

## F2 Counting protons, neutrons and electrons

This is the second lesson in an introductory course for post-16 chemistry learners covering key ideas in order of scale. Find out more about the course and approach here: [rsc.li/4kGyaoN](https://rsc.li/4kGyaoN)

Before each lesson, ask learners to complete the preparation worksheet to revise knowledge from their 14–16 courses and introduce the topic for the lesson.

Then, get them to complete the student sheet during the lesson. It includes all key content and challenges misconceptions. Each student sheet has a scale and a Johnstone's triangle diagram at the top. Use these to help learners think about the relative scale of different aspects of chemistry and connect their understanding of sub-microscopic, macroscopic and symbolic representations.



This icon indicates that students will need access to learning materials e.g. textbook or online resources to support their learning. See [rsc.li/3UgK9i6](https://rsc.li/3UgK9i6) for links.

Begin each lesson by checking learners have completed the preparation work. Share the answers and ask learners to mark their own worksheets as part of their independent work.

### Topics in this lesson

	<b>Last lesson</b>	F1 Developing a model of the atom
	<b>Preparation worksheet</b>	Revision: atoms and subatomic particles  New content: counting subatomic particles
	<b>Lesson worksheet</b>	Subatomic particles and the periodic table; isotopes; relative atomic mass
	<b>Next lesson</b>	F3 Nuclear fusion

## Answers

### Revision: atoms and subatomic particles

1.

Subatomic particle	Relative mass	Relative charge
Proton	1	+1
<b>Neutron</b>	1	0
<b>Electron</b>	$\frac{1}{2000}$ or $\frac{1}{1836}$	-1

2.

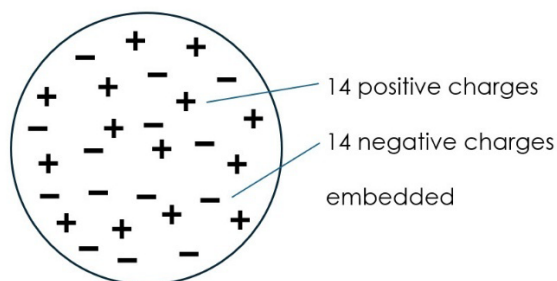
(a) 14 protons = 14+

14 electrons = 14-

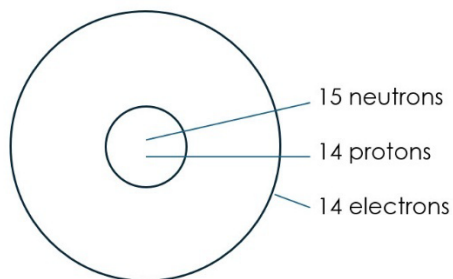
The charges cancel out.

(b) 14 protons + 15 neutrons = 29 atomic mass units

(c)



i.



ii.

(d) Both have 14 positive charges and 14 negative charges. Diagram i. is low density, whereas diagram ii. has a high-density nucleus surrounded by mostly empty space. Diagram ii. has neutrons but diagram i. does not.

### New content: counting subatomic particles

1.

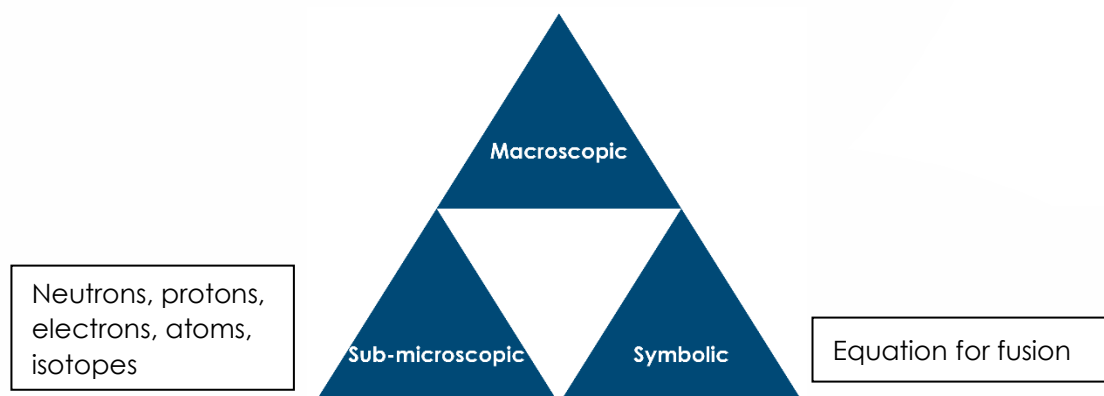
(a) Fe Iron

(b) S Sulfur

- (c) 47  
 (d) 116 Livermorium  
 (e) 1 Hydrogen  
 (f) 11 Sodium Na  
 (g)  $^{127.6}_{52}\text{Te}$   $^{126.9}_{53}\text{I}$

## Worksheet

Scale			
Subatomic	Atom	Molecule	Giant structure
Protons, neutrons, electrons	Fusion creating new nuclei		



1.

mass number protons + neutrons  $\nearrow$   $^{12}_{6}\text{C}$   $\nwarrow$  symbol  
 $\nearrow$   
 atomic number = number of protons or number of electrons

2. 11 protons, so 11+  
 11 electrons, so 11–  
 Same number of positive and negative charges.

3. Isotopes

4.

- (a) 6  
 (b) 7

5.

- (a)  $^{37}_{17}\text{Cl}$  has 20 neutrons

$^{35}_{17}\text{Cl}$  has 18 neutrons  
 (b) chlorine–37, chlorine–35

6. Relative atomic mass is an average of the masses of all the isotopes, taking their abundance into account.
7.
  - (a) it loses one electron
  - (b) it gains one electron
8.
  - (a) 18 electrons, 16 protons, charge = 2–
  - (b)  $^{16}\text{S}^{2-}$
- 9.

Species	Atom or ion?	Mass number	Number of protons	Number of electrons	Number of neutrons
$^9\text{Be}$	Atom	9	4	4	5
$^{19}\text{F}$	Atom	19	9	9	10
$^{28}\text{Si}$	Atom	28	14	14	14
$^{29}\text{Si}$	Atom	29	14	14	15
$^{96}\text{Nb}$	Atom	96	41	41	55
$^{103}\text{Rh}$	Atom	103	45	45	58
$^{23}\text{Na}^+$	Ion	23	11	10	12
$\text{Cl}^-$	Ion	35	17	18	18
$\text{O}^{2-}$	Ion	16	8	10	8
$\text{Mg}^{2+}$	Ion	24	12	10	12
$\text{Al}^{3+}$	Ion	27	13	10	14

	Similarities	Differences
$^{19}\text{F}^-$ and $^{20}\text{Ne}$	same number of neutrons and electrons	number of protons, charge
$^{19}\text{F}$ and $^{20}\text{Ne}$	same number of neutrons, charge	number of protons and electrons

$^{37}\text{Cl}^-$ and $^{41}\text{K}^+$	same number of electrons	number of protons and electrons, charge
$^5\text{Be}$ and $^6\text{Be}$	same number of protons and electrons, same element	neutrons

10.

periods →

groups ↓

s block

p block

d block

f block

11. The number of protons increases along each period from left to right and down each group from top to bottom.

### Hinge questions

1. (c)  $^{30}\text{Al}$
2. (e)  $^{19}\text{F}^-$
3. (e) aluminium-27