$\qquad$

Any given element can have more than one isotope. To distinguish between the different isotopes of an atom, the element is named with its mass number, for example lithium-7. Remember that the mass number is the number of protons and neutrons. When symbols are used to represent an isotope the mass number is written next to the symbol on the top left. The atomic number is written on the bottom left. Recall that the atomic number is the number of protons.

## EXAMPLES



Lithium-7


## Answer the following questions about atoms.

1. The identity of an atom is determined by the number of $\qquad$ .
2. The particle(s) found inside the nucleus are called: $\qquad$ .
3. The number of protons and neutrons combined is called the $\qquad$ .
4. In large atoms the number of protons is $\qquad$ than the number of neutrons.
5. The number of protons is also called the $\qquad$ .
6. Isotopes have the same number of $\qquad$ , but different numbers of $\qquad$ .
7. The number of protons found in a sulfur atom is $\qquad$ .
8. The number of neutrons found in an aluminum-27 atom is $\qquad$ .
9. The number of electrons found in a zinc atom is $\qquad$ .
10. What is the name of the element with 82 protons? $\qquad$ -

## Give the symbols for the nuclides described by the following particles. Include the atomic number and the mass number.

11. 92 protons, 145 neutrons
12. 8 protons, 10 neutrons
13. 82 protons, 125 neutrons
14. 80 protons, 119 neutrons

## Determine the number of protons and neutrons from the following symbols.

19. ${ }_{5}^{10} \mathrm{~B}$
20. $\quad{ }_{66}^{165} \mathrm{Dy}$
21. ${ }^{126} \mathrm{Te}$
22. ${ }_{7}^{15} \mathrm{~N}$
23. 

${ }^{56} \mathrm{Fe}$
28. $\quad{ }^{35} \mathrm{Cl}$
21. $\quad{ }_{34}^{79} \mathrm{Se}$
25.
${ }^{151} \mathrm{Sm}$
29. $\quad{ }^{107} \mathrm{Ag}$
22. ${ }_{50}^{119} \mathrm{Sn}$
26.
${ }^{195} \mathrm{Pt}$
30. $\quad{ }_{41}^{93}$ ?
15. 20 protons, 20 neutrons
16. 22 protons, 23 neutrons
17. 18 protons, 22 neutrons
18. 25 protons, 32 neutrons

