

Warm-up Week 4 Day 2

- 1. All science is based on which two beliefs?**
- 2. What is the difference between a HYPOTHESIS and a THEORY?**

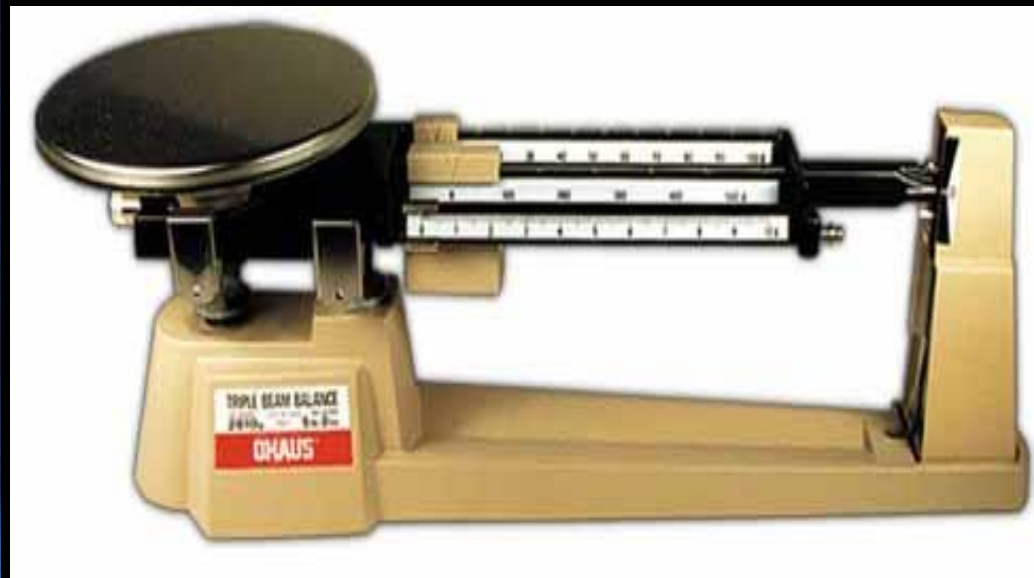
A Cosmic Microwave Background (CMB) fluctuation map showing temperature variations across the sky. The map is overlaid with a yellow dashed outline of a large-scale structure. The background is a gradient of orange and red, with numerous bright blue and white spots representing temperature fluctuations. A central region is highlighted with a darker orange glow.

“Matter”

Chapter 2, Section 1

What is **Matter**?

- Anything that **has VOLUME & MASS.**
- ml
- g



States of Matter.

