

THE PERIODIC TABLE OF ELEMENTS

hydrogen H 1.0079	helium He 4.0026	boron B 10.811	carbon C 12.011	nitrogen N 14.007	oxygen O 16.999	fluorine F 18.998	neon Ne 20.180
lithium Li 6.941	beryllium Be 9.0122	magnesium Mg 24.305	calcium Ca 20.19	strontium Sr 40.078	barium Rb 86.468	cesium Cs 132.91	francium Fr 223.0
potassium K 39.098	rubidium Rb 87.62	caesium Cs 55.56	rubidium Rb 87.33	cesium Cs 137.33	francium Fr 87.88	radium Ra 226.0	radioactive Uuo [289]
lithium Li 6.941	zirconium Zr 91.224	lanthanum Lu 174.97	hafnium Hf 178.49	thulium Tu 103.04	dubnium Dub 104.05	seaborgium Sg 106.05	ununnilium Uuu 109.108
beryllium Be 9.0122	niobium Nb 92.906	lanthanum Lu 174.97	tantalum Ta 180.965	osmium Os 190.23	ruthenium Ru 192.22	rhodium Rh 196.08	ununnilium Uuu 110.111
scandium Sc 44.956	niobium Nb 92.906	europium Eu 151.96	chromium Cr 52.005	iron Fe 55.845	cobalt Co 59.92	nickel Ni 58.933	ununnilium Uuu 111.112
yttrium Y 39.098	yttrium Y 88.906	europium Eu 151.96	chromium Cr 52.005	iron Fe 55.845	cobalt Co 59.92	nickel Ni 58.933	ununnilium Uuu 112.113
thorium Th 232.04	thorium Th 232.04						

lanthanum La 138.91	cerium Ce 140.12	praseodymium Pr 140.91	neodymium Nd 144.24	promethium Pm 145.0	europium Eu 150.36	gadolinium Gd 157.25	terbium Tb 158.93	dysprosium Dy 162.50	holmium Ho 164.93	erbium Er 167.28	thulium Tm 168.93	yterbium Yb 173.04
actinium Ac 89.0	thorium Th 232.04	protactinium Pa 231.04	uranyl U 238.03	neptunium Np [237]	plutonium Pu [243]	curium Am [243]	berkelium Cm [247]	einsteinium Bk [251]	californium Cf [251]	fermium Es [257]	mendelevium Md [257]	nobelium No [259]

* Lanthanide series
** Actinide series

- Noble Gases
- Hydrogen
- Lanthanides and Actinides
- Alkali Metals
- Alkaline Earth Metals
- Halogens

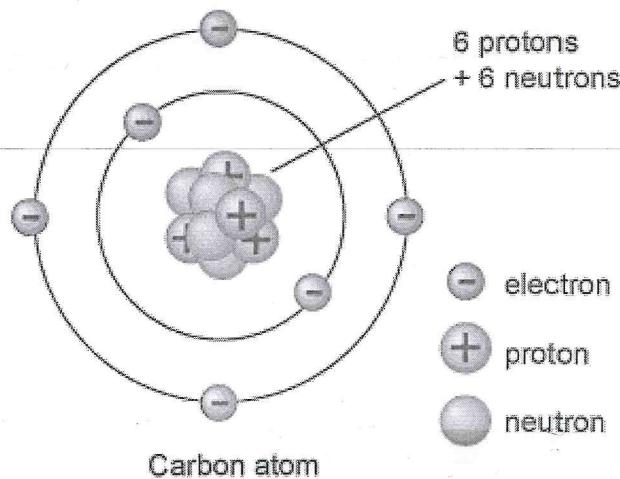
Atomic Structure Worksheet

1. The 3 particles of the atom are:

- a. _____
b. _____
c. _____

Their respective charges are:

- a. _____
b. _____
c. _____



2. The number of protons in one atom of an element determines the atom's _____, and the number of electrons determines _____ of an element.

3. The atomic number tells you the number of _____ in one atom of an element. It also tells you the number of _____ in a neutral atom of that element. The atomic number gives the "identity" of an element as well as its location on the Periodic Table. No two different elements will have the _____ atomic number.

4. The _____ of an element is the average mass of an element's naturally occurring atom, or isotopes, taking into account the _____ of each isotope.

5. The _____ of an element is the total number of protons and neutrons in the _____ of the atom.

6. The mass number is used to calculate the number of _____ in one atom of an element. In order to calculate the number of neutrons you must subtract the _____ from the _____.

7. Give the symbol and number of protons in one atom of:

Lithium _____

Bromine _____

Iron _____

Copper _____

Oxygen _____

Mercury _____

Krypton _____

Helium _____

8. Give the symbol and number of electrons in a neutral atom of:

Uranium _____

Chlorine _____

Boron _____

Iodine _____

Antimony _____

Xenon _____

9. Give the symbol and number of neutrons in one atom of:

(To get “mass number”, you must round the “atomic mass” to the nearest whole number)

Show your calculations.

Barium _____

Bismuth _____

Carbon _____

Hydrogen _____

Fluorine _____

Magnesium _____

Europium _____

Mercury _____

10. Name the element which has the following numbers of particles:

a. 26 electrons, 29 neutrons, 26 protons _____

b. 53 protons, 74 neutrons _____

c. 2 electrons (neutral atoms) _____

d. 20 protons _____

e. 86 electrons, 125 neutrons, 82 protons (charged atom) _____

f. 0 neutrons _____

11. If you know only the following information can you always determine what the element is?

(Yes/No).

a. number of protons _____

b. number of neutrons _____

c. number of electrons in a neutral atom _____

d. number of electrons _____