

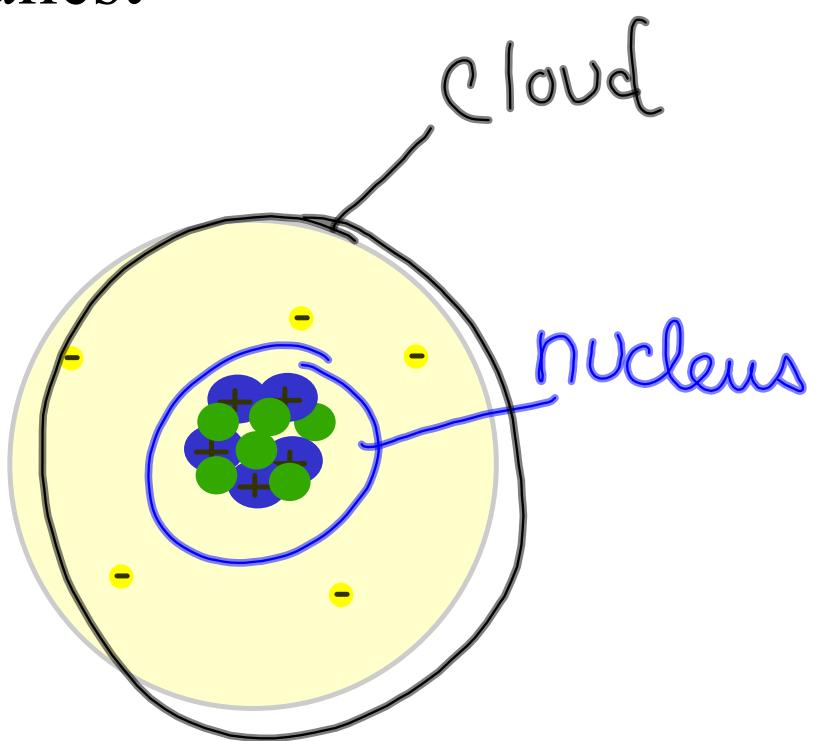
Structure of Matter

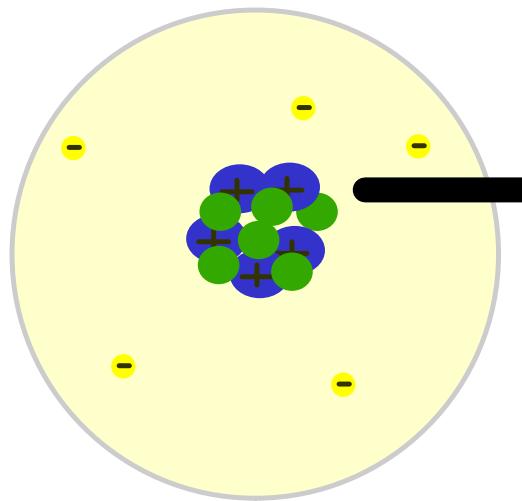
Atomic Theory- all matter
is made of up of tiny
particles called atoms

Matter- anything that has mass and takes up space.

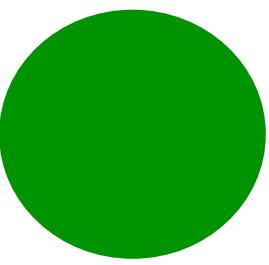
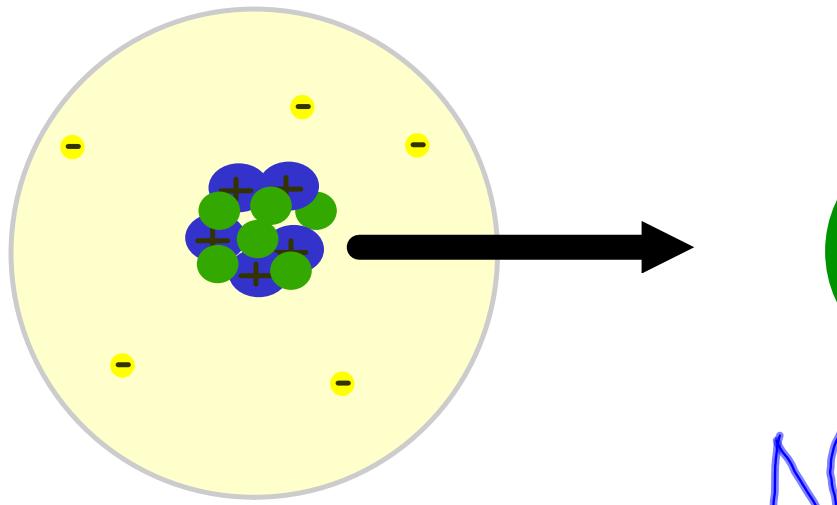
shoes taco
Chair
desk
human