1. Solid

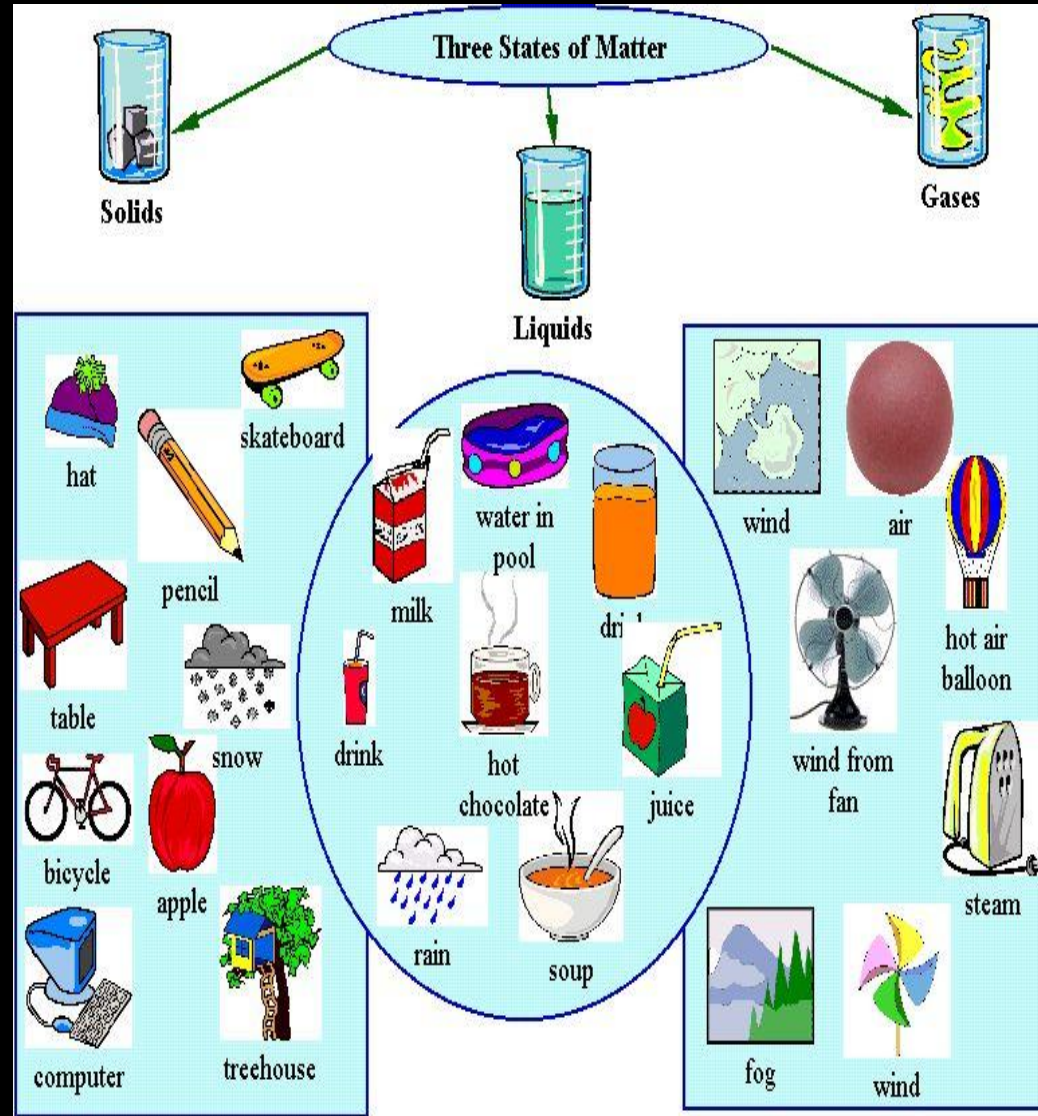
- Certain shape
- Certain volume

2. Liquid

- Uncertain Shape
- Certain Volume

3. Gas

- Uncertain Shape
- Uncertain Volume



Elements.

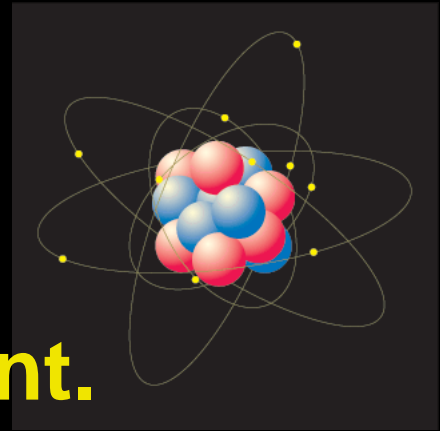
- **Simplest substance** possible.
- Building blocks of matter.
 - 112 Elements
 - 92 Natural
 - 8 = Earth's Crust.

Relative abundance of the most common elements in Earth's continental crust.

Element	Approximate Percentage by Weight
Oxygen (O)	46.6
Silicon (Si)	27.7
Aluminum (Al)	8.1
Iron (Fe)	5.0
Calcium (Ca)	3.6
Sodium (Na)	2.8
Potassium (K)	2.6
Magnesium (Mg)	2.1
All others	1.7
Total	100

Source: Data from Brian Mason

Atoms.



Smallest particle of Element.

Same Characteristics.

3 Parts.

1. Protons (P^+)

2. Neutrons (N^0)

3. Electrons (E^-) (smallest!)

Nucleus.

“Electron Cloud”

