

# 1 Atomic Structure

## 1.0.1 Atomic Number

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the number of \_\_\_\_\_ in the nucleus of an atom.

## 1.0.2 Mass Number

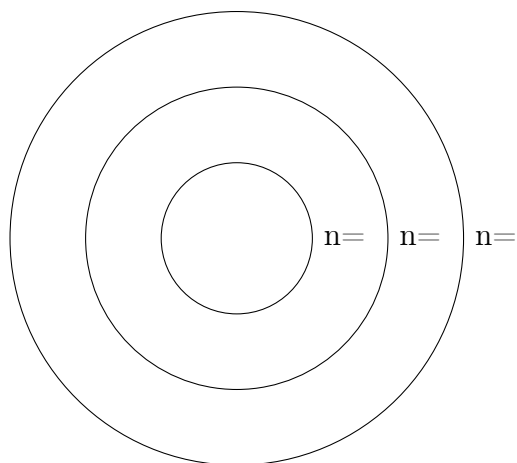
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the total number of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ in the nucleus of an atom.
3. In this symbol for Hydrogen:  ${}^1\text{H}$  What does the 1 mean? \_\_\_\_\_
4. In this symbol for Helium:  ${}^4_2\text{He}$
- What does the 4 mean? \_\_\_\_\_
  - What does the 2 mean? \_\_\_\_\_
5. In this symbol for Lithium:  ${}^7_3\text{Li}$
- How many protons does Lithium have? \_\_\_\_\_
  - How many neutrons does Lithium have? \_\_\_\_\_
6. based on this symbol:  ${}^2\text{H}$
- How many protons does Hydrogen have? \_\_\_\_\_
  - How many neutrons? \_\_\_\_\_

## 1.1 Bohr Model

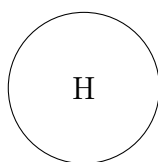
7. The Bohr Model - Bohr proposed that an atom was a nucleus with electrons "orbiting" in different \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Electrons can only have certain energy values known as \_\_\_\_\_

### 1.1.1 Energy Levels

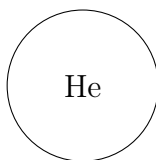
9. The electrons closest to the nucleus have the \_\_\_\_\_ energy, while those further from away have \_\_\_\_\_ energy.



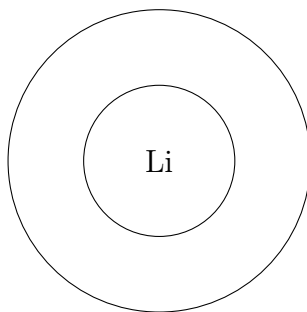
10. draw the electron configuration for H



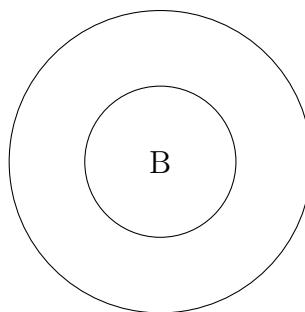
11. draw the electron configuration for He

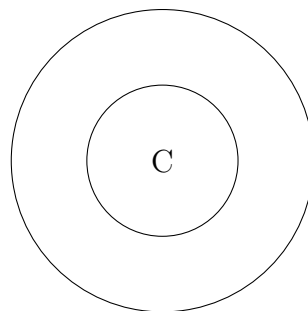


12. draw the electron configuration for Li

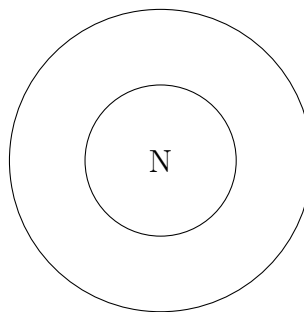


13. draw the electron configuration for Boron B

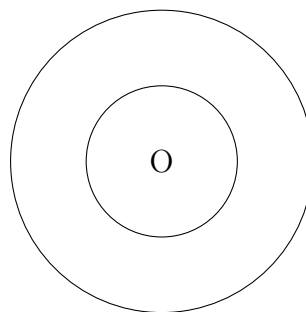




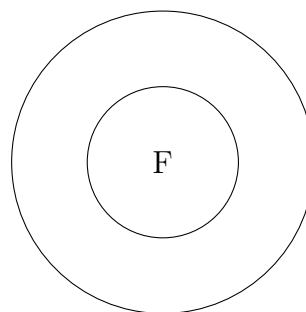
14. draw the electron configuration for Carbon C



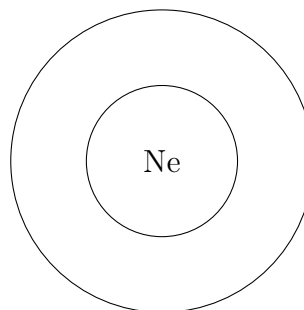
15. draw the electron configuration for Nitrogen N



