ACC- Parts of an Atom Quiz	c. Electrons
151.All elements are made of	d. Nucleus
a. molecules.	161.What do you find when you add the total number of
b. elements.	
c. compounds.	protons in an atom, to the atom's total number of
d. atoms.	neutrons?
d. dtoms.	a. Atomic Number
152. The sub-atomic particles found in an atom include	b. Atomic Symbol
a. protons.	c. Atomic Mass
b. neutrons.	d. None of the above
c. electrons.	4/3 T I:
d. All of the above.	162. This number describes how many protons an element
d. All of the above.	has.
153.A substance made up of only one kind of atom is	a. Atomic Number
called a(n)	b. Atomic Symbol
a. mixture.	c. Atomic Mass
b. solution.	d. None of the above
c. element.	4/3 =
d. compound.	163. The atom is made up of mostly
d. compodita.	a. Protons.
154. The dense, central core of an atom containing the	b. Neutrons.
protons and neutrons is called the	c. Electrons.
a. element	d. Empty space.
b. neutron	444
c. molecule	164.An oxygen atom and a carbon atom are two different
d. nucleus	elements because they have a different number of
u. nucleus	what?
155 This part of the atom has a nogative charge	a. Protons
155. This part of the atom has a negative charge.	b. Electrons
a. Proton	c. Neutrons
b. Neutron	d. They aren't different.
c. Electron	
d. Nucleus	Use the following information to help you solve problems
156.This part of the atom has a neutral charge.	15-17.
a. Proton	The element Cobalt (Co) is has an Atomic Number of
b. Neutron	27, and an Atomic Mass of 58.933 amu. (*Use 59 amu
c. Electron	for your calculations.)
d. Nucleus	165.How many protons are in one atom of Cobalt?
d. Nucleus	a. 29
157. This part of the atom has a positive charge.	b. 27
a. Proton	c. 32
b. Neutron	d. 86
c. Electron	44411
d. None of the above	166. How many neutrons are in one atom of Cobalt ?
d. Notice of the above	a. 29
158. The majority of the mass of an atom is located in the	b. 27
136. The majority of the mass of all atom is located in the	c. 32
a. Proton	d. 86
b. Neutron c. Electron	167. How many electrons are in one atom of Cobalt ?
d. Nucleus	a. 29
u. Nucleus	b. 27
150 This part of an atom can be used to identify the	c. 32
159. This part of an atom can be used to identify the	d. 86
atom.	
(*Hint: If you change even one of these, you get an	
entirely new atom!)	
a. Protons	168. Which of the following is an example of a molecule?
b. Neutrons	a. H₂O

b. NH₄

d. All of the above

169.Which of the following is an example of a compound? a. N_2

 $C. H_2$

c. Electrons

160. The mass of this part of the atom is so small, that it does not contribute towards the overall Atomic Mass.

d. Nucleus

a. Protons

b. Neutrons

- b. HCl
- $c. O_2$
- d. All of the above

170. Which of the following is a diatomic molecule?

- a. O_3
- b. H_2O
- c. Cl₂
- d. All of the above

True/False:

Mark 'A' for True and 'B' for False on your scantron

171.T/F ____ All electrons are found the same distance from the nucleus.

172.T/F ____ The speed **and** location of any electron can be determined at any particular moment.

173.T/F _____ Based on the current model, electrons travel in distinct paths called orbitals.

<u>Matching</u>: Scientist to Discovery- #174-179 Match each of the scientists to their major discovery relating to the development of the atom. (6 pts)

- A. Discovered that the atom is made up of mostly empty space, with a dense, positively charged nucleus in the center.
- B. Stated that atoms cannot be broken down, and that all atoms of the same element are identical, while elements of varying elements are different.
- C. Hypothesized that it is impossible to determine the location or speed of an electron as it orbits the nucleus and electron are found in clouds.
- D. Discovered the presence of a negatively charged electron.
- E. Established the concept of orbitals, and the idea that electrons orbit the nucleus in distinct shells with different energy levels.
- AB. Hypothesized the existence of the atom, and stated that all things on earth are made up of atoms.

174.Democritus

175. John Dalton

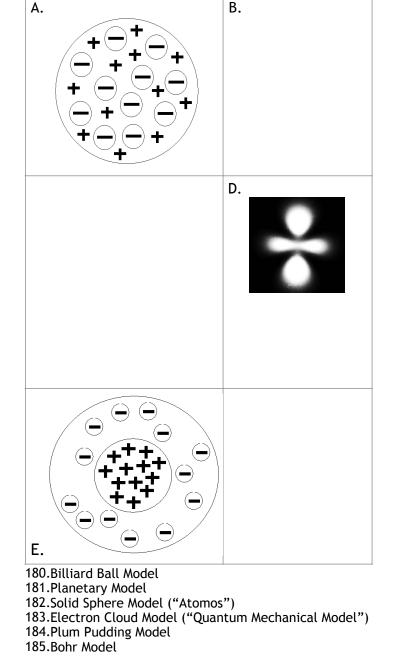
176.J. J. Thomson

177.Ernest Rutherford

178. Niels Bohr

179. Louis de Broglie & Erwin Schrödinger

NOTE You have choices of A, B, C, D, E, and AB. A, B, C, D, and E you will only fill in that letter. However, for AB, you need to fill in



