

Memorize the name and symbol (for example sodium is Na) for elements with atomic numbers:

1-20, 22, 24 - 38, 46- 48, 50, 53 -56, 78 -80, 82, 86, 88, 92, 94

1. Summarize the results of the work by:

(A) John Dalton

(B) JJ Thompson

(C) Rutherford

(D) Millikan

2. Provide the missing name or symbol for the following elements: (The first row is done for you.)

Symbol for element	Name	Group number and Group name (if group 1,2,7 or 8)	Atomic number	Metal, nonmetal or metalloid?
Na	Sodium	Group 1, alkali metals	11	metal
Cl				
Ba				
Xe				
Ag		(no group name!)		
Pb				
	copper			
	carbon			
	phosphorous			
	arsenic			
	nickel			

3. Explain how this is an example of the Law of Multiple Proportion:

Two different compounds formed from carbon and oxygen have the following mass ratios:

1.33 g O: 1 g C and 2.66 g O: 1 g C.

4. Fill in the Table of neutral elements

Symbol of isotope	Name of element	# of Protons	# of neutrons	# of electrons
<sup>138</sup> Ba				
		13	12	13
	Silver		60	
			45	35

5. Complete the missing entries in the following table. The first row is filled in for you.

Symbol for isotope	Atomic number	Mass number	Number of neutrons	Number of electrons	Net charge	Name of element	Metal, nonmetal or metalloid
<sup>66</sup> Zn <sup>2+</sup>	30	66		28	2+	zinc	metal
	53		74		1-		
		208		78		lead	
	15	31			3-		
		1	0	1			

6. Calculate the atomic mass of gallium if gallium has 2 naturally occurring isotopes with the following masses and natural abundances:

Ga-69	68.9256 amu	60.11%
Ga-71	70.9247 amu	39.89%

7. Silver has two naturally isotopes and has an atomic mass of 107.868 amu. One isotope is Ag-109 isotope (108.905 amu) and has a natural abundance of 48.16%. What is the mass in amu of the other isotope?

8. Name the following:

MgS \_\_\_\_\_

Co<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub> \_\_\_\_\_

FeCl<sub>2</sub> \_\_\_\_\_

LiBr \_\_\_\_\_

LiH \_\_\_\_\_

Cs<sub>3</sub>N \_\_\_\_\_

9. Write the formulas for the Following

Calcium chloride \_\_\_\_\_

Zinc sulfide \_\_\_\_\_

Mercury (II) iodide \_\_\_\_\_

silver hydride \_\_\_\_\_

Sodium fluoride \_\_\_\_\_

Barium selenide \_\_\_\_\_

## 10. Fill in the Table.

Formula	Name	Name	Formula
FeO		hydrocyanic acid	
NH <sub>4</sub> NO <sub>3</sub>		barium sulfate	
Pb(CO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>		Potassium acetate	
HNO <sub>3</sub> (aq)		Lithium hydride	
Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>3</sub>		potassium dihydrogenphosphate	
N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub>		Carbon disulfide	
Mg(ClO <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>		Sodium nitride	
K <sub>3</sub> P		Magnesium sulfide	
SF <sub>4</sub>		cobalt (II) iodide	
Fe <sub>3</sub> (PO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>		Lead (III) oxide	
AgHCO <sub>3</sub>		Aluminum sulfate	
CCl <sub>4</sub>		Sulfur hexafluoride	
HCl(aq)		Silver sulfide	
HClO <sub>4</sub> (aq)		Potassium hypochlorite	
Hg <sub>2</sub> Br <sub>2</sub>		Lithium nitrite	
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>		Carbon disulfide	
NO		Nitrogen trichloride	
IBr <sub>5</sub>		Sulfurous acid	
HF(aq)		Acetic acid	