16. draw the electron configuration for Oxygen O



17. draw the electron configuration for Fluorine F

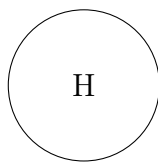


18. draw the electron configuration for Neon Ne

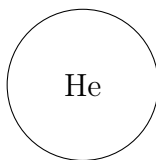
## 2 periodic table

19. The Periodic Table has \_\_\_\_\_ periods and \_\_\_\_\_ groups.
20. The periods are \_\_\_\_\_ and the groups are \_\_\_\_\_.
21. You can know the \_\_\_\_\_ configuration of an element from its \_\_\_\_\_ in the periodic table.
22. The number of electron \_\_\_\_\_ (or energy levels) is equal to the \_\_\_\_\_ number.
23. The number of valence electrons is related to the \_\_\_\_\_ number.
24. For atoms in groups \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ the number of \_\_\_\_\_ electrons are equal to the group number.
25. For atoms in groups \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ the number of \_\_\_\_\_ electrons are equal to the group number minus 10.

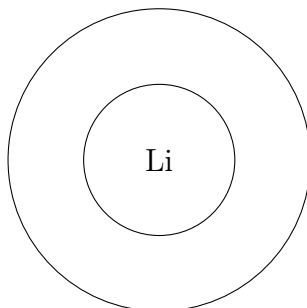
### 2.0.1 Practice



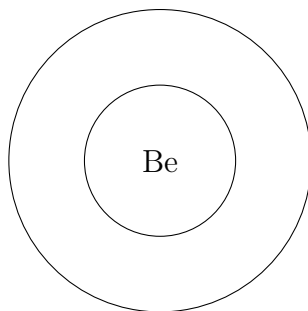
26. draw the electron configuration for H  
How many valence electrons does it have? \_\_\_\_\_



27. draw the electron configuration for He  
How many valence electrons does it have? \_\_\_\_\_

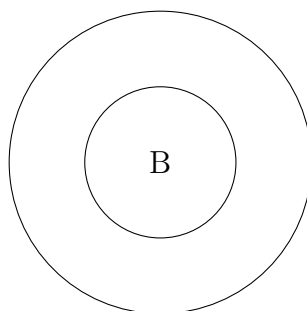


28. draw the electron configuration for Li  
How many valence electrons does it have? \_\_\_\_\_



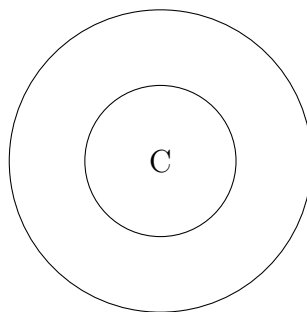
29. draw the electron configuration for Be

How many valence electrons does it have? \_\_\_\_\_



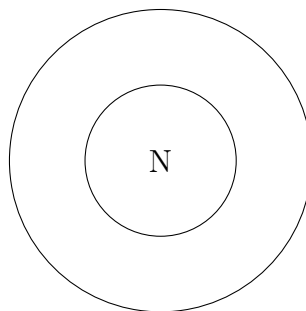
30. draw the electron configuration for Boron B

How many valence electrons does it have? \_\_\_\_\_



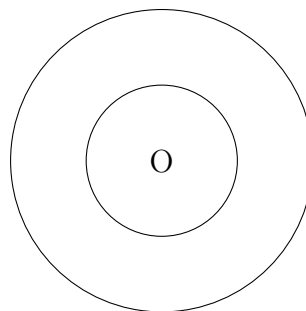
31. draw the electron configuration for Carbon C

How many valence electrons does it have? \_\_\_\_\_



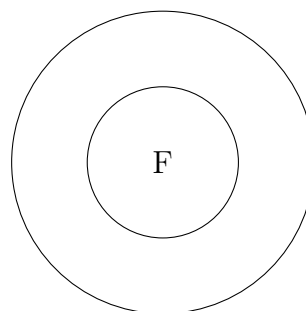
32. draw the electron configuration for Nitrogen N

How many valence electrons does it have? \_\_\_\_\_



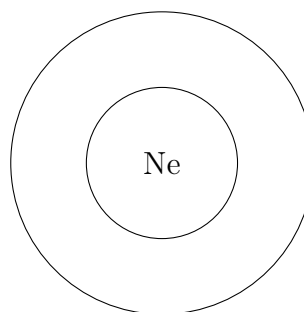
33. draw the electron configuration for Oxygen O

How many valence electrons does it have? \_\_\_\_\_



34. draw the electron configuration for Flourine F

How many valence electrons does it have? \_\_\_\_\_



35. draw the electron configuration for Neon Ne

How many valence electrons does it have? \_\_\_\_\_