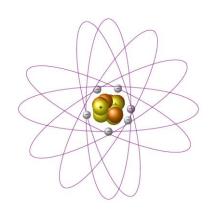


Chapter 9 Lesson-1. Elements and atoms

- The link between elements and atoms
- The properties of elements





Atom

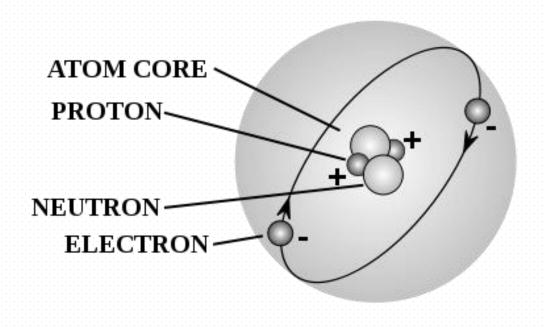
- Basic unit of matter
- Structure=

Protons +

Electrons-

Neutrons ±

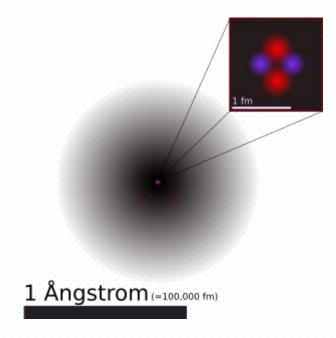
 Cannot break down further





Atoms

Atoms are made up of electrons neutrons and protons.



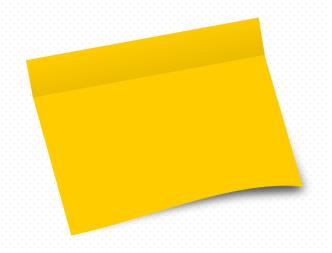
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One atoms diameter



Empire state Building

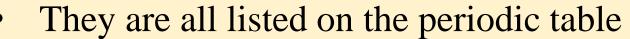






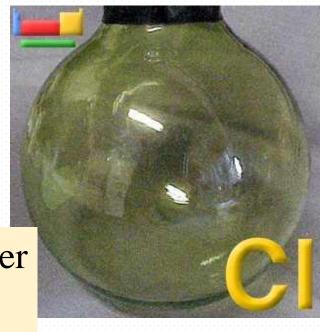


• How can you determine whether something is an element or not?