Science 8- Parts of an Atom Quiz	c. Atomic Massd. None of the above
151.All elements are made of	
a. molecules.	161. This number describes how many protons an element
b. elements.	has.
c. compounds.	a. Atomic Number
d. atoms.	b. Atomic Symbol
450 51 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	c. Atomic Mass
152. The sub-atomic particles found in an atom include	d. None of the above
a. protons.	
b. neutrons.	162.The atom is made up of mostly
c. electrons.	a. Protons.
d. All of the above.	b. Neutrons.
1E2 A substance made up of only one bind of stom is	c. Electrons.
153.A substance made up of only one kind of atom is	d. Empty space.
called a(n)	
a. mixture. b. solution.	Use the following information to help you solve problems
c. element.	15-17.
d. compound.	The element Cobalt (Co) is has an Atomic Number of
d. Compound.	27, and an Atomic Mass of 59 amu.
154. The dense, central core of an atom containing the	163.How many protons are in one atom of Cobalt?
protons and neutrons is called the	a. 29
a. element	b. 27
b. neutron	c. 32
c. molecule	d. 86
d. nucleus	4/411
d. Hucteus	164. How many neutrons are in one atom of Cobalt ?
155. This part of the atom has a negative charge.	a. 29
a. Proton	b. 27
b. Neutron	c. 32
c. Electron	d. 86
d. Nucleus	475 11
d. Mucicus	165.How many electrons are in one atom of Cobalt ?
156. This part of the atom has a neutral charge.	a. 29
a. Proton	b. 27
b. Neutron	c. 32
c. Electron	d. 86
d. Nucleus	
1144.643	
157. This part of the atom has a positive charge.	166. Which of the following is an example of a molecule?
a. Proton	-
b. Neutron	a. H₂O b. NH₄
c. Electron	C. H ₂
d. None of the above	d. All of the above
	d. All of the above
158. The majority of the mass of an atom is located in the	167. Which of the following is an example of a compound
	a. N_2
a. Proton	b. HCl
b. Neutron	c. O ₂
c. Electron	d. All of the above
d. Nucleus	d. All of the above
159. The mass of this part of the atom is so small, that it	
does not contribute towards the overall Atomic Mass.	
a. Protons	<u>True/False</u> :
b. Neutrons	Mark 'A' for True and 'B' for False on your scantron
c. Electrons	man h joi hac and b joi i alse on your scantion
d. Nucleus	168.T/F All electrons are found the same distance
	from the nucleus.
160. What do you find when you add the total number of	om the national
protons in an atom, to the atom's total number of	169.T/F The speed and location of any electron can
neutrons?	be determined at any particular moment.

Matching: Scientist to Discovery- #170-175

a. Atomic Numberb. Atomic Symbol

Match each of the scientists to their major discovery relating to the development of the atom. (6 pts)

- A. Discovered that the atom is made up of mostly empty space, with a dense, positively charged nucleus in the center.
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- C. Hypothesized that it is impossible to determine the location or speed of an electron as it orbits the nucleus and electron are found in clouds.
- D. Discovered the presence of a negatively charged electron.
- E. Established the concept of orbitals, and the idea that electrons orbit the nucleus in distinct shells with different energy levels.
- AB. Hypothesized the existence of the atom, and stated that all things on earth are made up of atoms.

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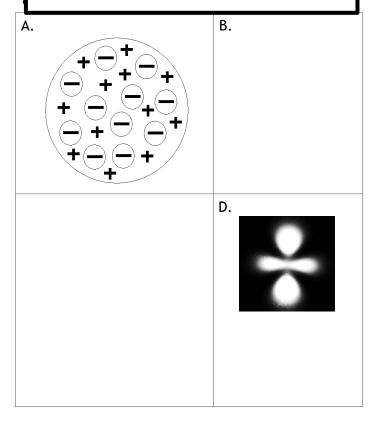
172.J. J. Thomson

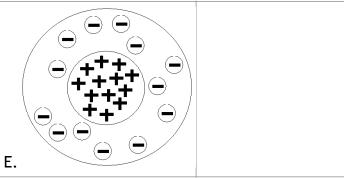
173.Ernest Rutherford

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175. Louis de Broglie & Erwin Schrödinger

NOTE You have choices of A, B, C, D, E, and AB. A, B, C, D, and E you will only fill in that letter. However, for AB, you need to fill in





176.Billiard Ball Model

177. Solid Sphere Model ("Atomos")

178. Electron Cloud Model ("Quantum Mechanical Model")

179. Plum Pudding Model

180.Bohr Model