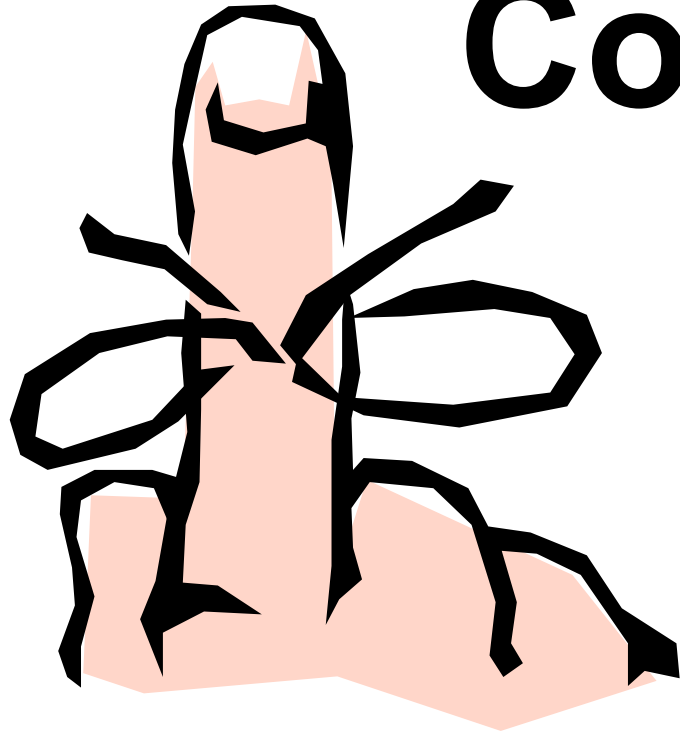




Final Exam Jeopardy

Adapted by T. Trimpe <http://sciencespot.net/>



Contestants

Don't

Forget...

RULES

1. You should NOT write your answers in the form of a question.
2. You DO need to keep track of your score. You do NOT lose points if you answer incorrectly.

RULES

3. Your team should answer EACH question on your whiteboard.
4. We will rotate who has control of the board, choosing the question.

Physical or Chemical?	Atomic Structure	EM Spectrum	The Eye	Light Properties
<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>
<u>300</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>300</u>
<u>400</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>400</u>
<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>



Physical or Chemical? for \$100

Rust forming on a metal fence

Chemical Change

The metal has been
changed and cannot
change back



**Back to
Game**

Physical or Chemical? for \$200

Evaporation of rubbing alcohol

Physical Change

The rubbing alcohol is
in the air and could
have been trapped
with condensation



**Back to
Game**

Physical or Chemical? for \$300

*Chalk crushed with a mortar and
pestle*

Physical Change

The chalk, although it looks different can be reformed and can still be used as chalk



**Back to
Game**

Physical or Chemical? for \$400

*Marshmallow toasted
over the campfire*

Chemical Change

**The marshmallow is
changed (color,
texture) and cannot
be changed back**



**Back to
Game**

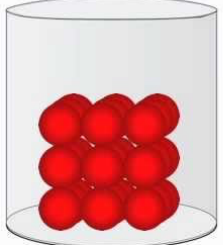
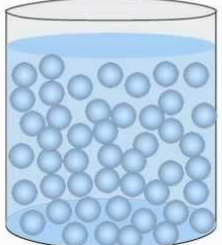
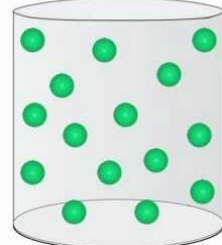
Daily Double!!

(Worth 2x the points!)

Water transforming from ice to liquid to gas.

Also describe the molecular movement in each step

Physical Changes: Any change that occurs without altering the chemical composition of a substance

solid	liquid	gas
		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● rigid● fixed shape● fixed volume	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● not rigid● no fixed shape● fixed volume	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● not rigid● no fixed shape● no fixed volume
cannot be squashed	cannot be squashed	can be squashed



Back to Game

Atomic Structure for \$100

What are the subatomic particles that are positive and their number can be identified by the atomic number?

Protons!



**Back to
Game**

Atomic Structure for \$200

What two particles are measured by the atomic mass and what are their charge?

Protons (positive)

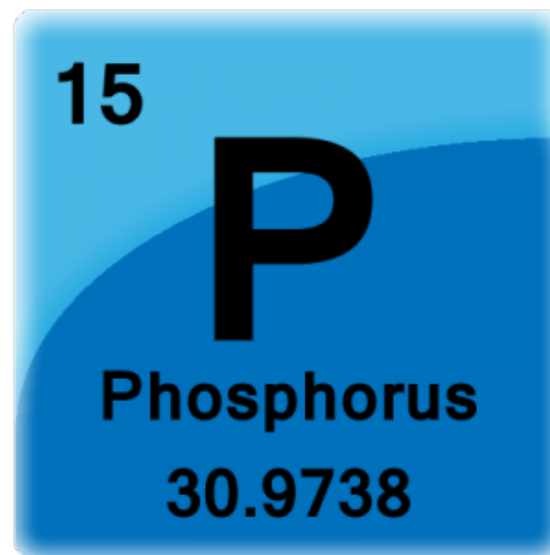
Neutrons (neutral)

