## Exercise 1 - Counting Subatomic Particles

1. Use the periodic table to find the number of protons, neutrons, and electrons for atoms of the following elements.

| Name of Element | Element Symbol | Mass Number | Atomic <br> Number | Protons | Neutrons | Electrons |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boron | B | 11 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 5 |
| Sodium |  | 24 | 11 |  |  |  |
| Gallium |  |  |  | 31 | 37 |  |
| Copper |  |  | 29 |  | 35 |  |
|  | Pb | 207 |  |  |  |  |
| Thallium |  | 204 | 81 |  |  |  |
|  | H |  |  |  | 0 |  |
| Carbon |  | 12 |  |  |  |  |
|  | N |  |  | 7 |  |  |
|  | Ba |  |  |  |  | 56 |
|  |  |  |  | 2 |  | 2 |
| Calcium |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Si |  |  |  |  | 14 |
| Argon |  |  | 18 |  |  |  |
|  | Mg |  |  | 12 |  | 12 |

2. Based on your experience with the periodic table, explain which subatomic particle can be used to identify an element.
3. Quantities of which subatomic particles appear to always be the same?
4. What does your answer to question \#3 tell us about the total/'net' charge of an atom?
5. What conclusion can be drawn about the total or 'net' charge of the nucleus of an atom?