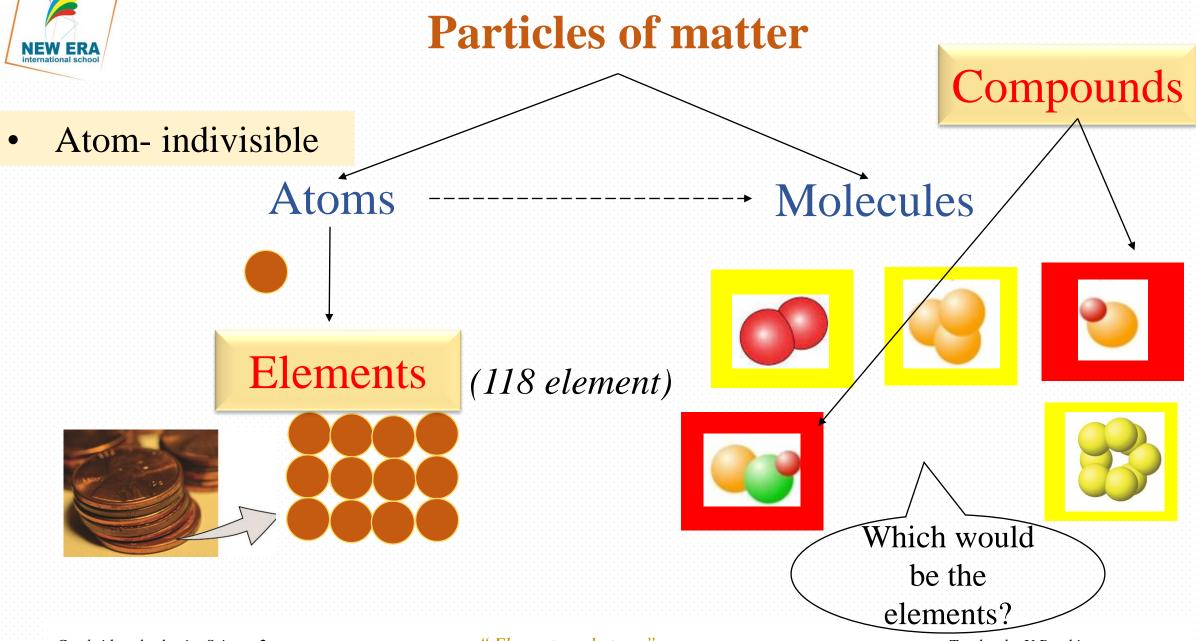






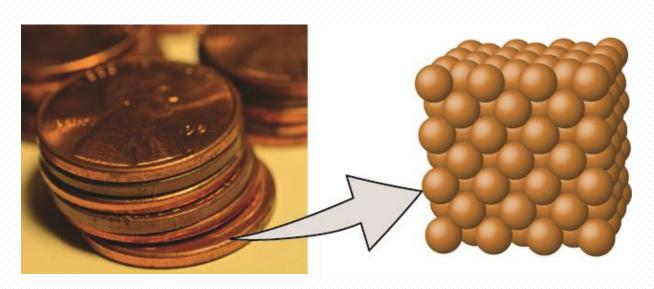


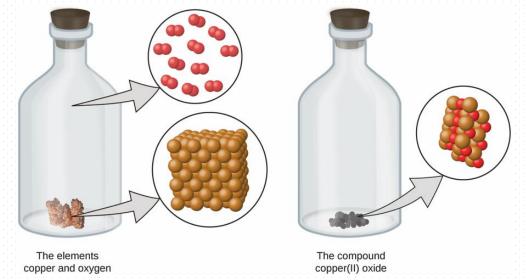






Elements

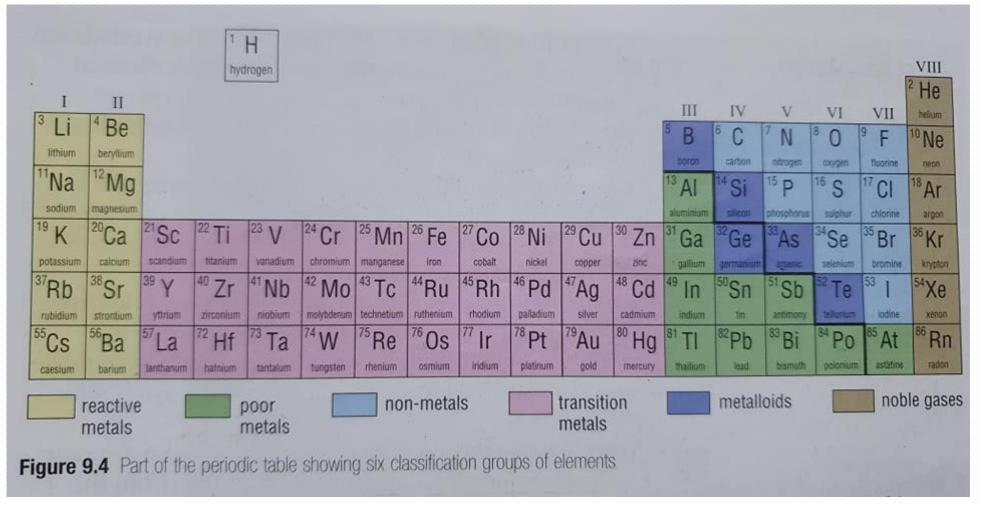




- A sample of copper atoms (Cu). All atoms in the sample consist of copper, so the substance is homogeneous.
- A sample of copper (II) oxide molecules (CuO). All molecules in the sample consist of copper (II) oxide, so the substance is homogeneous.



