



**JEOPARDY!**

Bigger or Smaller?

Atoms

Charge it

Close to you

Predict the Products

Grab Bag

Big or small?

Atoms

Charge it

Close to you

Word play

Grab Bag

\$100

\$100

\$100

\$100

\$100

\$100

\$200

\$200

\$200

\$200

\$200

\$200

\$300

\$300

\$300

\$300

\$300

\$300

\$400

\$400

\$400

\$400

\$400

\$400

\$500

\$500

\$500

\$500

\$500

\$500





1-100  
1-100

Q: Which number is  
bigger?

$2 \times 10^5$  or  $3 \times 10^4$  ?

\$100

1-100  
1-100

$$\cdot 2 \times 10^5$$

**\$100**

1-200

**Q: Which has smaller mass:**

**A proton or an electron?**

**\$200**

I-100  
I-200A

Electrons are smallest.  
Protons and neutrons  
are about 1800 times  
bigger than electrons.

\$200

Q: Which has a greater charge, a sodium(Na) ion or calcium(Ca) ion ?

\$300

- Calcium ions have a charge of +2
- (sodium is only +1)

\$300

Q: Which is smaller, the wavelength of visible light, or the radius of an atom?

\$400

1-100  
1-400A

Atoms are smaller than the wavelength of visible light. Visible light is on the order of 40-70 times bigger than atoms

\$400



1-500

**Q: Which is bigger an  
atom of carbon or an  
atom of silicon?**

**\$500**

- Silicon is bigger. It has <sup>1-500</sup> electrons in the third energy level/quantum shell.
- Carbon only has electrons in the second shell.

\$500

1-100  
2-100

**Q: Describe the  
structure of an atom.**

**\$100**

1-100  
2-100A

Electrons on the  
outside, protons and  
neutrons in the center  
(nucleus)

**\$100**

Q: True or false:

The number of neutrons  
is always the same as  
the number of protons.

\$200

1-100  
2-200A

False

\$200

2-300

**Q: List the order of discovery of the three major parts of the atom**

**\$300**

1-100  
2-300A

Electrons first- J.J.  
Thompson

Then protons- Rutherford

Then neutrons-  
Chadwick

\$300



2-400

**Q: How many valence electrons are in carbon?**

**\$400**

1-100  
2-400A

Four

\$400

2-500

**Q: What force hold  
electrons and protons  
together?**

**\$500**

1-100  
2-500A

Electrostatic attraction  
between positive  
charged protons and  
negatively charged  
electrons

\$500

1-100  
3-100

Q: In general, all non metals form ions that have what kind of a charge?

\$100

1-100  
3-100A

# Negative(anion)

**\$100**

3-200

**Q: What is the charge  
on a K ion?**

**\$200**

1-100  
3-200A

+1

\$200



3-300

**Q: What is the charge  
on a S ion?**

**\$300**

1-100  
3-300A

-2.

\$300

3-400

Q: What is the charge  
on a helium ion (He)

\$400

1-100  
F-100A

Nothing- helium has a  
full shell. It doesn't  
make ions

\$400

3-500

Q: What is the charge on  
a nitrate ion ( $\text{NO}_3^{\text{xxx}}$ )

\$500

1-100  
3-500

-1

\$500

1-100  
4-100

**Q: What kind of bond is formed between a metal and non-metal?**

**\$100**

1-100  
4-100A

# Ionic bond

**\$100**



4-200  
Q: What kind of bond forms between a non-metal and a non-metal

\$200

1-100  
4-200A

# Covalent bonds (polar or non-polar)

**\$200**

4-300

What type of compound is  
 $\text{CH}_4$ ?

What kind of bond is found  
in  $\text{CH}_4$ ?

\$300

1-100  
4-300A

# Molecular compound Covalent bond

**\$300**

4-400  
Q: What kind of compound  
is  $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$  ?

\$400

1-100  
4-400A

This is a ionic compound.  
The ammonium ion (+1) and  
the hydroxide ion (-1)  
create an ionic bond.

\$400

4-500  
Q: What is the difference  
between a single bond and  
a triple bond?

\$500

1-100  
4-500A

Single bond- shares one pair  
of electrons. Triple bond  
shares three pairs of  
electrons

\$500



1-100  
5-100  
Q: What is the definition  
of isotope?

\$100

1-100  
5-100A

Isotopes are atoms of the same element that have different masses because they have different number of neutrons. This impacts some physical properties, but not chemical ones.

\$100

5-200  
Q: Write the definition of  
polyatomic ion

\$200

1-100  
5-200A

Q: Polyatomic ion is a group of non-metal atoms that bond together to form a single charged particle. These particles then create ionic bonds. For example  $\text{OH}^{-1}$ .

\$200

5-300  
Q: What is the definition of  
a solid?

\$300

1-100  
5-300A

Solid is a physical state of matter. The atoms are packed closely together, and have limited ability to move (they vibrate in place, but can't move in space). Fixed volume, fixed shape. For example, Salt and Sand.

\$300

5-400

**Q: What is definition of  
cation?**

**\$400**

1-100  
5-400A

Cation is a positively charged ion due to the loss of valence electrons. Metals form cations. For example,



\$400



5-500

What is definition  
electrostatic force?

\$500

1-100  
5-500A

Electrostatic force is one of the fundamental forces of the universe that explains the attraction of opposite charges, and the repulsion of alike charges. It is responsible for the association of electrons and protons.

**\$500**

1-100  
6-100

Q: What is the atomic number?

\$100

1-100  
6-100A

Atomic number is the number of protons in an atom. It is listed above the element on the periodic table.

\$100

6-200

Q: Draw the Lewis structure for water ( $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ )

\$200

1-100  
6-200A  
See board or notes or book

\$200

6-300

Q: How many valence electrons are in P?

\$300

1-100  
6-300A

Five

\$300



Q: What kind of compound  
is  $\text{SiCl}_4$

\$400

1-100  
6-400A

Molecular- we treat semi  
metals as if they were non-  
metals

\$400

6-500

Q: What element has an isotope with 8 neutrons and 6 protons?

\$500

1 - 100

6-500A

14  
C

\$500



Final  
Jeopardy

*Category*

Study Hard



**Contestants:**

**Please place your wagers. Remember, you can not bet more than the amount of your current winnings.**



Q: Describe how science creates new knowledge?



