## Atoms:

- ATOMS: Tiny particles that are the fundamental building block of all matter
- Atoms contain even smaller particles:

- Atoms have a solid center, or $\qquad$ .
- INSIDE the nucleus are:
- $\qquad$ which are positively charged (+)

■ $\qquad$ which have NO charge; we say they are "neutral" (Ø)

- OUTSIDE the nucleus are:
$\cdot$ $\qquad$ which are negatively charged particles (-)

LABEL the ATOM: Nucleus, Protons, Neutrons, and Electrons
NOTE: For an atom to have a "balanced" charge:


## Atoms of ONE Kind

- When something is made up of only ONE TYPE OF ATOM, we call it an $\qquad$ .


## Atomic Number

- The Atomic Number is the number of $\qquad$ in an atom.
- All atoms of an element have the same number of protons
- Therefore, protons identify the element.

Atomic Mass (or mass number)


- The Atomic Mass of an element is the of the number of protons and neutrons $(p+n)$ in an atom.
- Neutrons do not impact chemical reactions
- More neutrons in an atom create an isotope of the element and increase the atomic mass.
- An Isotope of an element is an atom with a different number of neutrons but same number of protons (it's the same element); it gains neutrons.
- The "atomic mass" you will see listed in the Periodic Table reflects an average of all the known isotopes of an element - that's why it's not a whole number.


## Electrons Determine an Element's Properties

- Despite their small size (compared to protons and neutrons), electrons give an element its "personality."
- Electrons form chemical bonds with other atoms during chemical reactions.
- Atoms can $\qquad$ or $\qquad$ electrons; this changes the charge of the atom.
- The gain or loss of an electron makes the atom an ion (a positively or negatively charged atom).