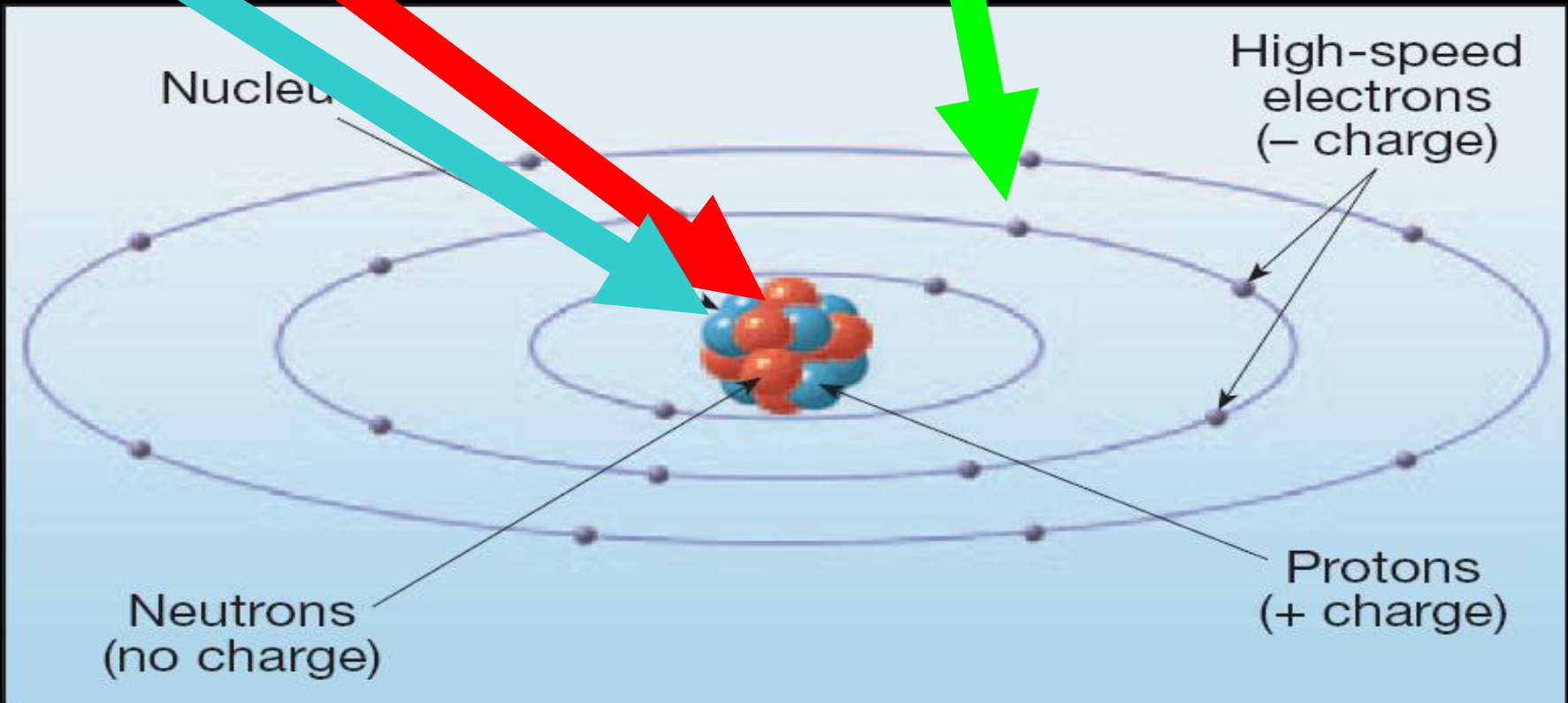
- Center of Atom.

- Outside Nucleus.