Atom- the smallest unit of matter

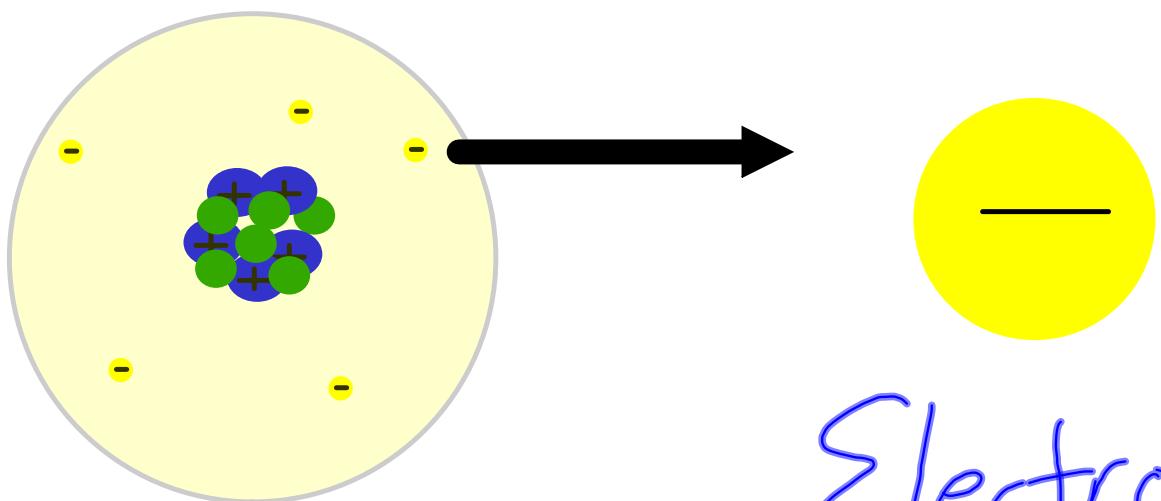




Proton
positive charge



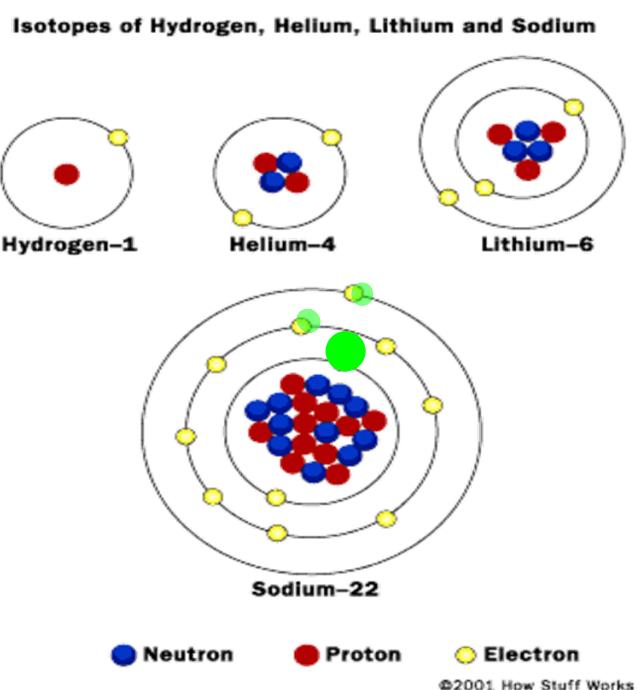
Neutron
neutral
charge



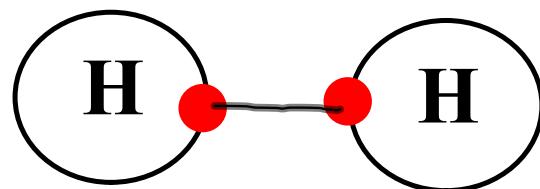
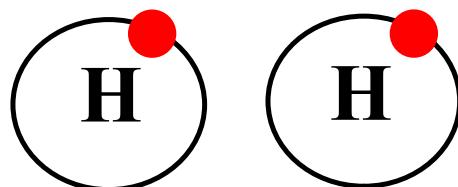
Electron
negative
charge

Bohr model of an atom

- Nucleus
 - Protons
 - Neutrons
- Energy Shells
 - Electrons
 - 2 in the 1st
