

CHEMISTRY

YES/NO

1. Was the Nobel Prize in Chemistry awarded in 1917?

☐ No

☐ Yes

ABCD

2. What is the central part of an atom called?

☐ Atomic nucleus

☐ Quark

☐ Orbital

☐ Electron shell

OPEN QUESTION

3. What is the chemical symbol for plutonium?

Answer: _____

ABCD

4. Which of these elements did Maria Skłodowska-Curie discover?

☐ Potassium

☐ Lithium

☐ Polonium

☐ Barium

ABCD

5. Which elements make up ethyl alcohol?

☐ Carbon, hydrogen and oxygen

☐ Hydrogen and oxygen

☐ Carbon and hydrogen

☐ Carbon, hydrogen and nitrogen

OPEN QUESTION

6. What is the chemical symbol for neon?

Answer: _____

PERCENTAGES

7. What percentage of the air is made up of oxygen?

Answer: _____

± You can be off by 5%

ABCD

8. What is the chemical symbol for livermorium?

- ☐ Lm
- ☐ Lv
- ☐ Lr
- ☐ Li

OPEN QUESTION

9. What is the chemical symbol for tin?

Answer: _____

OPEN QUESTION

10. What is the chemical symbol for lead?

Answer: _____

YES/NO

11. Is air a chemical compound?

- ☐ No
- ☐ Yes

ABCD

12. What are the vertical columns of the periodic table called?

- ☐ Periods
- ☐ Blocks
- ☐ Groups
- ☐ Series

YES/NO

13. Does hydrogen combine with nonmetals?

- ☐ No
- ☐ Yes

OPEN QUESTION

14. What is the chemical symbol for argon?

Answer: _____

ABCD

15. What is ascorbic acid?

- ☐ Vitamin B6
- ☐ Vitamin C
- ☐ Vitamin D
- ☐ Vitamin K

ABCD

16. Which chemical element is the most abundant in the universe?

- ☐ Hydrogen
- ☐ Oxygen
- ☐ Helium
- ☐ Carbon

ABCD

17. Which chemical compound has the formula KOH?

- ☐ Sodium hydroxide
- ☐ Potassium chloride
- ☐ Potassium hydroxide
- ☐ Potassium oxide

OPEN QUESTION

18. What is the chemical symbol for aluminium?

Answer: _____

OPEN QUESTION

19. What is the chemical symbol for phosphorus?

Answer: _____

INTEGER

20. What is the relative atomic mass of carbon, rounded?

Answer: _____

Answers

CHEMISTRY

1. No

The chemistry prize was also not awarded in, among other years, 1916, 1919 and 1940–1942.

2. Atomic nucleus

The atomic nucleus consists of protons and neutrons. It takes up a tiny part of the atom's volume but contains almost all of its mass. Its existence was proposed by Ernest Rutherford in 1911 to explain the results of the alpha-particle scattering experiment.

3. Pu

4. Polonium

Maria Skłodowska-Curie discovered polonium and radium.

5. Carbon, hydrogen and oxygen

The formula of ethanol is $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$.

6. Ne

7. 20.95%

8. Lv

It is a synthetic element with atomic number 116.

9. Sn

10. Pb

11. No

It is not a chemical compound. Air is a mixture of gases that make up the atmosphere.

12. Groups

The horizontal rows are periods.

13. Yes

Examples include water (with oxygen), ammonia (with nitrogen) and hydrogen chloride (with chlorine). With carbon, hydrogen forms the huge group of hydrocarbons.

14. Ar

15. Vitamin C

16. Hydrogen

It makes up about 75% of all ordinary matter. It is also the lightest element.

17. Potassium hydroxide

It is also called caustic potash and is one of the strongest bases.

18. Al

19. P

20. 12

The carbon-12 isotope is the standard for the atomic mass unit – 1 u is 1/12 of the mass of its atom.

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