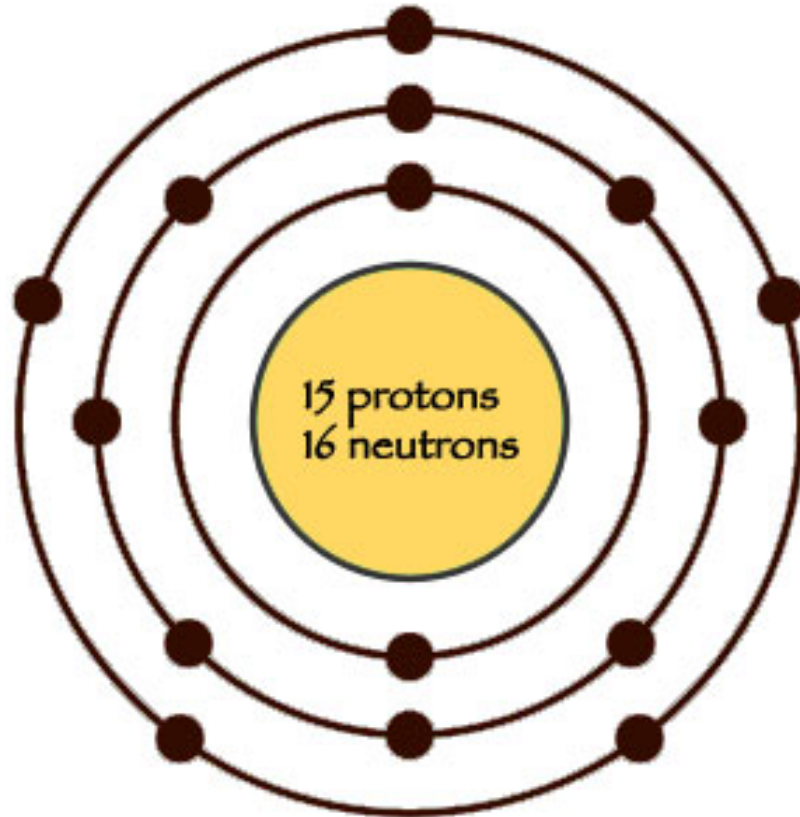


**Back to
Game**

Atomic Structure for \$300

Create a Bohr Model structure for the element Phosphorus





**Back to
Game**

Atomic Structure for \$400

Calculate the number of neutrons for the element Fluorine





$$19 - 9 =$$

10 neutrons

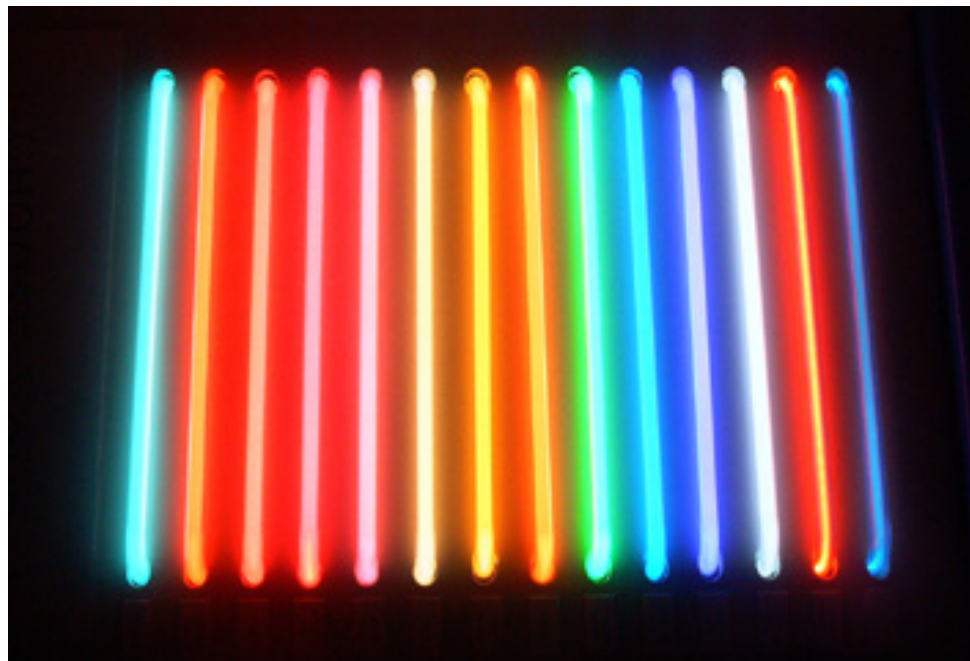
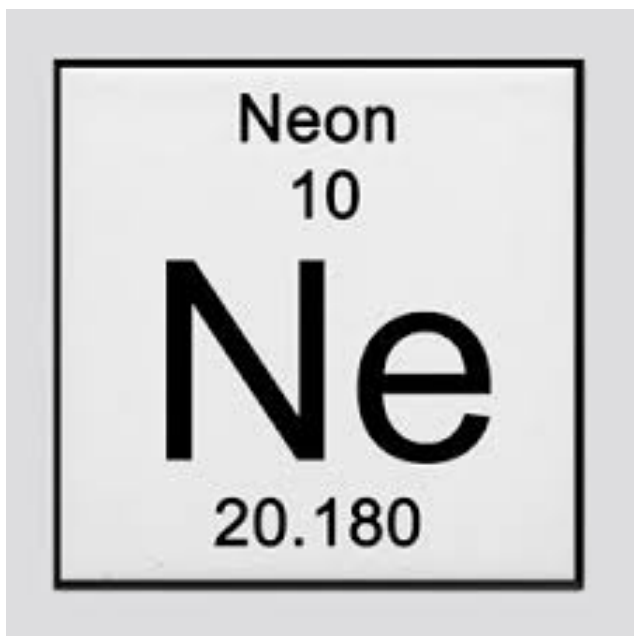