 - 8 in the 2nd
 - 8 in the 3rd
 - Outer shell holds valence electrons

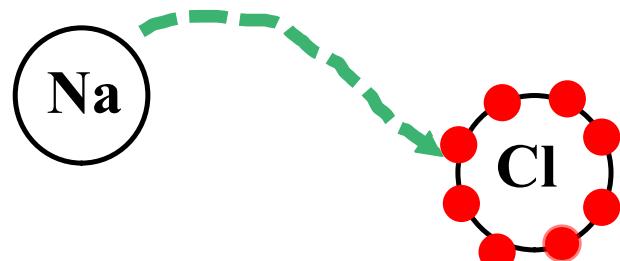
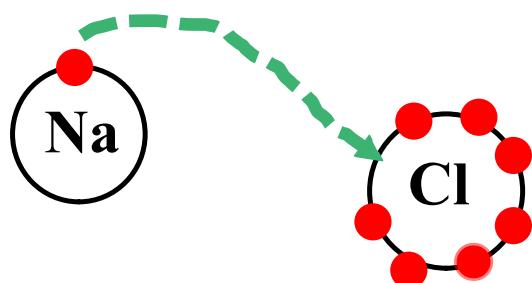


Covalent bond-when two or more elements **share** valence electrons.



Ionic Bonds-transfer of electrons from one atom to another atom.

give + take



What is the atomic number of an atom and how is it determined?

