Name		
Period	Date	

*Test will cover Academic Learning Targets (ALT) 1, 2, and 3

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LOOK OVEr	vour progress repor	. which learnin	y targets do v	ou reanv	need to focus (оптог ше гшаг схаш?
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	ALT 1 Patterns of the Periodic Table	ALT 2 Atoms, Isotopes and Radioactivity	ALT 3 Bonding	ALT 7 Science Lab Abstracts/ Introduction
What is my overall score in this learning target?				
Highlight the targets you need to increase the score on during the final exam. How will you prepared?				Not covered in the final. Consider revising your Precipitate Lab Summary if you scored a 1 or 2 and want to raise this grade.

Semester Grade Calculation

The overall semester grade will be computed from scores on unit tests, the final exam score, and unit assignments (e.g. packet scores and Lab Summaries) within the learning sets for each of the academic learning targets:

ALT1, ALT 2, ALT 3, and ALT 7.

Tips for Final Exam:

- 1. Bring your own marked-up copy of the Periodic Table and a Calculator.
- 2. I will give you a formula reference sheet.
- 3. You do NOT get to have notes for this exam, so make sure to complete study guide and ask questions for things that are confusing BEFORE the exam.
- 4. Bring 2 or more pencils with GOOD erasers.
- 5. No Cell Phones allowed, make sure all sounds are off, otherwise you risk getting a zero on your final.
- 6. This is your FINAL chance to improve your grade; you can increase your grade depending on how well you do on this exam.
- 7. START with the learning targets that you need to improve your score the most, in case you do not finish the exam.
- 8. You ONLY get the 90 minutes designated for our FINAL exam period, no more time, please make sure to pace yourself and start with the targets needing to be fixed.
- 9. Eat a GOOD Breakfast, and drink a lot of water (helps your brain)
- 10. YOU will NOT get to leave the class during the final, make sure to visit the restroom before the final, and bring what you need to the class to STAY the entire 90 minutes.

SUBTARGETS:

I can communicate about the value of the concept "element" in terms of something that remains unchanged in both chemical and physical changes (Copper Cycle Lab)

I can use the periodic table as a model to predict the relative properties of groups/families of elements.

I can identify trends in the periodic table, use them to predict the relative properties of elements and explain the organization of the periodic table.

- Define the following words and give an example of each one. Be able to choose examples from a list.
 a. Element:
 - b. Compound:
 - c. Mixture:
 - d. Chemical formula:
- 2. How do you measure the mass of an object? What are the units of mass?
- 3. Explain how you use a graduated cylinder to measure the volume of an irregular solid?

How can density be used to identify a substance? [Lesson 5 and Density Lab]

 4. Write the formula for density:
 Density = _____

 Know how to solve problems!
 Density = ______

- a. A piece of metal has a volume of 30.0 cm³ and a mass of 252 g. What is the density of the metal **[Show your calculation & include the correct units!]**:
- b. A gold ring weighs 7.50 g and has a volume of 0.388 mL. What is the density of the gold ring? [Show your calculation & include the correct units!]:
- c. Is the gold ring in #5.b. made of real gold? How do you know this? Refer to the data in Table 1 to answer this question.

Table 1: Densities of Select Metals						
Metal	Copper	Zinc	Gold	Lead		
Density (g/mL)	9.0	7.1	19.3	11.4		

What happens to elements and compounds in a chemical reaction? [Lessons 7 and 8]

- 5. Explain in your own words what the Law of Conservation of Mass means (think about the Copper Cycle Lab, and what happened to the copper at the beginning, and end)
- 6. Name 3 signs that indicate a chemical change has occurred (Copper Cycle Lab!):

7. In a chemical reaction, the mass of the products ______ the mass of the reactants because of the Law of Conservation of Mass.
 A. Differs B. Equals

8. Complete the following chemical reactions. (Hint: Apply the Law of Conservation of Mass to figure out the missing chemical formulas.)

NaOH (aq) + Cu(NO₃)₂ (aq) \rightarrow _____(s) + NaNO₃ (aq)

NaCl (aq) + AgNO3 (aq) - \rightarrow _____ (s) + NaNO₃ (aq)

Explain why you placed the compounds that you placed on the blank.

- 9. Use a periodic table to answer the question, what is the correct ordering of the groups from left to right in the periodic table?
- 10. Use a periodic table to answer the question, which pairs of elements would you expect to have the most similar properties, and why?
 - a. germanium, Ge, and silicon, Si
 - b. copper, Cu, and gallium, Ga
 - c. nitrogen, N, and oxygen, O
 - d. hydrogen, H, and helium He
- 11. Use the periodic table to answer the question, which metal and which non metal have the greatest reactivity of all elements, and why?

Vocabulary: Know these key terms for the Periodic table.