P^+

N^0

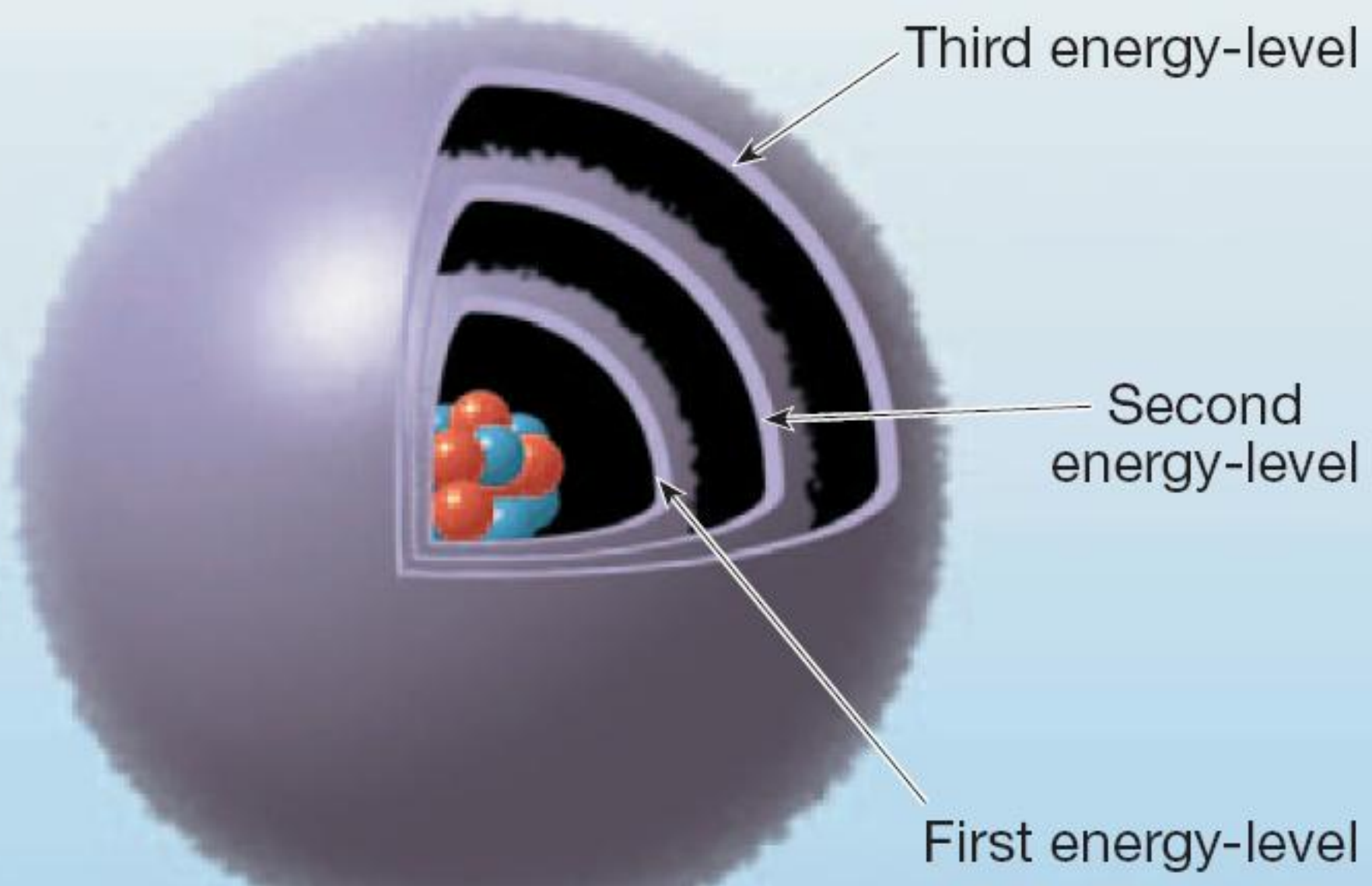
E^-



Energy Level:

Area around nucleus.

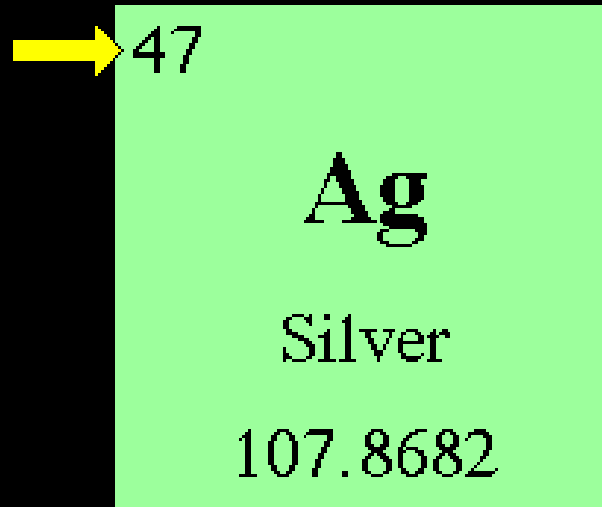
Where electrons are.



Atomic Number.

Protons in Nucleus of an Atom.

P⁺ = # E⁻

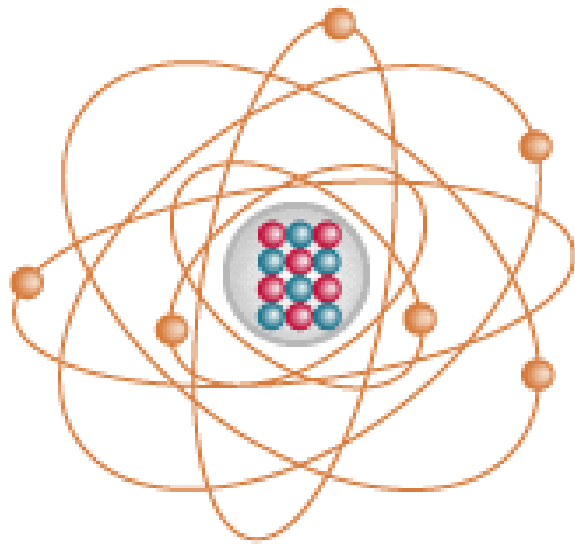


Mass Number:

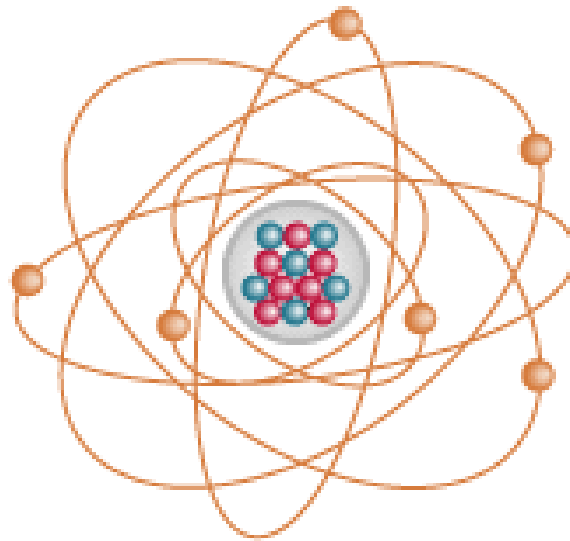
mass P⁺ + mass N⁰

Isotope.

