

CHEMISTRY REVISION SHEET  
A. ATOMIC STRUCTURE.

Fill in the blanks:

Use a relevant word from the word bank given to fill in the spaces provided for questions or statements 1 - 8.  
A word can be used once.

**Word bank**

Shells, neutron, nucleus, smallest particle, atom, negatively, positively, neutral, protons, mass number (A)

1. An element is a pure substance consisting of only one type of \_\_\_\_\_.
2. An atom is the \_\_\_\_\_ of an element.
3. The central part of an atom is called the \_\_\_\_\_
4. The central part of an atom consist of a proton and \_\_\_\_\_
5. Around the central part of an atom is the \_\_\_\_\_
6. Protons are \_\_\_\_\_ charge, electrons are \_\_\_\_\_ charge and neutrons are \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Atomic number (Z) refers to the number of \_\_\_\_\_ in an atom.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the number of protons and neutrons of an atom.

Using the Diagram provided below, match each statement in part A to the correct answer in Part B



**PART A**

9. The symbol of the element is
10. The atomic number of the atom is
11. The number of protons in the atom is
12. The number of protons and neutrons is
13. The number of neutrons is

**PART B**

- 14  
8  
C  
6  
12

## MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Circle the letter of the correct answer from the choices given for each question.

1. What happens to the current flow if one component in a series circuit fails?
  - A. The current continues to flow through the other components.
  - B. The current stops flowing through the entire circuit.
  - C. The current increase
  - D. The current reverses direction
  
2. How does the current flow through a parallel circuit when all components are functioning?
  - A. Current is the same throughout all branches.
  - B. Current varies across different branches
  - C. Current is zero
  - D. Current flows only through the largest component
  
3. How is voltage distributed across components in a series circuit?
  - A. Voltage across each component is the same
  - B. Voltage is divided among components based on their resistance
  - C. All components get full voltage from the power source.
  - D. Voltage is zero across all components.