- a. <u>Group (p.46)</u>
- b. Period (p. 46)
- c. <u>Alkali Metals (p. 46)</u>
- d. Alkaline Earth Metals (p. 46)
- e. <u>Halogens (p. 46)</u>
- f. Noble gases (p. 46)
- g. Transition elements (p. 46)

12. Label the periodic table using the vocabulary words above.



13. Which of the following are nonmetals? Circle all that apply.Boron (B)Cobalt (Co)Carbon (C)Copper (Cu)Thallium (Tl)

Radon (Rn)

Calcium (Ca)

14. What is the pattern in valence electrons across the 2^{nd} period of the periodic table?

- 15. What is the pattern of valence electrons down one of the main groups (ie. Group 1A,2A,3A,4A, 5A, 6A, 7A, and 8A)?
- 16. Applying your new knowledge of valence electrons and Noble Gas envy explain why the Group 1A Alkali Metals and Group 7A Halogens are the most reactive elements on the periodic table. You might consider drawing a few diagrams to enhance your explanation.

ALT 2: Atomic Structure

SUBTARGETS:

I can read and analyze information texts about the small scale structure of matter to answer relevant questions.

I can use models and words to compare and contrast different atomic arrangements in terms of elements, isotopes, and ions.

I can develop models to illustrate the changes in the composition of the nucleus of the atom and the energy released during the processes of fission, fusion, and radioactive decay

1. Fill in the following chart with the three main particles that are found in atoms:

Subatomic Particle	Charge	Mass

2. Label all the subatomic particles in the model of the atom below:



Bohr Model for a Lithium Atom

3. What is the mass of the atom in the diagram to the right? _____

4. An atom of Carbon has the atomic number 6. Fill in the following chart for Carbon:

Name	Protons	Neutrons	Electrons	Mass

5. Isotopes of an element differ only in the number of what subatomic particles?

6. The average atomic mass of lithium is 6.941 amu. Why isn't it just 7 amu? How is average atomic mass calculated?

7. Complete the table below. Assume they are neutral unless you are given evidence that they have a charge.*Completely correct table = Highly Proficient* Mostly Filled in = Proficient

Element	Symbol	Atomic Number	Mass Number	Protons	Neutrons	Electrons
		13	28			
Nitrogen					6	
			42			19
	$^{16}\text{O}^{2}$					
					12	12
				17	19	18

LT2c Radioactivity Vocabulary: Define the following terms using your Living By Chemistry textbook.

Alpha decay (p. 74)

Alpha particle (p. 74)

Beta decay (p. 75)

Beta particle (p. 75)

Questions 8-9: Identify the following reactions using the letter of the type of nuclear reaction listed below: a) alpha decay b) beta decay



10. How are radioactive elements different from stable elements?

11. Fill in the blanks for the following nuclear equations. Use your periodic table.

Type of decay	Reaction
Alpha decay	192 Ir \rightarrow +
Beta decay	102 Ru \rightarrow +

ALT 3: Chemical Bonding

1. Draw a shell model for boron, B. Identify the difference between the core and valence electrons.

2.	Find Carbon, C, on your perio	odic table and identify th	e following:						
	a. How many core electronb. How many valence electron	rons in a neutral atom							
3.	 b. How many valence electrons in a neutral atom For elements in Group 6A, answer the following questions: a. Number of valence electrons b. Number of electron shells c. Which Group will atoms in Group 6A bond to in a 1:1 ration? 								
4. 5.	What is the symbol of an ionLithium oxide has the formua. What is the charge on theb. What is the charge on thec. Is Lithium a cation or and. What is the total numbere. Show that the charges on	a with 22 protons, 24 neu la Li ₂ O. e lithium ion? e oxygen ion? anion? of valence electrons in a the ions add up to zero.	atrons, and 18 electr	ons?					
6.	Write ionic formulas for each a. Ni ²⁺ I Γ b. In ³⁺ S ² c. Fe ²⁺ Cl	h pair of ions given. - -							
7.	Write formulas for the follow a. Gallium bromide b. lithium nitrate c. iron (II) phosphat d. iron (III) sulfide	ving ionic compounds.							
8.	Name the following ionic co a. $SnCl_2$ b. H_2Se c. $SrSO_4$ d. K_2SO_3	mpounds.							
9.		1							
	CharacteristicsWhat types of elements is it made of?Does it dissolve in water?	Ionic	Covalent	metallic					
	Does it conduct electricity?								
	What happens to the valence electrons?								

10. Which of the following ions have the correct charge? Choose all that apply. **FIX the ones that are wrong.**

f. Na^{2+} b. Li^+ c. Al^{4+} d. Ca^{2+} e. Ga^{3+}

- 11. Explain why the following compound does not form, CaCl.
- 12. Predict the formulas for ionic compounds between the following metal and nonmetal elements. Name each compound.
 - a. Al and Br

 b. Al and S

 c. Al and As
 - d. Na and S ______ e. Ca and S ______ f. Ga and S ______
- 13. For each compound, write the cation and anion with the appropriate charge. Then write the chemical formula for each compound.

The first row is completed as an example: sodium fluoride.

Name	Cation	Anion	Formula
Sodium fluoride	Na ⁺	F	NaF
14. Magnesium oxide			
15. Aluminum chloride			
16. Strontium iodide			

- 19. Use your periodic table and the table of polyatomic ions to fill in the missing parts of the following table.

Name	Cation	Anion	Formula
Sodium hydroxide	Na ⁺	ОН	NaOH
20. Magnesium sulfate			
21. Ammonium oxide			
22. Strontium phosphate			
23. lithium carbonate			