

## Quiz 1

1. What particles were observed in a cathode ray tube?
2. How did scientists determine that the particles in a cathode ray tube were charged?
3. Which of the following subatomic particles is(are) not found in the nucleus of an atom?  
neutron                                      proton                                      electron
4. Carbon-12 and carbon-14 are two isotopes of carbon.
  - a. Carbon-12 and carbon-14 have different masses. This fact is **not** consistent with Dalton's atomic theory. What does Dalton's atomic theory say about the masses of an atom of a given element?
  - b. How have modern scientists altered Dalton's atomic theory to allow for the fact that carbon-12 and carbon-14 have different masses. More specifically, how have we altered the atomic theory as it relates to identifying an element?

5. Chlorine commonly exists as two isotopes, chlorine-35 and chlorine-37.
- What do the two forms of chlorine, regardless of charge, have in common?

- What makes them different?

6. Complete the table for the following elements

element symbol		${}^{14}_7\text{N}^{3-}$	${}^{32}_{16}\text{S}$
number of protons	2		
number of neutrons	3		
number of electrons	1		

7. Calcium is a reactive metal, but as calcium citrate it can be an important source of dietary calcium. The calcium atoms in calcium citrate do not exist as a metal, instead the calcium has a charge of +2. Calcium has an atomic number of 20.

- How many electrons does a  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  ion possess?

- How many electrons does a neutral atom of metallic calcium possess?