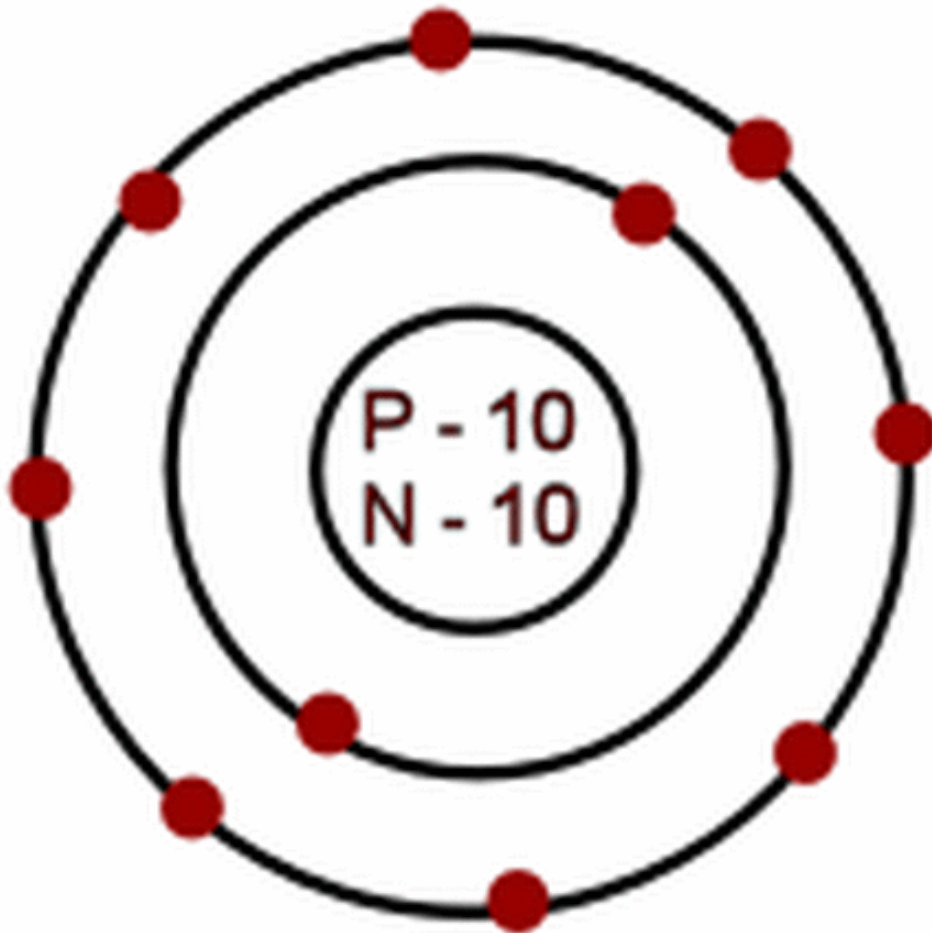
**Back to
Game**

Atomic Structure for \$500

Create a complete Bohr Model for the element
Neon.

Is it reactive? Why or Why not?