Periodic table



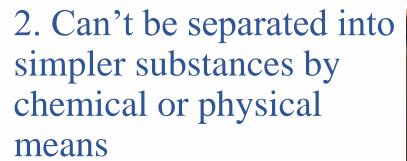
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Elements

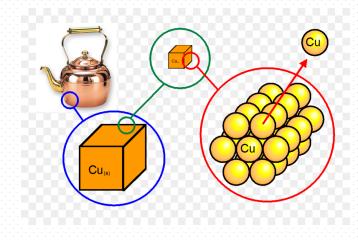
1. Pure substance

- Made of only 1 type of particle
- Ex: copper wire only has copper atoms













Elements

3. Each has a unique set of properties

- Called characteristic properties
- Can be physical or chemical





At room temperature Standard pressure

- a yellow-green
- melting point $-101^{\circ}C$
- Boiling point $-34^{\circ}C$

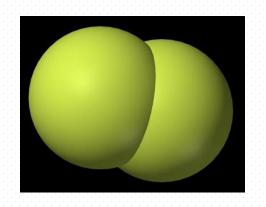


- a soft, silver-white metal
- melting point 98°C
- Boiling point 884°C



Most elements can exist as a single atom (Fe, Cu).

But some elements (mostly gases) usually exist as diatomic molecules (groups of 2 atoms).



Diatomic Gases

Hydrogen H_2 Nitrogen N_2 Oxygen O_2 Fluorine F_2 Chlorine Cl_2 Bromine Br_2 Iodine I_2



Allotropes

Different structural forms of the same element.

Oxygen has 3 allotropes:



O Monatomic Oxygen (Single Oxygen Atom)



O₂
Diatomic
Oxygen
Molecule



O₃ Ozone Molecule



Allotropes of Carbon

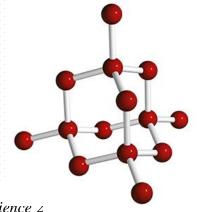
All are pure carbon. Each has a different structure.

