Card 1

Chapter 18

Question:

Positive particles in the nucleus of the atom

Card 2

Chapter 18

Question:

Negative particles that surround the nucleus (like planets around the sun)

Card 3

Chapter 18

Question:

Neutral particles in the nucleus of the atom. They help keep the protons together by adding strong nuclear force.

Card 4

Chapter 18

Question:

Center of the atom; contains the protons and neutrons

Card 5

Chapter 18

Question:

Where the electrons reside outside the nucleus.

Card 6

Chapter 18

Question:

Outermost electrons; electrons in the outside orbit only.

Card 7

Chapter 18

Question:

The force responsible for keeping the protons together in the nucleus.

Card 8

Chapter 18

Question:

Once thought to be the smallest part of the world, the building blocks of matter.

Card 2

Chapter 18

Answer:

electrons

Card 1

Chapter 18

Answer:

protons

Card 4

Chapter 18

Answer:

nucleus

Card 3

Chapter 18

Answer:

neutrons

Card 6

Chapter 18

Answer:

Valence Electrons

Card 5

Chapter 18

Answer:

electron orbits or energy levels

Card 8

Chapter 18

Answer:

Atoms

Card 7

Chapter 18

Answer:

Strong nuclear force

Card 9

Chapter 18

Question:

A substance made up of only one kind of atom. It is pure.

Card 10

Chapter 18

Question:

A combination of at least two atoms. Could be same elements or different elements.

Card 11

Chapter 18

Question:

A combination of two or more different elements.

Card 12

Chapter 18

Question:

C_2H_4O - what does this chemical formula stand for?

Card 13

Chapter 18

Question:

What do we call the rows on the periodic table (right to left)?

Card 14

Chapter 18

Question:

What do we call the columns on the periodic table (up and down)?

Card 15

Chapter 18

Question:

What element is in Period 2, group 14?

Card 16

Chapter 18

Question:

What element is in Period 3, Group 2?

Card 10

Chapter 18

Answer:

Molecule

Card 9

Chapter 18

Answer:

Element

Card 12

Chapter 18

Answer:

2 carbons; 4 hydrogens; 1 oxygen

Card 11

Chapter 18

Answer:

Compound

Card 14

Chapter 18

Answer:

Groups or families.

Card 13

Chapter 18

Answer:

Periods

Card 16

Chapter 18

Answer:

magnesium

Card 15

Chapter 18

Answer:

carbon

Card 17

Chapter 18

Question:

Like charges feel what force? (positive and positive, or negative and negative)

Card 18

Chapter 18

Question:

Opposite charges feel what force? (Positive and negative)

Card 19

Chapter 18

Question:

Two electrons feel what force?

Card 20

Chapter 18

Question:

Total number of protons and neutrons (p + n)

Card 21

Chapter 18

Question:

Number of protons; how we distinguish an element (how we tell them apart)

Card 22

Chapter 18

Question:

In order for two elements to be the same element they must have the same number of…?

Card 23

Chapter 18

Question:

If two atoms of the same element have a different number of neutrons we say they are different…?

Card 24

Chapter 18

Question:

Scientist who first named the smallest part of matter.

Card 18

Chapter 18

Answer:

attract

Card 17

Chapter 18

Answer:

repel

Card 20

Chapter 18

Answer:

mass number

Card 19

Chapter 18

Answer:

repulsion (they repel each other)

Card 22

Chapter 18

Answer:

protons (atomic number)

Card 21

Chapter 18

Answer:

atomic number

Card 24

Chapter 18

Answer:

Democritus, Greek philosopher. Called them "atomos" "indivisible"

Card 23

Chapter 18

Answer:

isotopes

Card 25

Chapter 18

Question:

Scientist that worked with gases and in 1808 published an atomic theory. He thought all atoms were like hard spheres. He also realized that atoms are not changed when they combine into compounds.

Card 26

Chapter 18

Question:

Mid-1900's scientist that discovered electrons. His atomic model was a positive sphere with negative particles stuck in it like raisins.

Card 27

Chapter 18

Question:

Early 20th century scientist that shot alpha particles into thin gold sheets. Did the "gold-foil" experiment that led to us knowing about the nucleus.

Card 28

Chapter 18

Question:

Using light he theorized that electrons orbited the nucleus in distinct energy levels (or orbits).

Card 29

Chapter 18

Question:

How do you find the number of neutrons?

Card 30

Chapter 18

Question:

In a neutral atom how do you find the number of electrons?

Card 31

Chapter 18

Question:

How do you find the mass of a molecule?

Card 32

Chapter 18

Question:

How many full electron levels does Clorine have?

Card 26

Chapter 18

Answer:

Joseph Thompson

Card 25

Chapter 18

Answer:

John Dalton

Card 28

Chapter 18

Answer:

Neils Bohr

Card 27

Chapter 18

Answer:

Ernest Rutherford

Card 30

Chapter 18

Answer:

They equal the number of protons

Card 29

Chapter 18

Answer:

mass # - protons (subtract the number of protons from the mass number, which will be given)

Card 32

Chapter 18

Answer:

2 and the third level is one electron away from being full (Argon has 3 full levels).

Card 31

Chapter 18

Answer:

add up the atomic masses of all of the atoms. For water add up 2 hydrogens (2 X 1.01 a.m.u.) and 1 oxygen (1 X 16.00 a.m.u.) = 18.02 a.m.u.