Neon is un-reactive

It has a full valence shell with 8 electrons

***So does every element in the Nobel gas family**

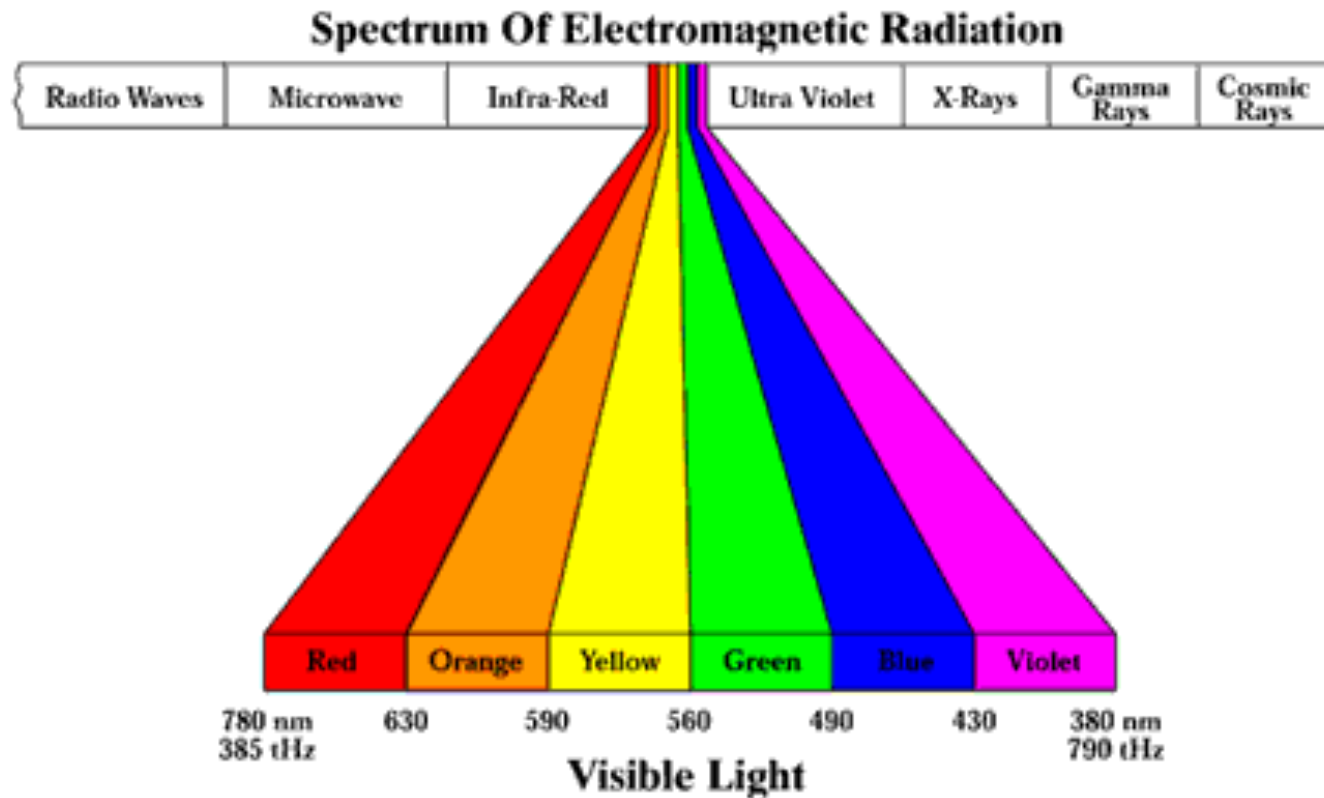


Back to Game

EM Spectrum for \$100

**The only portion of the EM
Spectrum we can see with just our
eyes**

Visible Light!

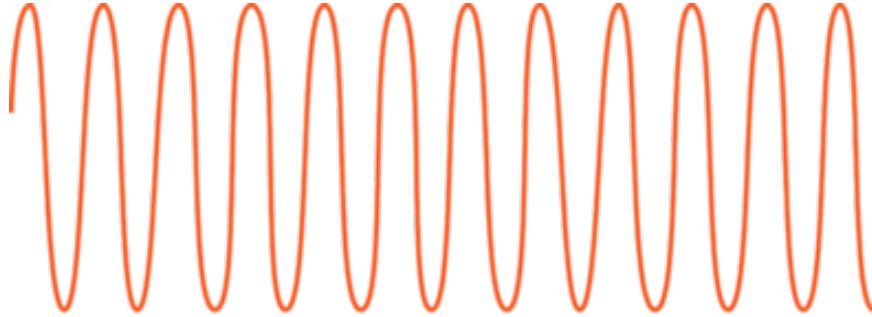


**Back to
Game**

EM Spectrum for \$200

*One of these is higher frequency than the other
Which wave is it and how do you know?*

1



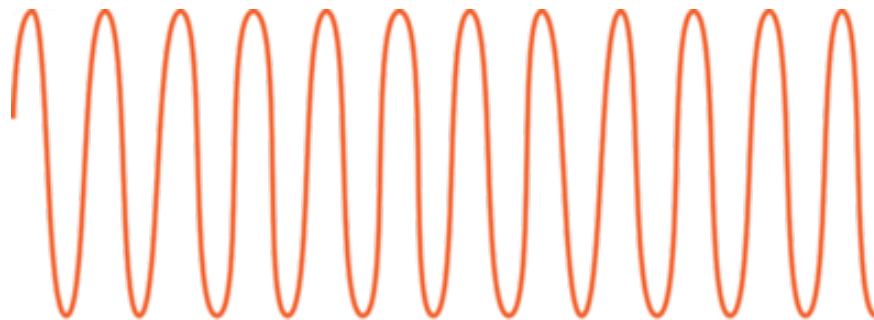
2



Valence Electrons

Wave # 1

It has more crests and troughs in the given time frame and the wavelengths are shorter



High
frequency



Low
frequency



**Back to
Game**

EM Spectrum for \$300

The highest frequency waves in the EM spectrum.

Gamma Rays



**Back to
Game**

EM Spectrum for \$400

**The lowest energy waves in
the EM spectrum**

Radio Waves



**Back to
Game**

EM Spectrum for \$500

Why are we not overwhelmed by all of the EM waves in the room right now?

