

1/8/20

Atomic Structure

- Q1) Define an atom
- Q2) State the postulates of Dalton's Atomic Theory
- Q3) What are the sub-atomic particles of an atom. Mention its charge also.

Answers

- Ans 1. An atom is the smallest particle of matter that exhibits all the properties of that matter. They do not have independent existence. They combine with each other to form small particles called molecules.
- Ans 2. Postulates of Dalton's Atomic Theory are :-
 - 1. Matter consists of very small and indivisible particles called atoms.
 - 2. Atoms can neither be created nor be destroyed.
 - 3. The atoms of an element are identical in all respects i.e size, mass, density, chemical

properties, ~~too~~ but do they differ from the atoms of other elements.

4. Atoms of an element combine in small numbers to form molecules of that element.
5. Atoms of an element ~~combine~~ combine with the atoms of another elements in a simple whole number ratio to form molecules of a compound.
6. Atoms are the smallest unit of matter that take part in chemical ~~reac~~ reactions during which only rearrangement of atoms takes place.

ans 3. The sub atomic particles of ^{an atom} matter are
Electron - (-ve charge)
Proton - (+ve charge)
Neutron - (neutral charge)

28/8/23

Q1. What is a discharge tube

Q2. What are the properties of cathode rays.

ans 2. The travel from cathode to anode in straight lines

• They are affected by the electric field i.e. they are inflected towards the positive field and is deflected from the negative field.

Q3. What is the difference between cathode and anode rays.

Q4. Why were anode rays also called canal rays.

ans. Discharge tube is a glass tube which was sealed at both ends with metal plates.

Q3 ans.	Anode ray	Cathode ray
	Anode ray can be are emitted from anode	Cathode rays are emitted from cathode
	They can be consist of and protons	They consist of electrons.

ans 24. When E. Goldstein was performing an experiment
an experiment with a discharge tube fitted with a perforated cathode which has very small holes. These holes when electric field was applied, the anode ray was seen passing through the holes of perforated cathode is (canals). They are called as cathode rays. This is why it is known as cathode rays.

3

Atomic number (Z)

Mass number (A)

number of protons in the nucleus of an element atom of an element

It is the sum of protons and neutrons in a nucleus of an atom

In neutral atom \uparrow
number of protons =
no of electrons

Proton $A = P + n$
 $n = A - P$

Give the symbolic representation of an element with atomic no. 20 and mass no. 40

element - X

Symbolic representation = ${}^{40}_{20}\text{X}$