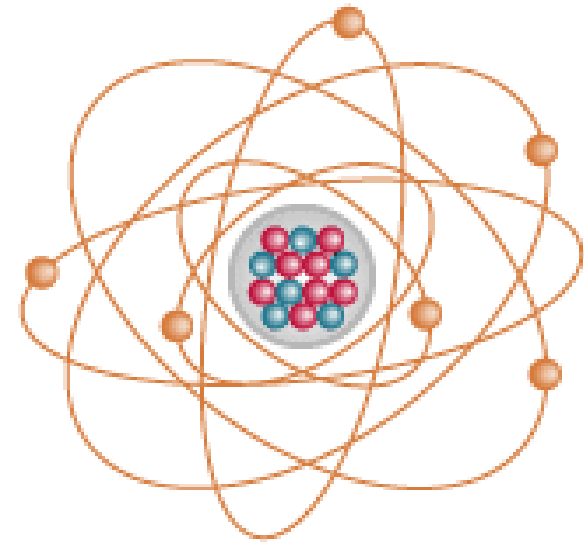
- Atom with diff. #, P^+ and N^0
- Radioactive Decay.



Carbon-12
stable



Carbon-13
stable



Carbon-14
unstable (radioactive)

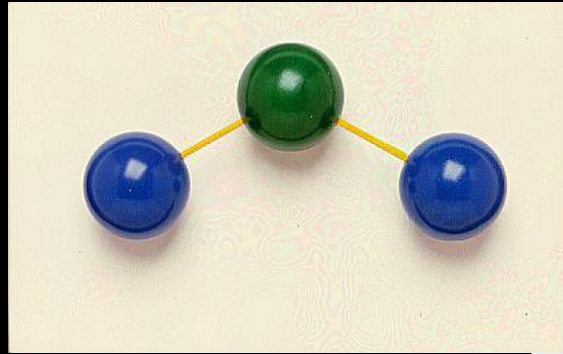
 Proton

 Neutron

 Electron

Compounds.

- **Combination of Elements.**
- Ex: H₂O
- Stable atoms.



Atom.

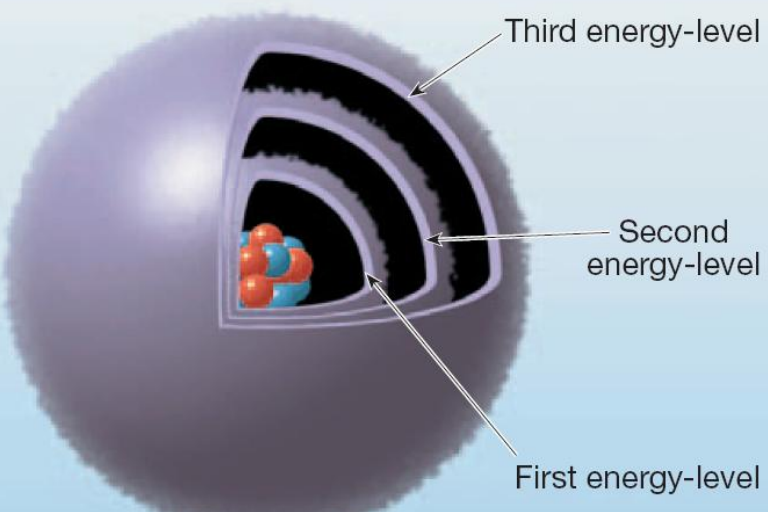
Element.

Compound.

Atomic “Bonding.”

- Coming **together**.
- **Ex: “male bonding”**

- **RECALL:**
 - Energy Levels.



