Atoms and Elements Guided Notes

| • | Atoms are incredibly small | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|--|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 1. | An is the smallest identifiable unit of an element. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. | An is a substance that cannot be broken down into simpler substances. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | -first scientist to postulate that matter is composed of atoms. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dalton | i's Atomic Theory: | - | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Each element is composed of tiny, indestructible particles called atoms. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. | All atoms of a given elem | nent have the same mass and other | er properties that distinguish | | | | | | | | | |
| | them from the atoms of other elements. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. | Atoms combine in simple, whole-number ratios to form compounds. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. | Who is given credit for discovering the electron? | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. | Thomson used the to describe his discovery mentioned above. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7. | Rutherford used the to describe his discovery mentioned above | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8. | and have charge | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Protons | Neutrons | Electrons | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1 10(0115 | rections | Licetions | | | | | | | | | |
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| 9. | Like charges | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10. | . Opposite charges | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11. | or | ganized the periodic table | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12. | | dic table can be broadly classifie | ed as | | | | | | | | | |
| | <u>*</u> | , and | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Motols | Matalloids | Nonmatals | | | | | | | | | |
| | Metals | Metalloids | Nonmetals | | | | | | | | | |
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|---------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|----|
| 1 H | 2A | | | | | | | | | | | 3A | Grou 4A | p nur 5A | nbers 6A | 7A | |
| 3 Li | 4 Be | | | | | | | | | | | 5 B | 6 C | 7 N | 8 O | 9 F | |
| 11 Na | 12 Mg | Transition metals 13 14 Al Si | | | | | | | | 15 P | 16 S | 17 Cl | | | | | |
| 19 K | 20 Ca | 21 Sc | 22 Ti | 23 V | 24 Cr | 25 Mn | 26 Fe | 27 Co | 28 Ni | 29 Cu | 30 Zn | 31 Ga | 32 Ge | 33 As | 34 Se | 35 Br | |
| 37 Rb | 38 Sr | 39 Y | 40 Zr | 41 Nb | 42 Mo | 43 Tc | 44 Ru | 45 Rh | 46 Pd | 47 Ag | 48 Cd | 49 In | 50 Sn | 51 Sb | 52 Te | 53 I | |
| 55 Cs | 56 Ba | 57 La | 72 H f | 73 Ta | 74 W | 75 Re | 76 Os | 77 Ir | 78 Pt | 79 Au | 80 Hg | 81 Tl | 82 Pb | 83 Bi | 84 Po | 85 At | |
| 87 Fr | 88 Ra | 89 Ac | 104 Rf | 105 Db | 106 Sg | 107 Bh | 108 Hs | 109 Mt | 110 Ds | 111 Rg | 112 Cn | 113 Nh | 114 Fl | 115 Mc | 116 Lv | 117 Ts | |
| | Lar | ıthani | des | 58 Ce | 59 Pr | 60 Nd | 61 Pm | 62 Sm | 63 Eu | 64 Gd | 65 Tb | 66 Dy | 67 Ho | 68 Er | 69 Tm | 70 Yb | |
| | Actinides | | | | 91 Pa | 92 U | 93 Np | 94 Pu | 95 Am | 96 Cm | 97 Bk | 98 Cf | 99 Es | 100 Fm | 101 Md | 102 No | I |

| 13. Positive ions are called | |
|--|------------------------|
| 14. Negative ions are called anions | |
| 15. Atoms with the same number of protons but different numbers of | of neutrons are called |
| | |
| 16. All elements have their own unique percent | of isotopes |
| 10. An elements have then own unique percent | or isotopes |