Atomic number- the number of Protons

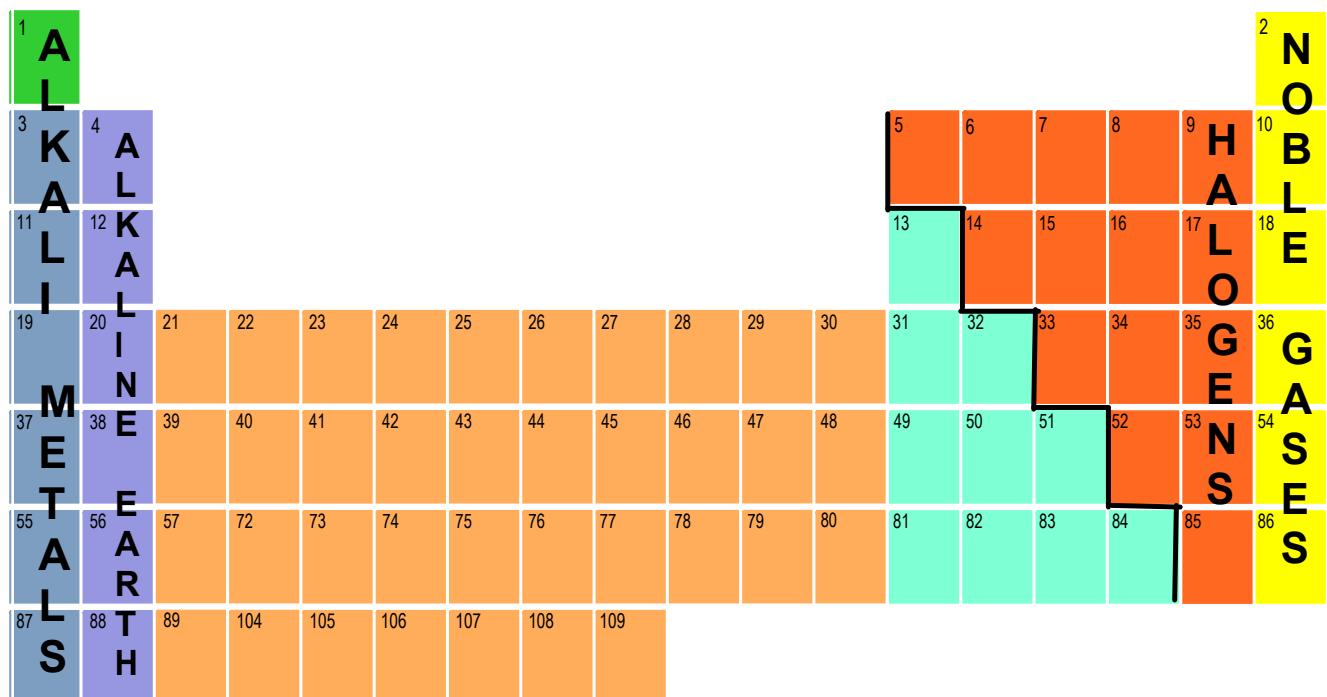
Atomic Mass- number of protons plus
~~electrons~~ *neutrons* →

6	—	Atomic number
C	—	Symbol
Carbon	—	Name
12.0107	—	Average Atomic Mass

Isotopes- atoms of elements that have different numbers of neutrons.

1	G																								2
3	R	4																							
11	O	12																							
19	P	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36							
37	S	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54							
55		56	57	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86							
87		88	89	104	105	106	107	108	109																

58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71											
90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103											



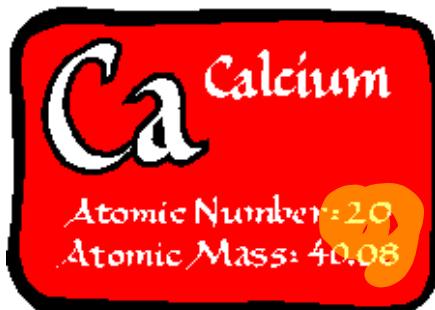
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90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103

Metals

- shiny or metallic luster
- good heat conductor
- ductile
- malleable, shapeable



Some metals have
a white color because
they react with the air.



Non-metals

- not good heat conductors
- brittle break easy
- dull
- not shiny



Metalloids-properties of metals and nonmetals

Many times used as a semiconductor for electricity at high temps.