1. Energy Level: **≠ Max. # E⁻**
2. **Chemical Bond** w/ another atom.

Atoms vs. Ions

- **Atoms = same number P^+ & E^-**

- Ex: $(+3) + (-3) = 0$

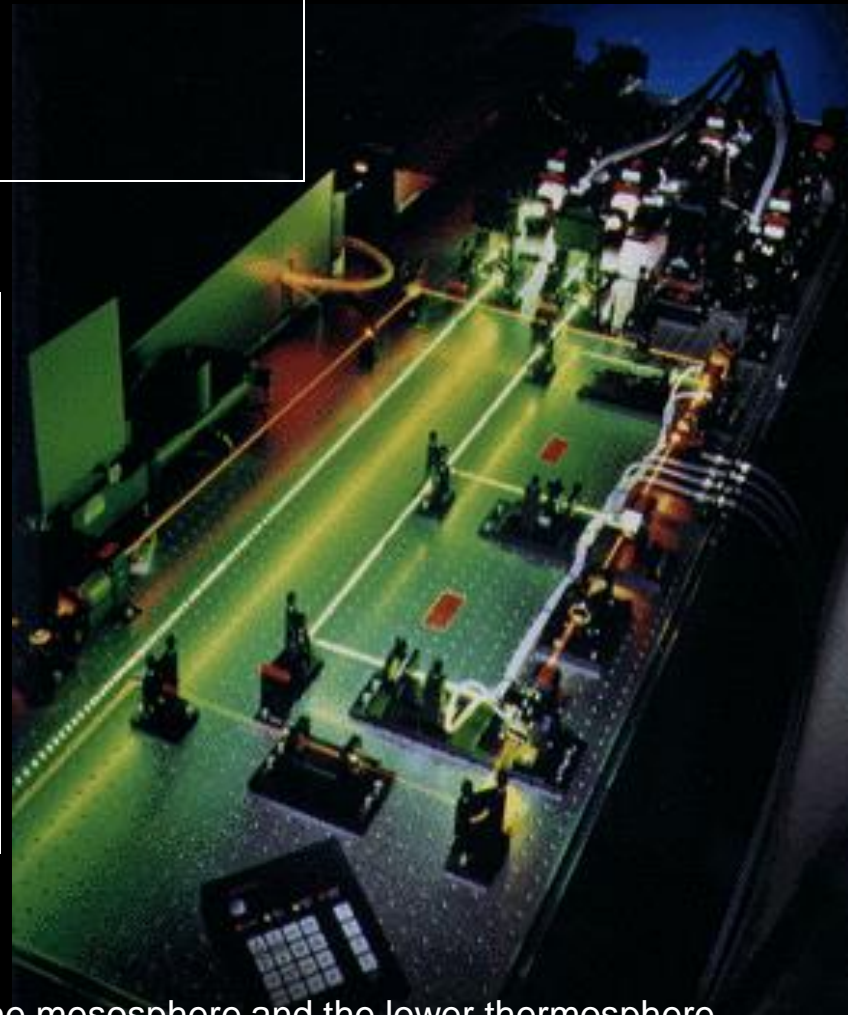
- **charge is ZERO**

- **Ions = same # P^+ ,**
...but more or less E^-

- Ex: $(+3) + (-4) = -1$

- Ex: $(+3) + (-2) = +1$

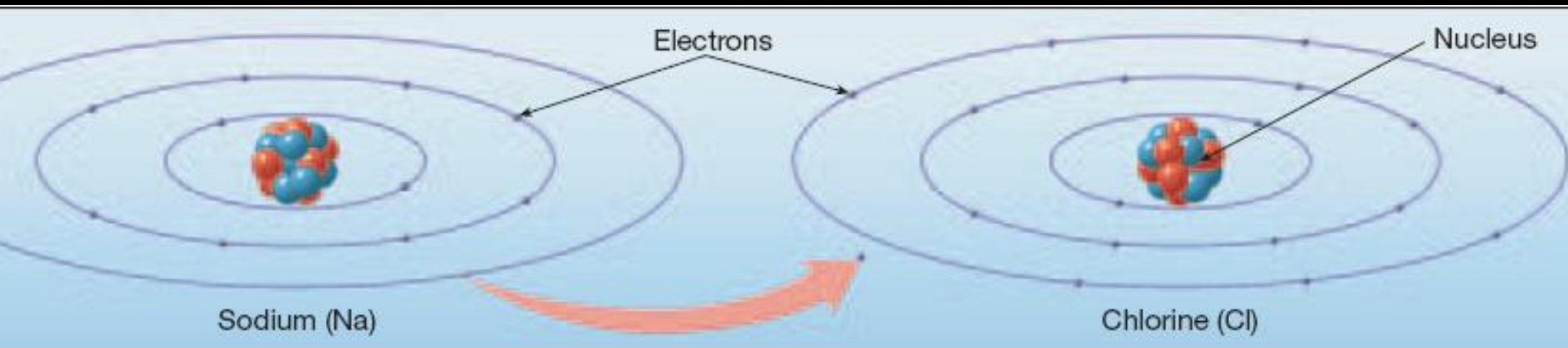
- **Charge is (+ or -)**



*sodium ion laser is used to determine the temperature in the mesosphere and the lower thermosphere