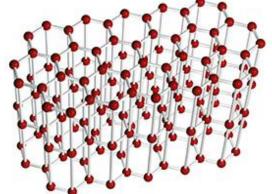
Diamond



Graphite

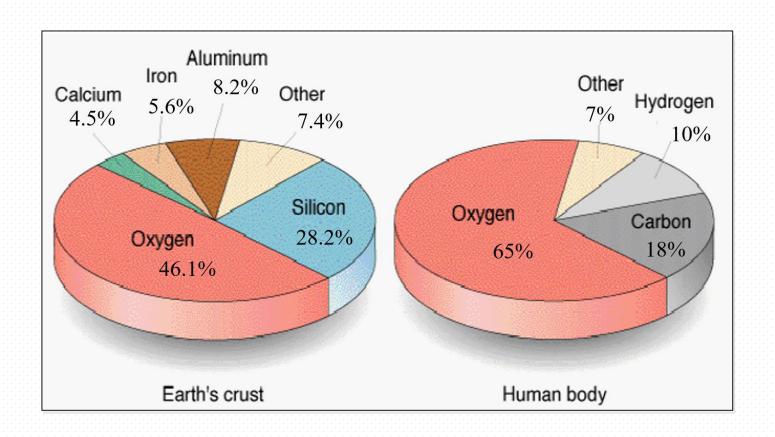


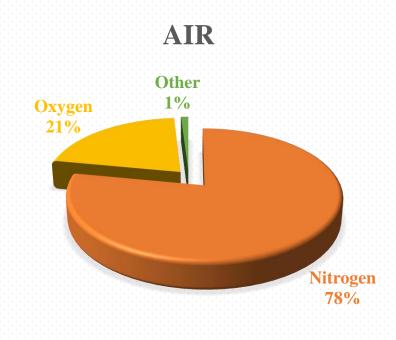




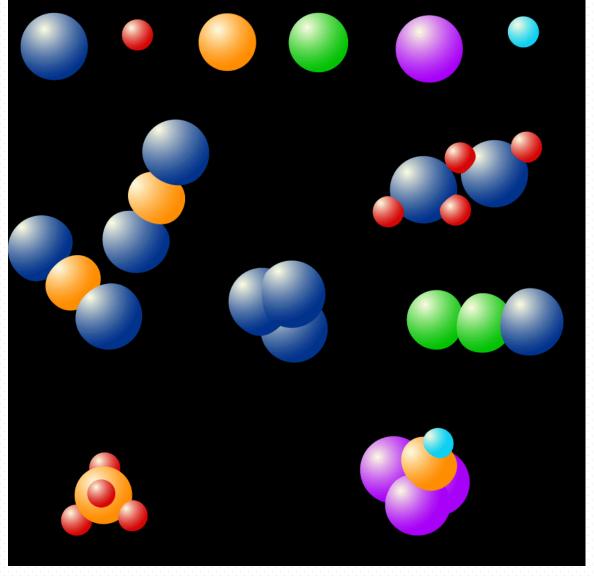


The main elements in the Earth's crust, the air and human body









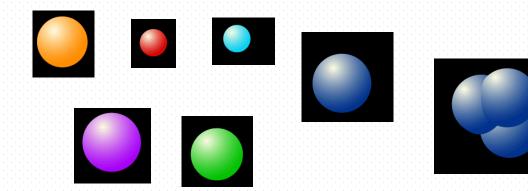
1. What are each of these?

Atom, Element,
Molecule, or
Compound

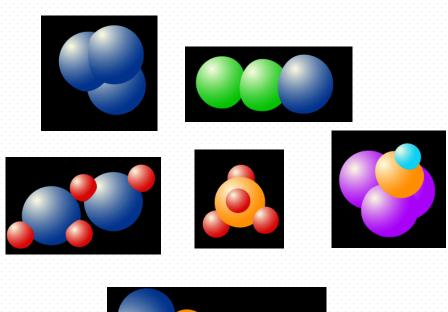


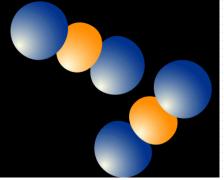
Atoms

Elements



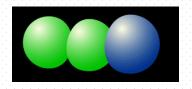
Molecules







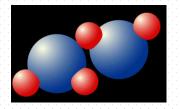
Compounds



elements-2, atoms-3



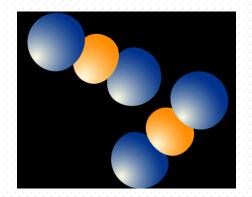
elements-3, atoms-5



elements-2, atoms-3, moleculs-2



elements-2, atoms-5



elements-2, atoms-3, moleculs-2



Elements, compounds and mixtures

- Substances can be broken down into elements.
- Element cannot be further broken into simple substance by any chemical or physical means.
- There are 118 elements known.
- Each element is given a unique chemical symbol (one or two letters). N-nitrogen, Na-sodium
- Each elements has its own special properties.
- When elements combine to make a compound, the compound has different properties from the elements from which it is made.



Homework

Use the letters in the boxes below to answer the questions that follow.

A	B	С
all the atoms are the same		contains more than one kind of atom joined together
D O	Е	F O
	smallest particle of an element	9
G	Н	1
small group of atoms held together by bonds		examples are found in the Periodic Table

- 1 Which box or boxes describe or show a pure element?
- 2 Which box or boxes describe or show a pure compound?
- 3 Which box or boxes describe or show a molecule?
- 4 Which box shows molecules that contain three atoms?
- **5** Which box shows a diagram of a compound that is not made up of molecules?
- **6** Oxygen gas has the formula O₂. Which box shows a diagram of molecules of oxygen gas?