# PHYSICAL VS CHEMICAL CHANGES QUESTIONS

1) Define atoms and molecules. Please explain the differences between them with an example.
2) What is the difference between 2N and $N_2$ ?
3) What were the drawbacks of Dalton's atomic theory?
4) What are ions?
5) What is the law of multiple proportions?

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#### **Answers**

1) Define atoms and molecules. Please explain the differences between them with an example.

An atom is the smallest particle in matter that can undergo a chemical reaction. On the other hand, the smallest particle of a substance that retains its properties is called a molecule.

Molecules are made up of and can be further split into atoms. For instance, the chlorine atom is represented as Cl, and the chlorine molecule is represented as  $Cl_2$ .

#### 2) What is the difference between 2N and $N_2$ ?

There are a few differences between 2N and N2. These include:

- 2N indicates two atoms of nitrogen while N2 is a symbol used to indicate a single molecule of nitrogen.
- 2N does not give any indication of whether the nitrogens are bonded, while N2 includes two nitrogen atoms that are connected via a triple bond.
- 2N is unstable and nascent, while N2 is stable.

### 3) What were the drawbacks of Dalton's atomic theory?

There were two major drawbacks of Dalton's atomic theory:

- Dalton stated that atoms were supposedly indivisible. However, as we now know, atoms are made up of subatomic particles like protons, electrons, and neutrons.
- While Dalton's theory stated that all atoms of an element had the same mass, the existence of isotopes - which all belong to the same element while having different masses - disproves it.

#### 4) What are ions?

An ion is an atom that has gained or lost one or more electrons to acquire an electrical charge.

### 5) What is the law of multiple proportions?

The law of multiple proportions states, "When two elements react to form more than a single compound, the ratio in which the elements react remains fixed."