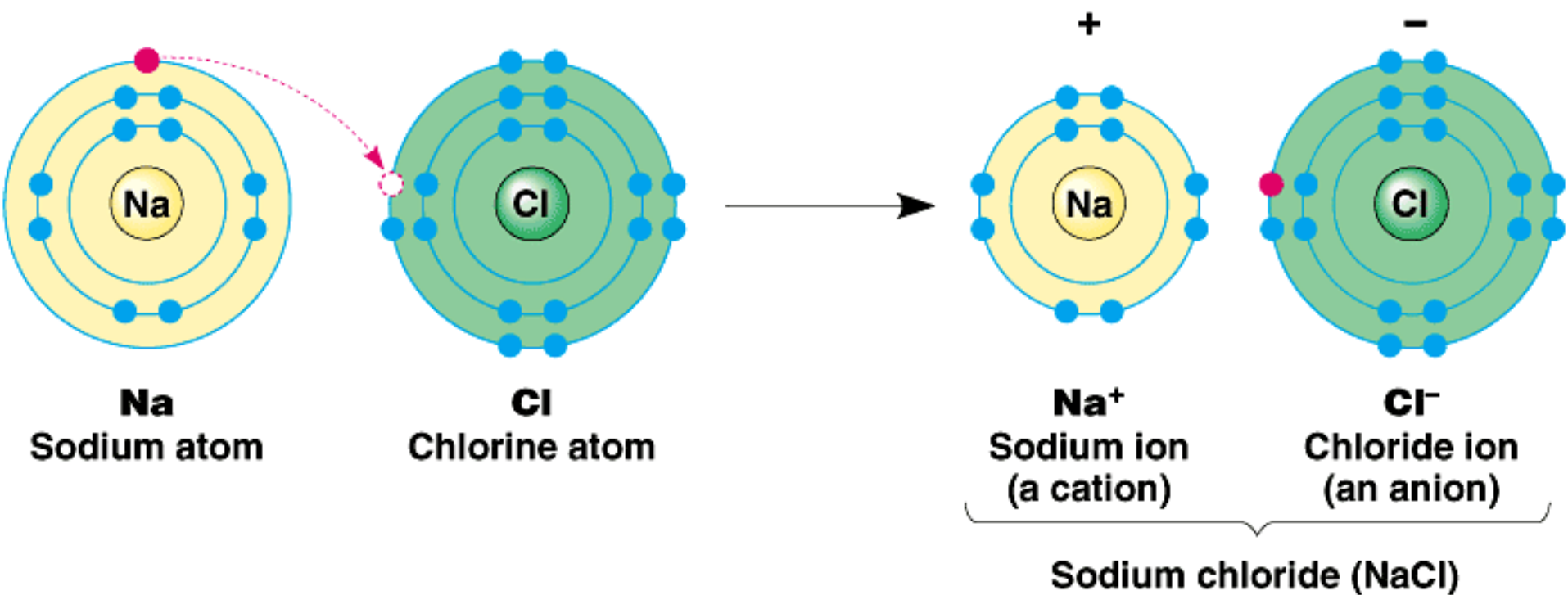
Chemical Bond.

Force. Holds atoms together.



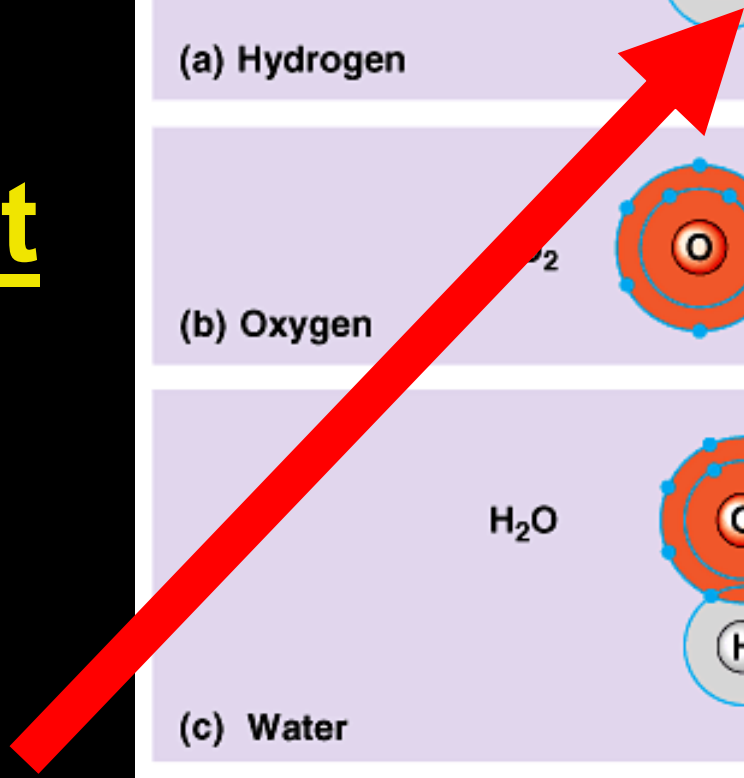
Ionic Bonds.