**We can only see
visible light!**

**All the other waves
are here, but we can't
see them**

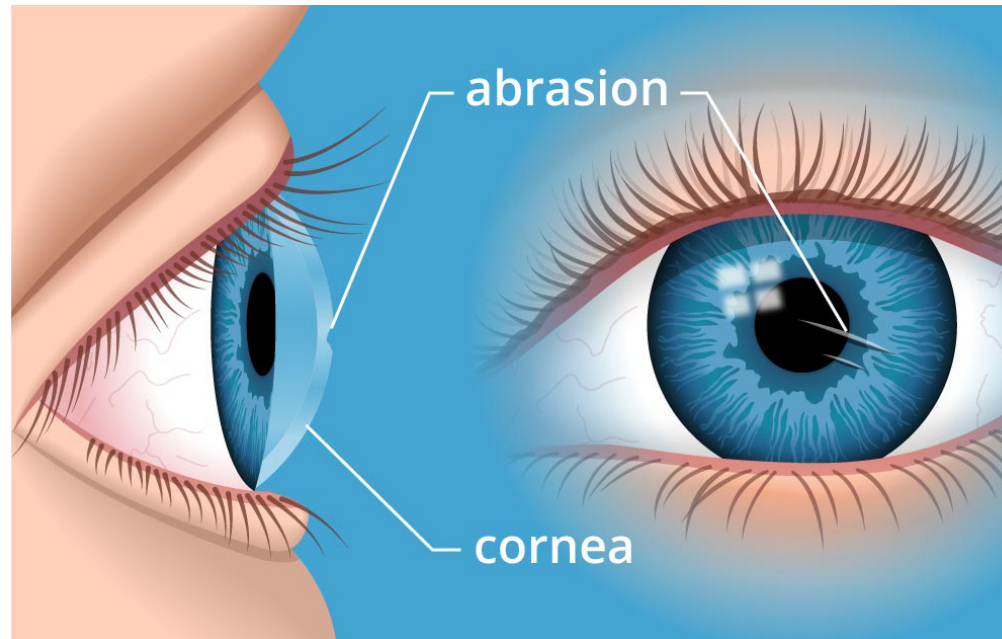


**Back to
Game**

The Eye for \$100

This part of the eye is a clear protective outer coating where light first enters the eye and is easily scratched.

