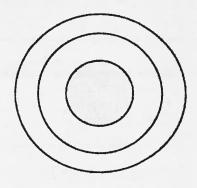
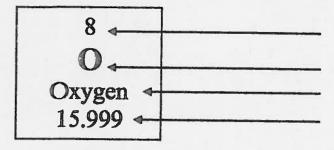
## Part A: Atomic Structure

- 1. Draw five protons in the nucleus of the atom. Label them with their charge.
- 2. Draw six neutrons in the nucleus of the atom.
- 3. Draw two electrons in the first energy level and label them with their charge.
- 4. Draw three electrons in the second energy level and label them with their charge.
- 5. What element is represented by the diagram?



## Part B: Atomic Calculations

6. Label the information provided in the periodic table.



- 7. What does the atomic number represent? 8. What does the atomic mass represent?

- 9. How would you figure the number of protons or electrons in an atom?
- 10. How would you figure the number of neutrons in an atom?
- 11. Use your knowledge of atomic calculations to complete the chart.

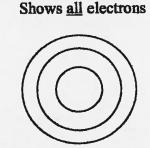
Element	Atomic Number	Atomic Mass	Protons	Neutrons	Electrons
Li	3	77			
P	IS	31			
C1		35	17		
Ni	28			31	
X		39			IJŷ
Ag	47			GI	
H		I	I		
Si				IG	IG
M			74	IIO	
Ne				IO	IO

## Part C: Electron Configuration

- 12. How many electrons can each level hold? 1st = 2nd = 3rd = \_\_\_\_
- 13. What term is used for the electrons in the outermost shell or energy level?
- 14. Scientists use two types of diagrams to show the electron configuration for atoms. Follow your teacher's directions to complete the diagrams.

**Bohr Diagram** 

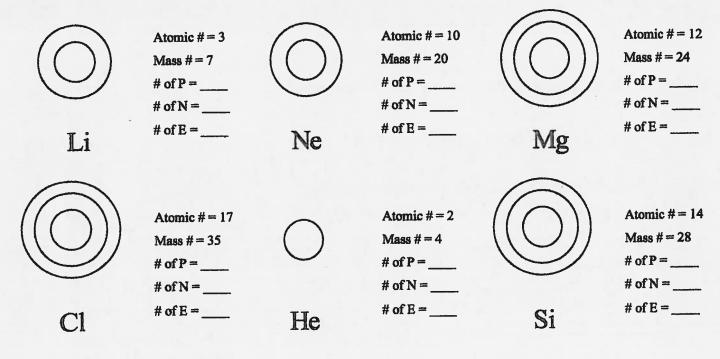
Sulfur	
Atomic # = 16	
Atomic Mass = 32	
Protons =	
Neutrons =	
Electron =	



Lewis Structure
Shows valence electrons

S

15. Calculate the missing information and then draw the Bohr Diagram and Lewis Structure for each element.



- 16. Answer the questions below based on the elements in question #15.
- (1) Which elements had a filled outermost shell?
- (2) Which element would be most likely to lose electrons in a chemical bond?
- (3) Which element would be most likely to gain electrons in a chemical bond?
- (4) Which elements are not likely to bond with other elements? \_\_\_\_\_ Why? \_\_\_\_\_