Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Block: \_\_\_\_\_

## Atomic Theory Worksheet

	Name	Symbol	Atomic Number	Atomic Mass	Protons	Neutrons	Electrons	Period	Group	Metal or Non-metal
1	Lithium	Li	3	6.9	3	4	3	2	1	Metal
2	Magnesium									
3			50							
4							53			
5		Pb								
6				16						
7								3		Metal
8		Th								
9	Yttrium									
10					80					
11			20							
12								4	9	
13		Mn								
14					4	5				
15	Arsenic									

Use your periodic table to fill in the missing information.

Space for work:

					Name:		
					Date:		
Atoms	Atoms vs Ions & Bohr Models Worksheet				Block:		
1. Identit	1. Identify the number of occupied shells for the following ele				ents.		
a) Calciu	um			b) Krypton			
c) Sulfur				d) lodine			
2 Identii	fv the numbe	or of valence e	lectrons for th	e following ele	aments		
a) Chlori				b) Strontiun			
c) Magn	esium			d) Oxygen			
3. Comp	lete the table	e below by dra	awing Bohr dia	igrams for eac	h atom.		
	get to label t			.g	<u></u>		
	0					1	
н	0						(
	5						0
	Be	В	c	N	0	F	0
н		Sí	c	N	<b>o</b>	F	$\bigcirc$
H O Li	Be	В	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$
н		Sí	C O Si	N O P	0 () 5	F	$\bigcirc$
H O Li	Be	В	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$
H O Li	Be	В	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$
H () Li () Na	Be Mg	В	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$	
H () Li () Na ()	Be Mg	В	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$	

4. Draw the appropriate Bohr diagram for each element. Watch out for atom vs ion!

a) Beryllium ion

b) Carbon atom

c) Hydrogen ion

d) Aluminum ion

e) Chlorine ion

f) Potassium atom

SCI 10 Name	Date
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# Drawing Bohr Diagrams of Ionic Compounds Assignment

Ion with its charge	Ion with its charge	Total net charge	Diagram of the Ionic Compound	Name of resulting Ionic Compound
Ca <sup>2+</sup>	F <sup>1-</sup> How many ions are needed to get ZERO net charge?			
Mg <sup>2+</sup>	Cl <sup>1-</sup>			

Na 1+	S <sup>2-</sup>		
K 1+	0 2-		
Mg <sup>2+</sup>	0 2-		

#### **Covalent Compounds**

Covalent compounds are formed by non-metals sharing electrons. Like ionic compounds, both elements involved in the reaction achieve full valence shells. Complete the following activity involving covalent compounds. The first example is done for you.

#### 1. H<sub>2</sub>O (water)

Elements	How many valence electrons are shared?	Are both elements non-metals?
2 Hydrogen	2 pairs of electrons	Yes
1 Oxygen	1	

Use Bohr diagrams to show how electrons are being shared:

#### 2. Cl<sub>2</sub> (Chlorine gas)

Elements	How many valence electrons are shared?	Are both elements non-metals?

Use Bohr diagrams to show how electrons are being shared:

### 6. HCl (hydrochloric acid)

Elements	How many valence electrons are shared?	Are both elements non-metals?

Use Bohr diagrams to show how electrons are being shared:

#### 3. SiH<sub>4</sub>

Elements	How many valence electrons are shared?	Are both elements non-metals?

Use Bohr diagrams to show how electrons are being shared:

#### 4. CF<sub>4</sub>

Elements	How many valence electrons are shared?	Are both elements non-metals?

Use Bohr diagrams to show how electrons are being shared:

		Name:				
		Date:				
Lewis Structures and Ionic&Covalent Compounds <sup>Block:</sup> ———						
1) Draw the Lewis dot structure t	for each <u>atom</u> .					
a) Carbon	b) Sulphur	c) Helium				
d) Phosphorus	e) Aluminium	f) Sodium				
<i>,</i> .	,					
2) Draw the Lewis dot structure f	for each <u>ion</u> .					
a) Beryllium	b) Aluminium	c) Nitrogen				
d) Potassium	e) Fluorine	f) Oxygen				

3) Draw the Lewis dot structure for each <u>ionic compound</u>. Make sure you check that the net charge is zero.

a) Sodium and Fluorine

b) Aluminium and Nitrogen

c) Sodium and Sulfur

- 4) Draw the Lewis dot structure for each covalent compound.
- a) Fluorine and Hydrogen b) Sulfur and Sulfur

c) Carbon and Oxygen

d) Oxygen and Sulfur

e) Hydrogen and Carbon

f) Chlorine and Chlorine