The Cornea



**Back to
Game**

The Eye for \$200

**This part of the eye is a
beautiful colored muscle**

Iris

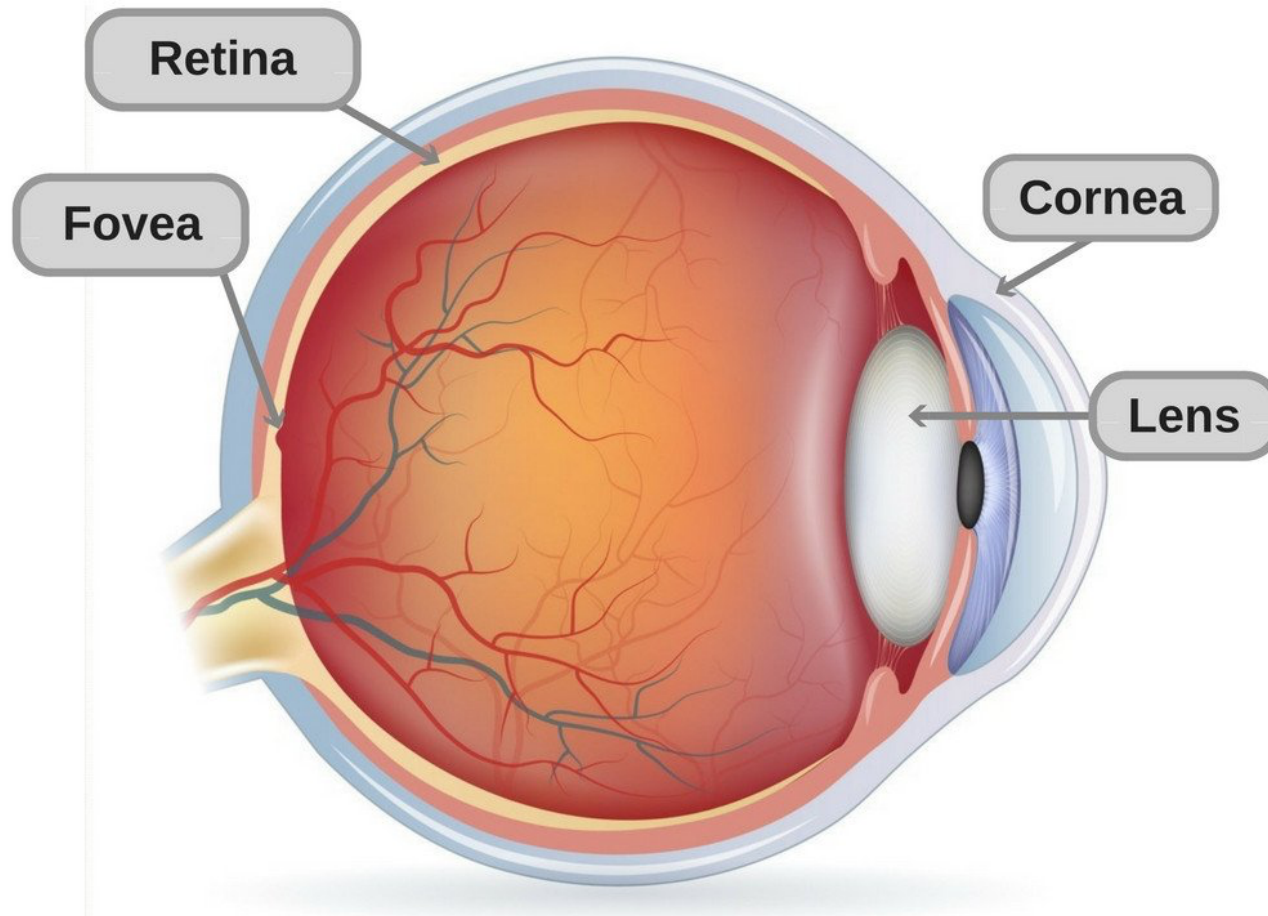


**Back to
Game**

The Eye for \$300

*This part of the eye refracts the light causing
an inverse image*

The Lens

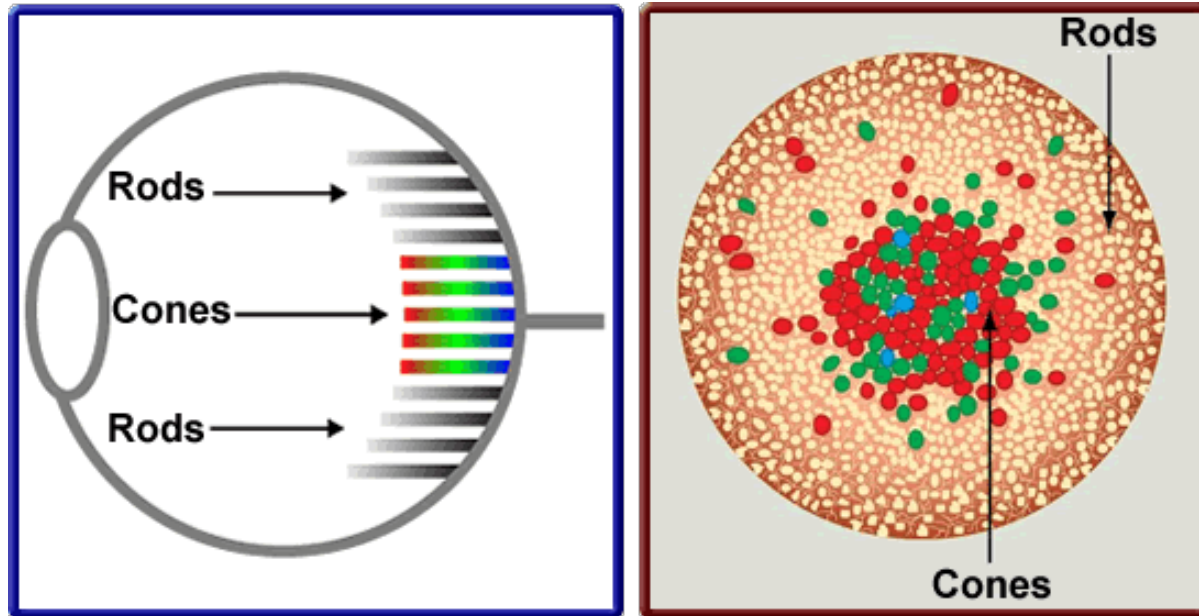


**Back to
Game**

The Eye for \$400

The retina, has three types of these special cells that allow us to see color, red blue and green.

Cones

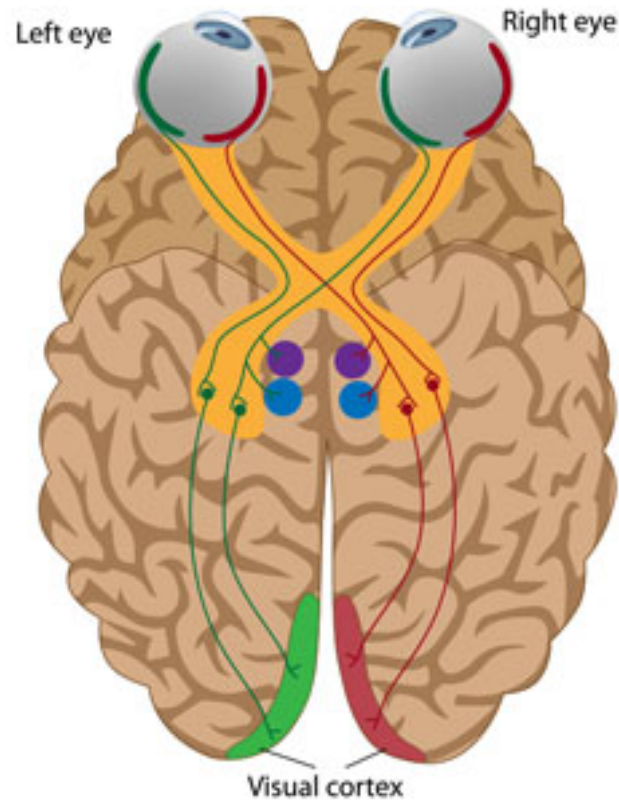


**Back to
Game**

The Eye for \$500

This major organ interprets our images collected by the retina and turns everything right side up again.

