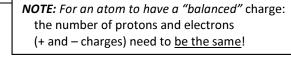
Week 6 – SCIENCE NOTE PAGE

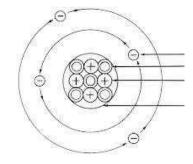
Atoms

Atoms:

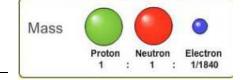
- ATOMS: Tiny particles that are the fundamental building block of all matter
- Atoms contain even smaller particles:
 - Atoms have a solid center, or _______.
 - O INSIDE the nucleus are:
 - which are positively charged (+)
 - which have NO charge; we say they are "neutral" (Ø)
 - OUTSIDE the nucleus are:
 - which are negatively charged particles (-)

LABEL the ATOM: Nucleus, Protons, Neutrons, and Electrons





LABEL the CHARGE of the Particle ->



Atoms of ONE Kind

When something is made up of only ONE TYPE OF ATOM, we call it an ______

Atomic Number

- The **Atomic Number** is the number of in an atom.
- All atoms of an element have the same number of protons
 - Therefore, <u>protons identify the element</u>.

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 <u>an isotope</u> of the element and <u>increase</u> the atomic mass.
 - An **Isotope** of an element is an atom with a <u>different</u> 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 <u>small size</u> (compared to protons and neutrons), **electrons** give an element its "personality."
 - o Electrons form **chemical bonds** with other atoms during chemical reactions.
 - Atoms can _____or___ 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).

