

Atoms and Elements

Group Members:

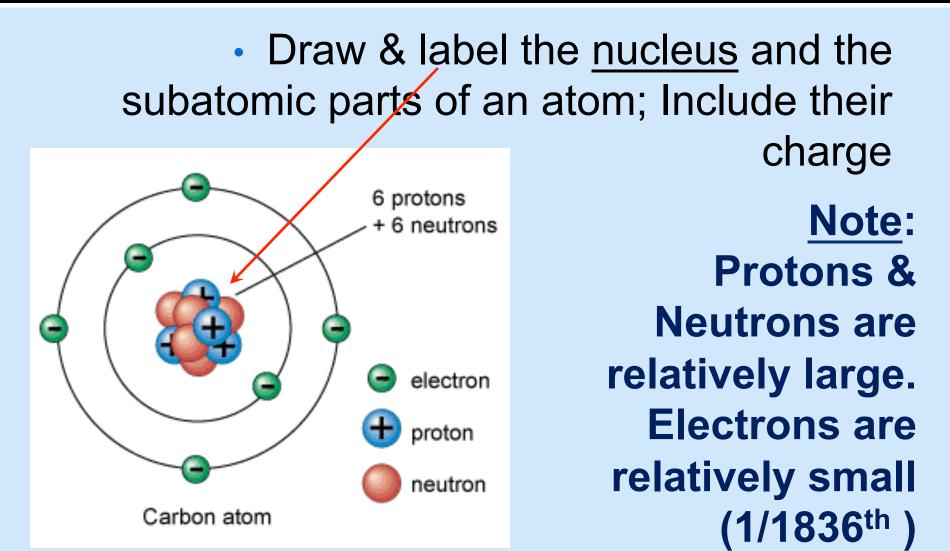
- Share what you know with each other
- Ask questions & Brainstorm
- Come up with your best answers as a

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:

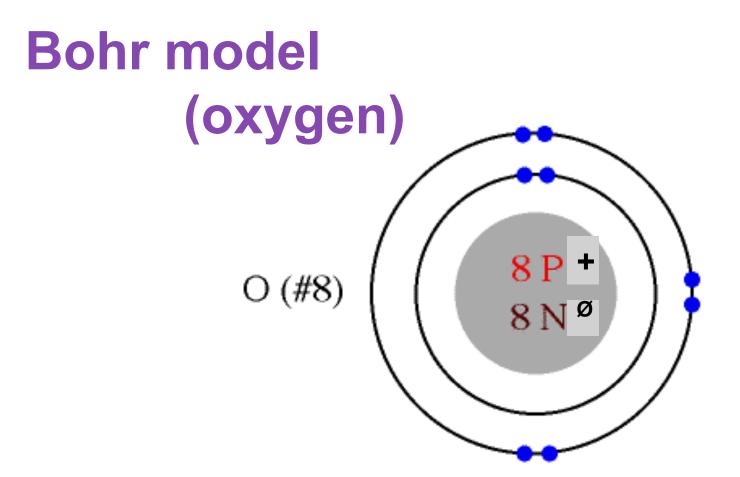
- How did you do?
- <u>Atomic number</u> = An element's *identity*, the *number of protons*. Different for each element.
- <u>Atomic mass</u>: Average of the number of *protons* and neutrons. (Also, the molar mass.)
- <u>Isotope</u>: The same element (same number of protons) but a *different number of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

Save in Notes

- Bohr model (1913) Niels's Theory:
 - Electrons exist in orbitals
 - For our purposes, max. no e⁻ 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

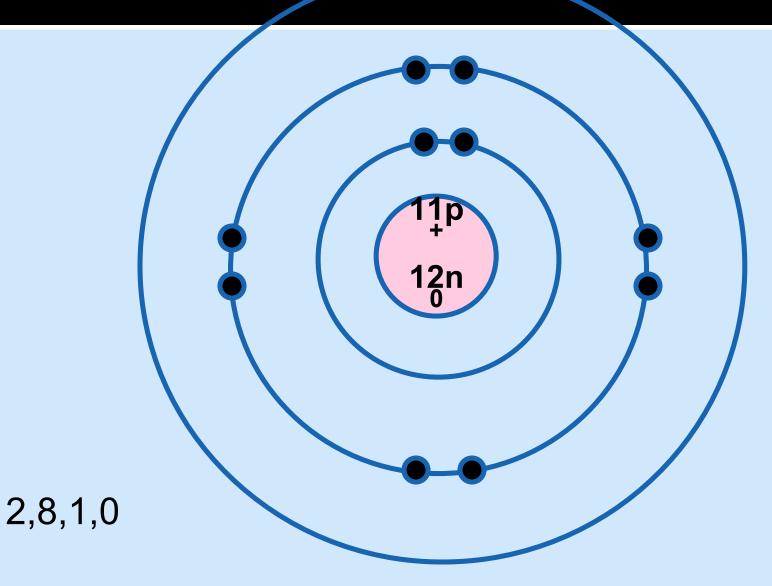


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Stategy Program '94

Sodium - Atomic #11



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- 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!