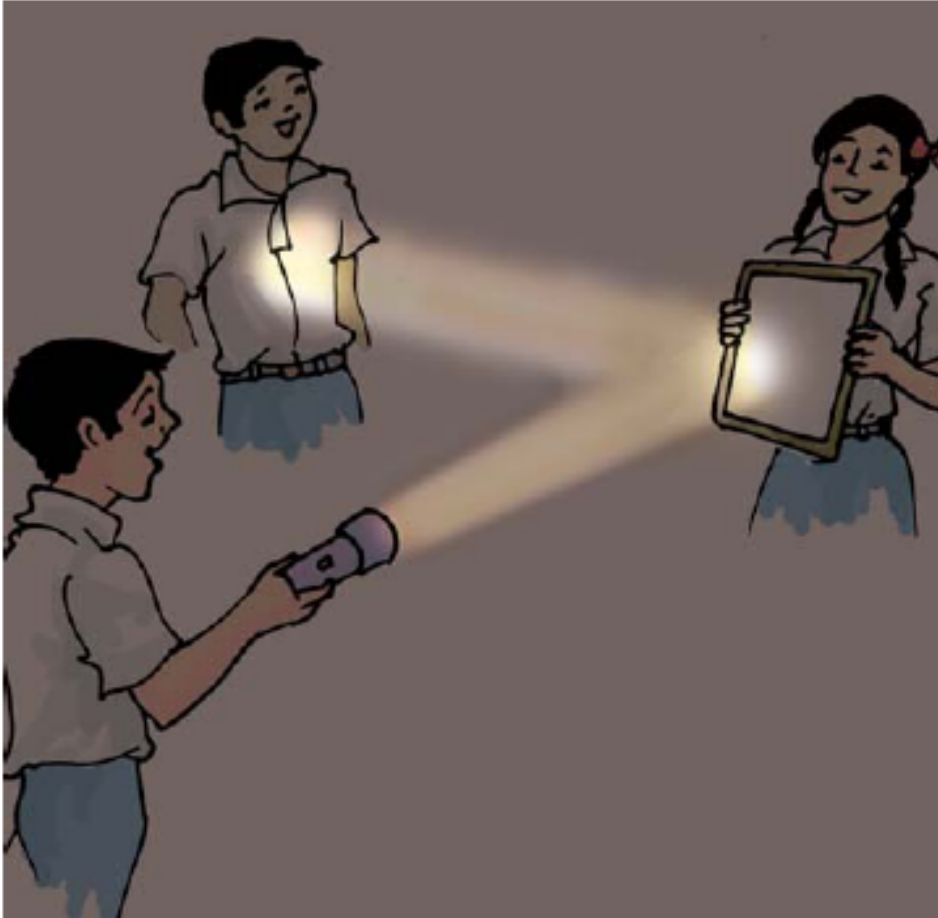
The vision center of the Brain



**Back to
Game**

Light Properties for \$100

What property of light is characterized by light bouncing off of a shiny surface?



Reflection



**Back to
Game**

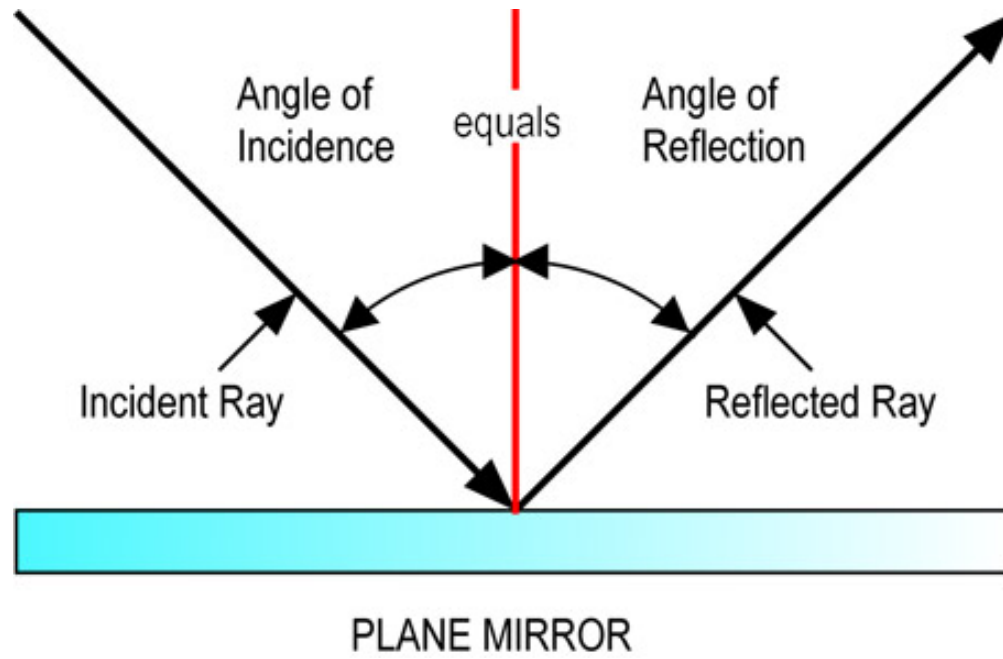
Light Properties for \$200

When light reflects with an angle of incidence equal to 76° , what is the resulting angle of reflection?

Please explain and draw an approximate diagram.

76°

76°



**Back to
Game**

Light Properties for \$300

Why does the leaf appear green?





*White light from the sun contains
ALL colors of the rainbow
Green light reflects while all other
colors are absorbed.*



**Back to
Game**

Light Properties for \$400



What property of light causes the image of a man to look this way in a 'fun house' mirror?

Describe what the light is doing?