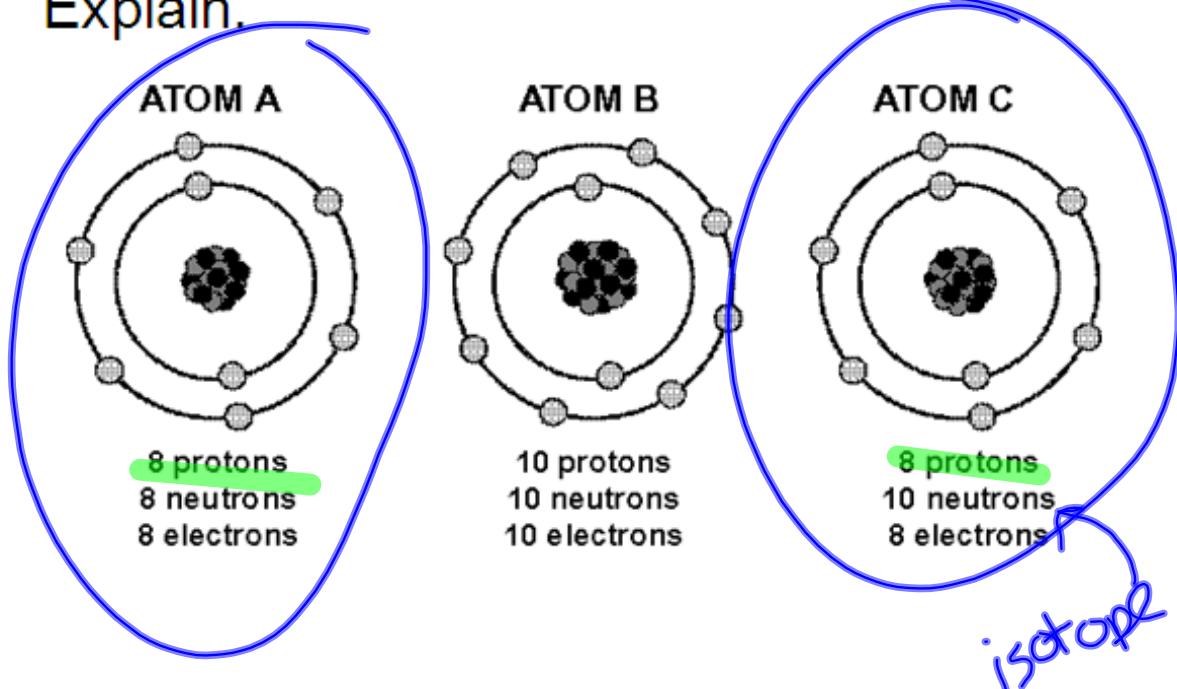
Questions

1	F																			2
3	A		4																	
11	M		12																	
19	L		20		21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
37	Y		38		39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
55			56		57	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86
87			88		89	104	105	106	107	108	109									

How are the elements of a family similar?

58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103

- Do any of the atom diagrams below represent atoms of the same element?
Explain.



Partial Periodic Table of the Elements

		IA 1	IIA 2	III A 13	IV A 14	V A 15	VIA 16	VIIA 17	VIIIA 18
1	H Hydrogen 1.00794	Li Lithium 6.941	Be Beryllium 9.0122	B Boron 10.811	C Carbon 12.0107	N Nitrogen 14.0067	O Oxygen 15.9994	F Fluorine 18.9984	He Helium 4.0026
2		Na Sodium 22.9898	Mg Magnesium 24.3050						Ne Neon 20.1797
3		K Potassium 39.0983	Ca Calcium 40.078	Al Aluminum 26.98154	Si Silicon 28.0855	P Phosphorus 30.9738	S Sulfur 32.065	Cl Chlorine 35.4527	Ar Argon 39.948
4									

Suppose scientists discovered four new elements (W, X, Y, Z) while studying rock and soil samples brought back from a Mars mission. Which Lewis dot structure represents an element that should be placed in column VIIA (17) of the periodic table?

- A. B. C. D.

	IA 1	IIA 2	III 13	IVA 14	VA 15	VIA 16	VIIA 17	VIIIA 18
1	1 H Hydrogen 1.00794	2 Be Beryllium 9.0122	5 B Boron 10.811	6 C Carbon 12.0107	7 N Nitrogen 14.0067	8 O Oxygen 15.9994	9 F Fluorine 18.9984	2 He Helium 4.0026
2	3 Li Lithium 6.941	4 Mg Magnesium 24.3050	13 Al Aluminum 26.98154	14 Si Silicon 28.0855	15 P Phosphorus 30.9738	16 S Sulfur 32.065	17 Cl Chlorine 35.4527	10 Ne Neon 20.1797
3	11 Na Sodium 22.9898	12 Mg Magnesium 24.3050						
4	19 K Potassium 39.0983	20 Ca Calcium 40.078						

A neutral atom of silicon has

- A. 12 electrons.
- B. 13 electrons.
- C. 14 electrons.
- D. 15 electrons.