energy originate? 4. Complete the follow table. Rank each energy according to the energy level from which the electron originated. Rank each from high to low with respect to energy.  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Energy** | **Distance from the nucleus (1 = closest)** | **Order of energy (1 = lowest)** | | Ultra violet |  |  | | Infrared |  |  | | Visible |  |  |  1. What is the relationship between the distance from which an electron originates and its energy. In other words, do electrons that originate closer to nucleus have higher or lower energy than electrons that originate farther from the nucleus? Write a sentence that describes this relationship. |

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| **Skill 12.03 Problem 1** |
| The graph below shows the relationship between the mass number of an atom and the binding energy. |
| * 1. According to the graph, is the relationship between binding energy inverse or direct? In other words as the mass number increases does the binding energy increase or decrease? |
| * 1. Is the relationship between the number of protons in an atom and the binding energy inverse or direct? |
| * 1. Consider the following atoms, rank the atoms from low to high with respect to binding energy: H, He+, Ne2+ |
| * 1. Now consider the following transition.     Complete the table to show how the energy released compares between different atoms.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Atom** | **Order of energy (1 = lowest)** | | He+ |  | | Li2+ |  | | H |  | | Be3+ |  | |

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