Refraction

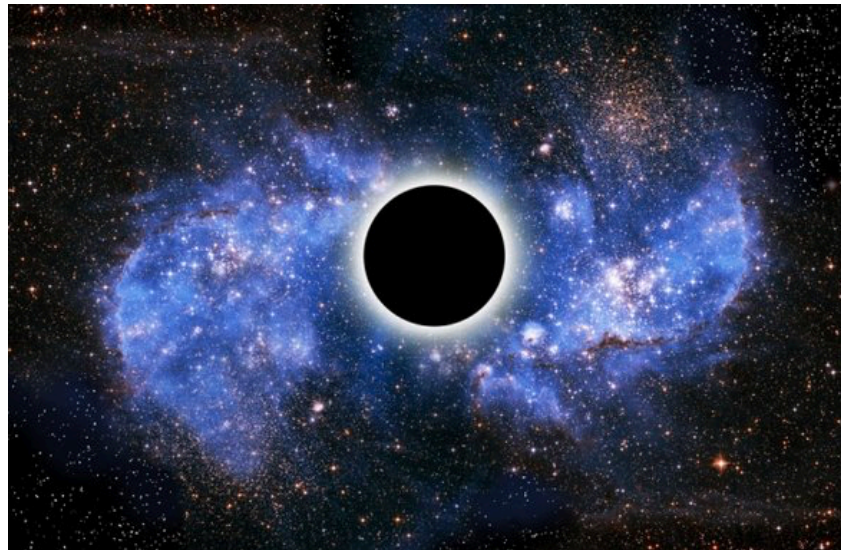
Light is
bending at
different angles
causing the
image to look
distorted



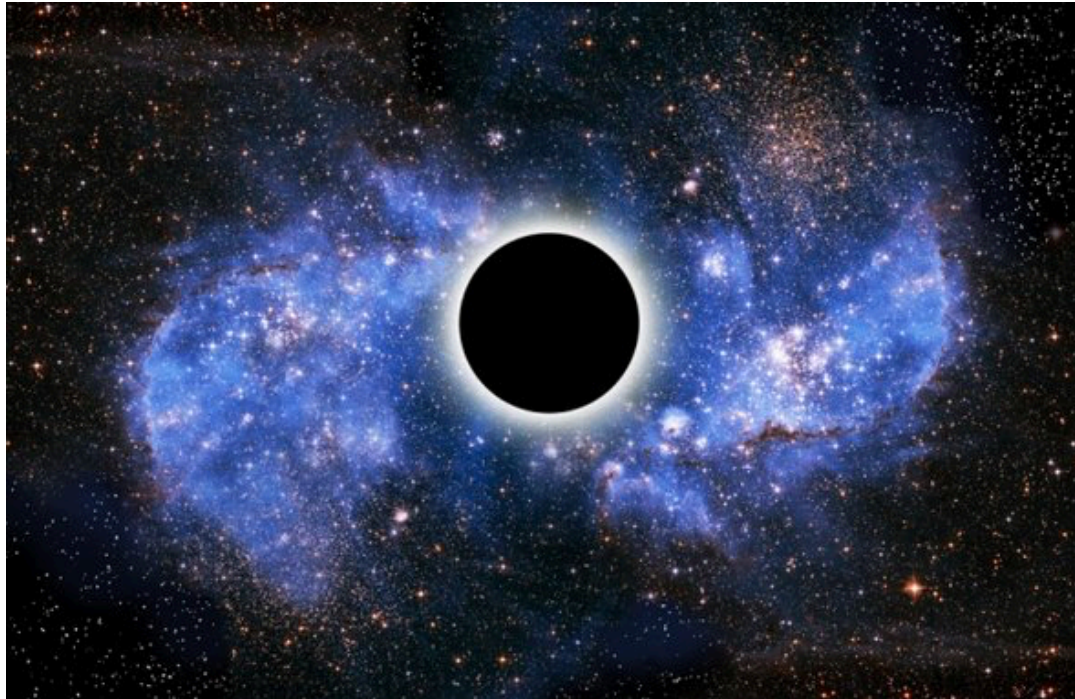
Back to
Game

Light Properties for \$500

What property of light is largely on display in this space phenomenon?



Absorption
(Not even light can escape a black hole)



**Back to
Game**

Final Jeopardy

*How many points do
you want to risk?*

Final Jeopardy

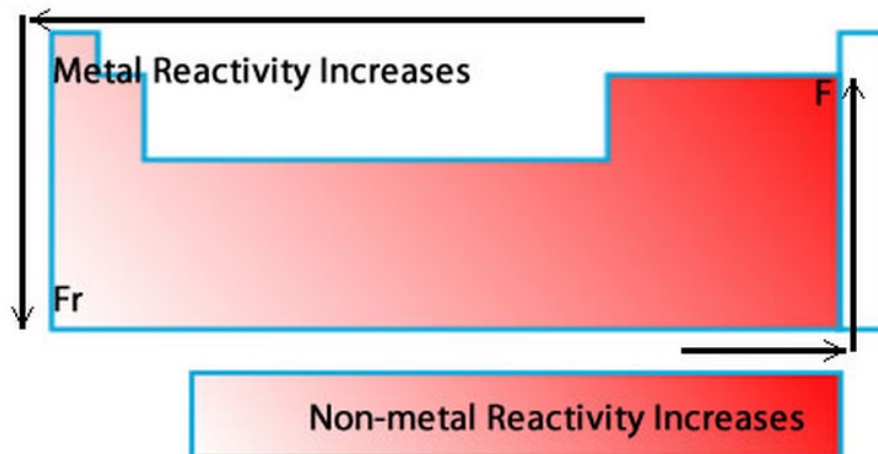
*How does reactivity change as you move
across the periodic table?*



Atomic number equals the number of protons and electrons. The number of electrons, and the number in an element's valence shell determines the reactivity of that element.

As you move across the table on the left elements have one valence electron and are very reactive (those with 7 in their valence shell are also very reactive).

while all the way on the right the valence shell is full with 8 electrons leaving the element un-reactive or inert.



And the winner is ...

