

### **Atoms and Elements**

## **Group Members:**

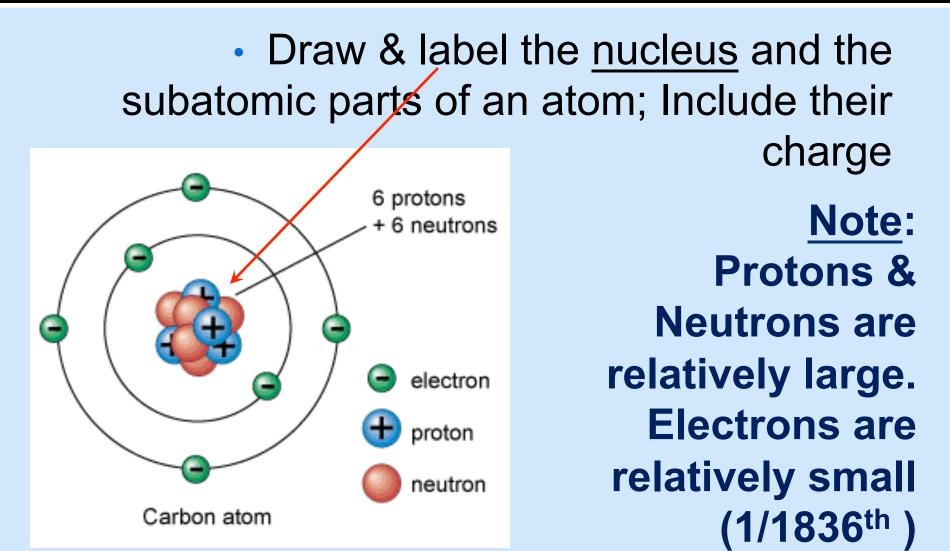
- Share what you know with each other
- Ask questions & Brainstorm
- Come up with your best answers as a

team - help each other

## **Group Members – Scratch paper**

- Discuss how to represent an atom
- Draw a model of an atom
  - Inside the nucleus (name & charge):
    - The two primary subatomic parts:
      - \_\_\_\_\_ charged: \_\_\_\_\_
      - \_\_\_\_\_ charged: \_\_\_\_\_
  - Subatomic part "orbiting" the nucleus:
    \_\_\_\_\_ charged: \_\_\_\_\_

## Individually – Save in Notes



## **Group Members – Scratch paper**

- Discuss what these mean:
  - Atomic number
  - Atomic mass
  - Isotope
  - Electrically neutral

## Individual – Save in Notes:

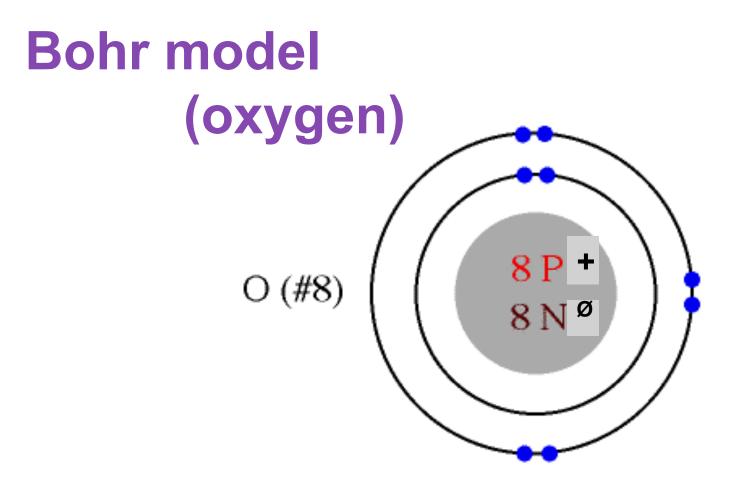
- How did you do?
- <u>Atomic number</u> = An element's *identity*, the *number of protons*. Different for each element.
- <u>Atomic mass</u>: Average of the number of *protons* and neutrons. (Also, the molar mass.)
- <u>Isotope</u>: The same element (same number of protons) but a *different number of neutrons*
- <u>Electrically neutral</u>: The same no. of p<sup>+</sup> and e<sup>-</sup>
  Ex: Carbon +++++ & - - = Ø charge

# Save in Notes

- Bohr model (1913) Niels's Theory:
  - Electrons exist in orbitals
  - For our purposes, max. no e<sup>-</sup> per energy level is 2, 8, 8,...
  - Full & happy!
  - When they absorb energy they move to a higher orbital
  - As they fall from a higher orbital to a lower orbital, they release energy as a photon of light

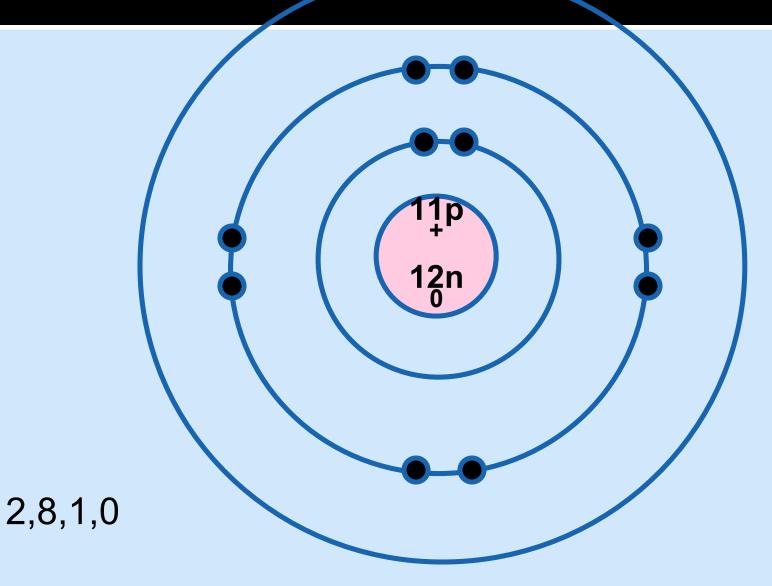


### **Save in Notes**



Stategy Program '94

#### Sodium - Atomic #11



## **Save in Notes**

- An atom that gains one or more electrons will have a \_\_\_\_\_ charge. *Why?*
- An atom that loses one or more electrons will have a \_\_\_\_\_\_ charge. *Why?*
- An atom that gains or loses one or more electrons is called an .

#### **Complete "Atomic Number" handout**

#### Due – Correcting tomorrow

ATOMIC NUMBER handout - Show me!