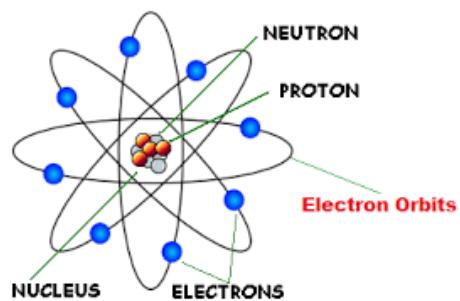


Atom: Smallest part of an **element** that has **all the properties of an element.**

Atomic Theory: An atom has a small **positively charged** nucleus surrounded by a large region in which there are enough **negatively charged** electrons to make the atom **neutral**.



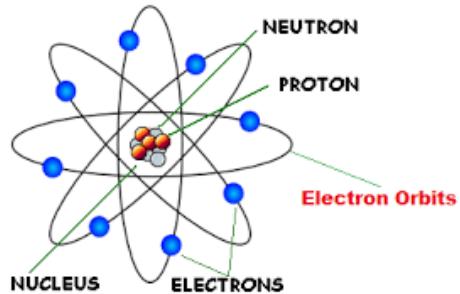
Nucleus: Small, dense **positively charged** center of an atom.

Proton: Positively charged subatomic particle located in the nucleus of an atom.

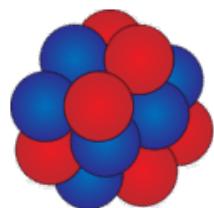
Neutron: Subatomic particle with no charge (**neutral**) located in the nucleus of an atom.

Electrons: Negatively charged subatomic particle found in an area **outside** the nucleus of an atom.

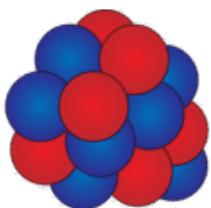
Electron Orbit: Space in which electrons are likely to be found, up to **2** in the first orbit, up to **8** in the second orbit, up to **8 or 18** in the third orbit.



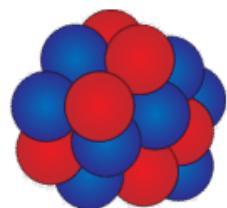
Isotopes: atom that has the same number of protons (atomic number) as another atom but a different number of neutrons



Carbon-12
98.9%
6 protons
6 neutrons



Carbon-13
1.1%
6 protons
7 neutrons



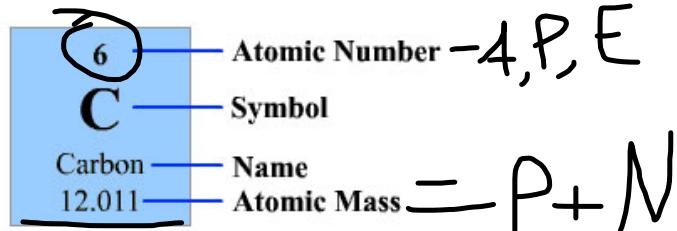
Carbon-14
<0.1%
6 protons
8 neutrons

Particle	Mass (amu)	Charge	Location
Proton	1.0073	+	Nucleus
Neutron	1.0087	Neutral	Nucleus
Electron	0.0006	-	Electron Cloud

Atomic Number: Number of **protons** in the nucleus of an atom (also how many **electrons**) **APE = Atomic # = # Protons = # Electrons**

Atomic Mass: Weighted average of the atomic masses of an element's naturally occurring isotopes.

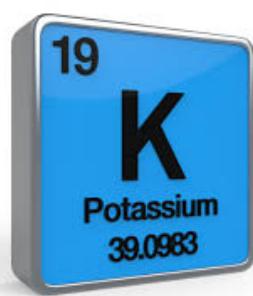
Mass Number: Sum of the **protons** and **neutrons** in the nucleus of an atom.



