## CHM 101

Chapter 11 Study Guide / Learning Objectives
Chapter 11 discusses the the structure of the electron cloud of an atom and the effects of this structure on atomic properties and how the electron clouds of atoms interact to form chemical bonds.

At the end of chapter 11, you should be able to
[Early models of the electron cloud]

- Define atomic line spectrum, energy level, transition.
- Explain how Bohr's model of the atom agrees with the fact that each element emits only certain colors of light when excited in the gas state.
[Orbitals, shells, and subshells]
- Define orbital, shell, subshell. (Your textbook refers to shells as "levels" and subshells as "sublevels". Most chemists, though, use "shell" and "subshell".)
- Describe how shells are related to Bohr's energy levels.
- Describe how the number of a shell relates to its distance from the nucleus of an atom.
- Tell which subshells exist in a given energy level.
- Tell how many orbitals are present in a given subshell.


## [Electron configurations]

- Define electron configuration, valence electron, Pauli exclusion principle.
- Determine how many electrons are in an atom based on its electron configuration.
- Label the s-block, p-block, d-block, and f-block elements, given the periodic table.
- Write the electron configuration of any of the first 18 elements (H to Ar) using a periodic table.
- Determine the valence (outer) electrons of any main-group element on the periodic table.


## [Periodic trends]

- Define atomic radius, ionization energy.
- Describe how the atomic radium changes as you move across and down the periodic table.
- Describe how the first ionization energy changes as you move across and down the periodic table.
- Predict which of two elements has a larger atomic radius.
- Predict which of two elements has a larger ionization energy.

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[Practice]

- (p266a-266d) Q\&P 2, 16, 20, 22, 24, 26, 32, 36, 40, 44, 48, 50, 56, 60, 62, 80, 82

