

CSEE 100 HW

Name: _____

Electronics Physics (REVIEW)

Date: _____

1.	The <i>atom</i> is the smallest particle of an <i>element</i> .	T	F
2.	The center of the atom is the <i>nucleus</i> .	T	F
3.	The nucleus contains <i>protons</i> and <i>neutrons</i> .	T	F
4.	<i>Electrons</i> orbit around the nucleus.	T	F
5.	The orbits are called <i>Electron shells</i> .	T	F
6.	The 4 th shell is called the <i>valence shell</i> .	T	F
7.	<i>Electrons</i> are negatively charged particles.	T	F
8.	The <i>atomic weight</i> of an electrically neutral <i>atom</i> equals the number of <i>protons</i> .	T	F
9.	Electrons in the 4 th shell are called <i>valence electrons</i> .	T	F
10.	The number of <i>protons</i> in the <i>nucleus</i> of an electrically neutral atom constitutes its <i>atomic number</i> .	T	F
11.	<i>Protons</i> are positively charged particles.	T	F
12.	The number of electrons in the nucleus of an electrically neutral atom equals the number of protons for a given atom.	T	F
13.	Electrons orbiting in shell 1 are held more tightly to the nucleus than electrons orbiting in shell 4.	T	F
14.	Valence electrons are held more loosely and can be easier to dislodge from the atom.	T	F
15.	Electrons can't jump from one shell to another of the same atom.	T	F
16.	When electrons <i>jump</i> from one shell to another, they gain energy.	T	F
17.	When electrons <i>fall</i> from one shell to another, they lose energy.	T	F
18.	An electrically charged atom is called an <i>ion</i> .	T	F
19.	An atom becomes electrically charged when it has more or fewer electrons than protons.	T	F
20.	Atoms can't share electrons.	T	F
21.	Atoms from the same element sharing electrons are called <i>ionized atoms</i> .	T	F
22.	Atoms from the different elements sharing electrons are called <i>compound</i> .	T	F
23.	When atoms of elements join in groups of 2 or more, they are called <i>molecules</i> .	T	F
24.	A <i>conductor</i> allows electrons to move around with greater ease.	T	F
25.	An <i>insulator</i> allows electrons to move around with lesser ease	T	F
26.	A <i>resistor</i> controls how easy electrons move around.	T	F
27.	A <i>semiconductor</i> allows electrons to move around easily in some conditions and harder in other conditions.	T	F