Atomic Number = Protons = Electrons

Atomic Mass (rounded) - Atomic Number = Number of Neutrons

Element	Symbol	Atomic Number	Atomic Mass	# of protons	# of neutron	# of electron
Oxygen	O	8	16	8	8	8
Potassium	K	19	39	19	20	19



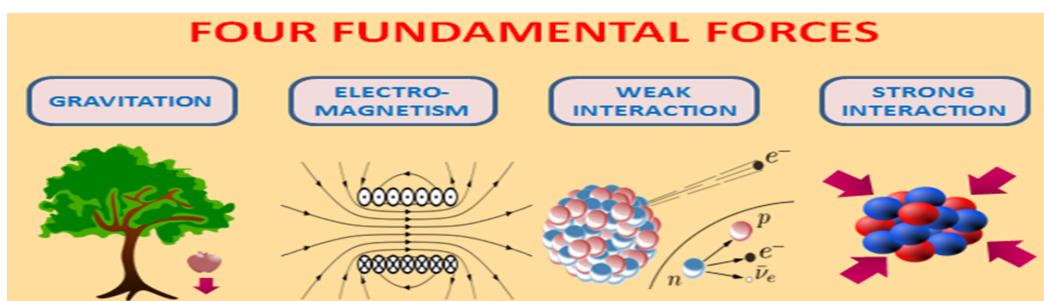
Forces that Within the Atom

Electromagnetic Force- Force of attraction or repulsion between particles in an atom.

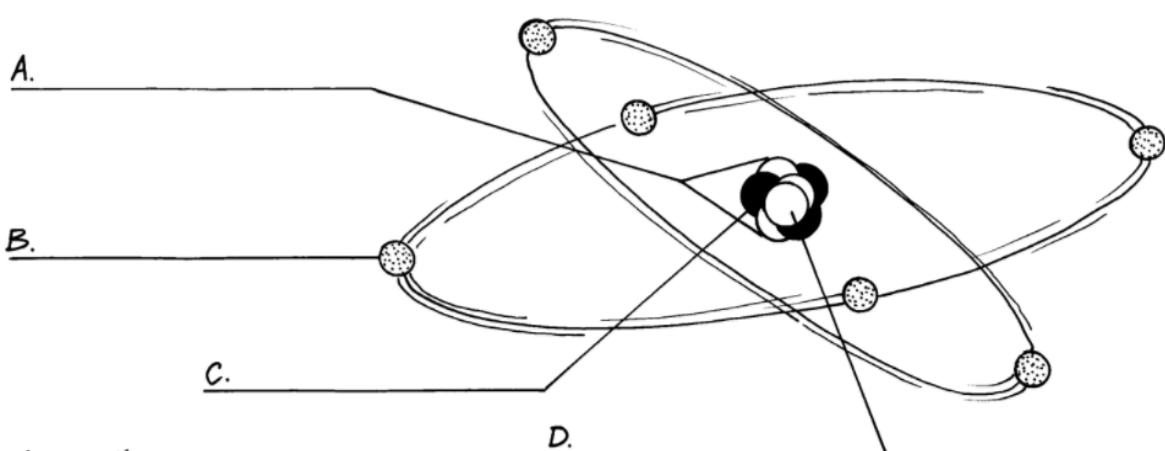
Strong Force- Force that binds protons and neutrons in the nucleus Strongest Force.

Weak Force- Force that is the key to the power of the sun, radioactive decay.

Gravity- The weakest force of attraction that depends on the mass of two objects and the distance between them.



I. Label the parts of this atom (nucleus, protons, electrons, neutrons).



II. Answer these:

- _____ 1. the part of the atom that carries no electric charge
- _____ 2. the part of the atom that carries a positive charge
- _____ 3. the part of the atom that carries a negative charge
- _____ 4. the number of electrons that can be held in the first orbit
(closest to the nucleus)
- _____ 5. the number of electrons that can be held in the second orbit
- _____ 6. the number of electrons that can be held in the third orbit
- _____ 7. there are the same number of these two particles in an atom
- _____ 8. the atomic number is the same as the number of these particles

Draw your own model of an atom with eight protons, eight neutrons, and eight electrons (an oxygen atom).