

## ■ Models of the Atom: Understanding the Main Ideas

Decide which model of the atom each of the following sentences describes. Then fill in the blank before each sentence according to the following key:

DM = Democritus

DL = Dalton

R = Rutherford

T = Thomson

B = Bohr

EC = Electron Cloud

If a sentence seems to describe more than one atomic model, choose the model that *first* pictured the atom this way.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Atoms are small, hard particles.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. An atom contains negatively charged particles called "corpuscles."
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Atoms of the same element are exactly alike.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. In an atom, electrons move in definite orbits around the nucleus, much like planets circle the sun.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. An atom is the smallest piece of matter.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. An atom is mostly empty space with a dense, positively charged nucleus in the center.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Atoms are indivisible.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. An atom has a small, positively charged nucleus surrounded by a large region in which scientists can predict where an electron is likely to be found.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. An atom is made of positively charged, puddinglike material through which negatively charged particles are scattered.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. In an atom, electrons are located in energy levels that are a certain distance from the nucleus.

Write five facts about the term **nucleus**, using the following words as cues.

- 1. Size \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. Location \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. Rutherford \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. Charge \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. Density \_\_\_\_\_