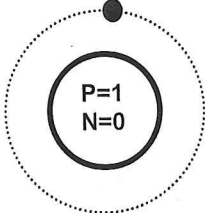
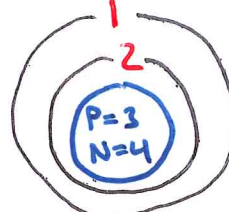
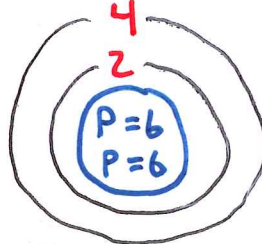
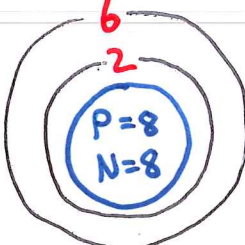
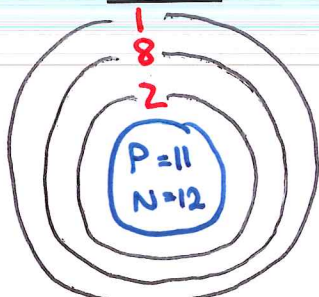
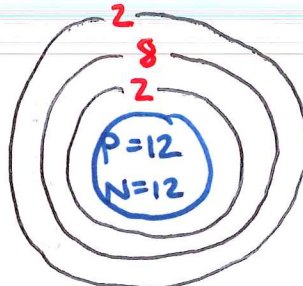
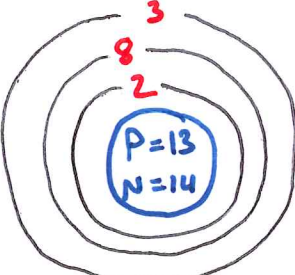
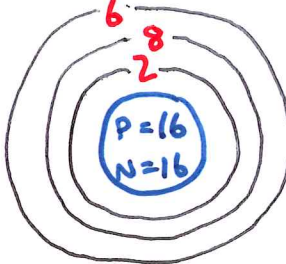
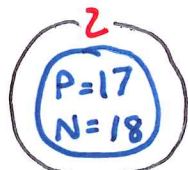
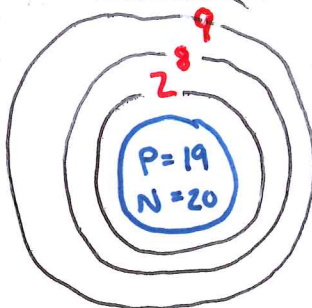
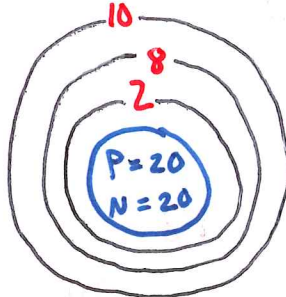
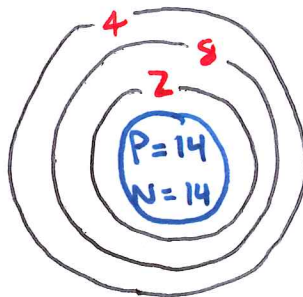


DRAWING BOHR MODELS

(Honors Chemistry)

<p><u>HYDROGEN</u></p> 	<p><u>LITHIUM</u></p> 	<p><u>CARBON</u></p> 
<p><u>OXYGEN</u></p> 	<p><u>SODIUM</u></p> 	<p><u>MAGNESIUM</u></p> 
<p><u>ALUMINUM</u></p> 	<p><u>SULFUR</u></p> 	<p><u>CHLORINE</u></p> 
<p><u>POTASSIUM</u></p> 	<p><u>CALCIUM</u></p> 	<p><u>SILICON</u></p> 

THE QUANTUM MECHANICAL MODEL

(Honors Chemistry)

1. How many electrons fit in each of the following sublevels?

a. $s = 2$

c. $d = 10$

b. $p = 6$

d. $f = 14$

2. How many electrons can exist in one orbital? 2

3. Identify which sublevels exist in the following principal energy levels. (*s, p, d, f*)

a. $1 = s$

c. $3 = s + p + d$

b. $2 = s + p$

d. $4 = s + p + d + f$

4. How many orbitals are in the following sublevels?

a. $1s = 1$

e. $2s = 1$

b. $2p = 3$

f. $4f = 7$

c. $3d = 5$

g. $3s = 1$

d. $4p = 3$

h. $4p = 3$

5. How many orbitals are in the following principal energy levels?

a. $1 = 1$

c. $3 = 9$

b. $2 = 4$

d. $4 = 16$

6. Look at the following electron configurations and determine the number of orbitals present in each of the atoms by looking at the number of sublevels present. (*Hint: the orbitals don't have to be occupied*)

