Additional Atomic Review

- 1. Which particle has the *least* mass? 6. Which quantity represents the number of protons in an atom? 1) a proton 2) an electron 1) atomic number 3) a helium atom 4) a hydrogen atom 2) oxidation number 2. Which statement describes the structure of an 3) number of neutrons atom? 4) number of valence electrons 1) The nucleus contains positively charged 7. The notation for the nuclide $\frac{137}{55}Cs$ gives electrons. information about 2) The nucleus contains negatively charged protons. 1) mass number, only 3) The nucleus has a positive charge and is 2) atomic number, only surrounded by negatively charged electrons. 3) both mass number and atomic number 4) The nucleus has a negative charge and is 4) neither mass number nor atomic number surrounded by positively charged electrons. 8. In an atom of argon-40, the number of protons 3. Which statement describes the distribution of 1) equals the number of electrons charge in an atom? 2) equals the number of neutrons 1) A neutral nucleus is surrounded by one or 3) is less than the number of electrons more negatively charged electrons. 4) is greater than the number of electrons 2) A neutral nucleus is surrounded by one or 9. An atom that contains six protons, six neutrons, more positively charged electrons. and six electrons has a mass of approximately 3) A positively charged nucleus is surrounded by one or more negatively charged electrons. 1) 12 u 2) 12 g 3) 18 u 4) 18 g 4) A positively charged nucleus is surrounded by 10. The atomic mass of an element is the weighted one or more positively charged electrons. average of the atomic masses of 4. Which conclusion was a direct result of the gold 1) the least abundant isotopes of the element foil experiment? 2) the naturally occurring isotopes of the 1) An atom is mostly empty space with a dense, element positively charged nucleus. 3) the artificially produced isotopes of the 2) An atom is composed of at least three types of element subatomic particles. 4) the natural and artificial isotopes of the 3) An electron has a positive charge and is
 - located inside the nucleus.
 - 4) An electron has properties of both waves and particles.
- 5. On the Periodic Table, the number of protons in an atom of an element is indicated by its
 - 1) atomic mass
 - 2) atomic number
 - 3) selected oxidation states
 - 4) number of valence electrons

- element
- 11. An atom that has 13 protons and 15 neutrons is an isotope of the element
 - 1) nickel 2) silicon
 - 3) aluminum 4) phosphorus
- 12. Which two notations represent isotopes of the same element?
 - 1) ${}^{14}_{7}N$ and ${}^{18}_{7}N$ 2) ${}^{20}_{7}$ N and ${}^{20}_{10}$ Ne
 - 4) $^{19}_{7}$ N and $^{16}_{10}$ Ne 3) ${}^{14}_{7}N$ and ${}^{17}_{10}Ne$

- 13. The atomic mass of titanium is 47.88 atomic mass units. This atomic mass represents the
 - 1) total mass of all the protons and neutrons in an atom of Ti
 - 2) total mass of all the protons, neutrons, and electrons in an atom of Ti
 - 3) weighted average mass of the most abundant isotope of Ti
 - 4) weighted average mass of all the naturally occurring isotopes of Ti
- 14. An orbital is defined as a region of the most probable location of
 - 1) an electron 2) a neutron
 - 3) a nucleus 4) a proton
- 15. Which electron configuration represents the electrons of an atom of neon in an excited state?

1) 2-7 2) 2-8 3) 2-7-1 4) 2-8-1

- 16. Which electron transition in an excited atom results in a release of energy?
 - 1) first shell to the third shell
 - 2) second shell to the fourth shell
 - 3) third shell to the fourth shell
 - 4) fourth shell to the second shell
- 17. According to the wave-mechanical model, an orbital is defined as the
 - 1) circular path for electrons
 - 2) circular path for neutrons
 - 3) most probable location of electrons
 - 4) most probable location of neutrons
- 18. What is the number of electrons in an atom of scandium?
 - 1) 21 2) 24 3) 45 4) 66