- Force between **Positive+** & **Neg-** ions.
- Like a **magnet**.

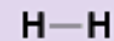
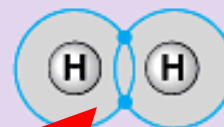


Covalent Bonds.

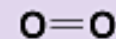
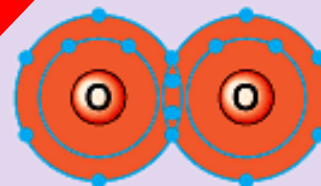
- 2 atoms
- Share e^-



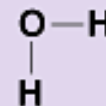
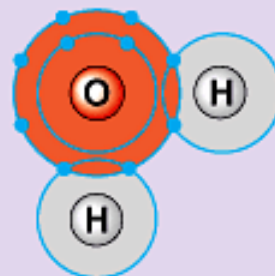
(a) Hydrogen



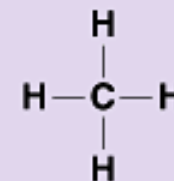
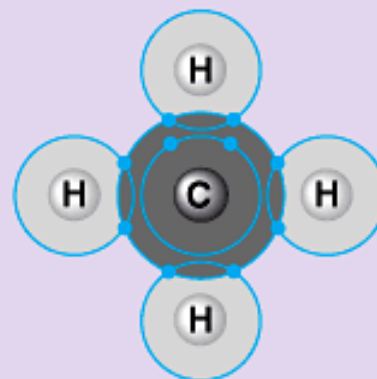
(b) Oxygen



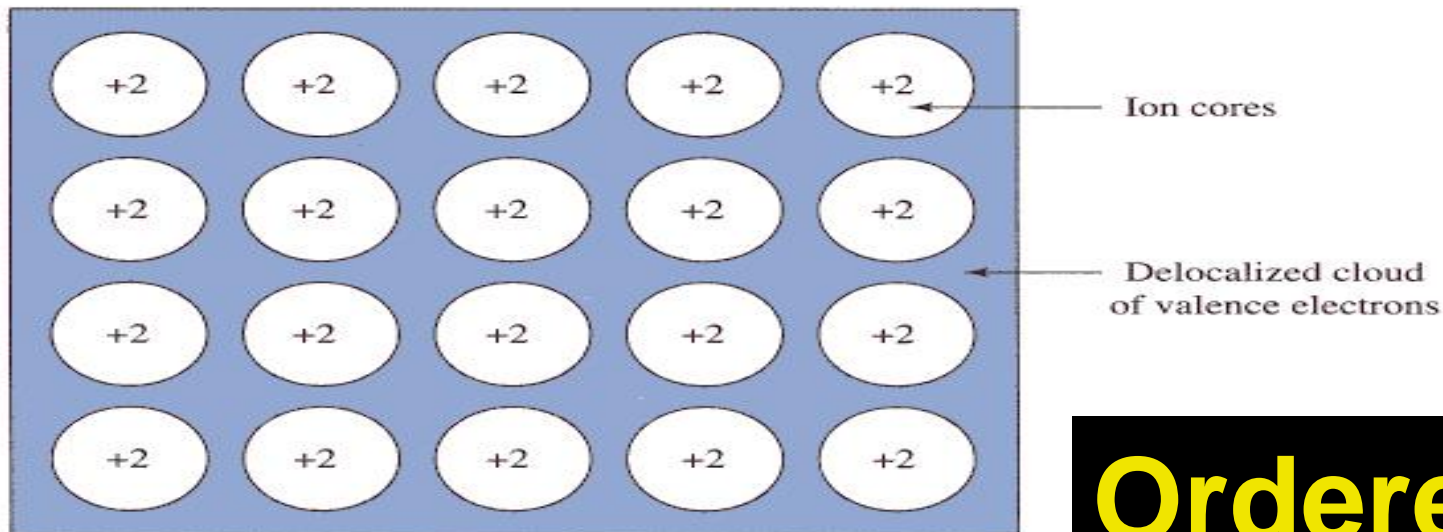
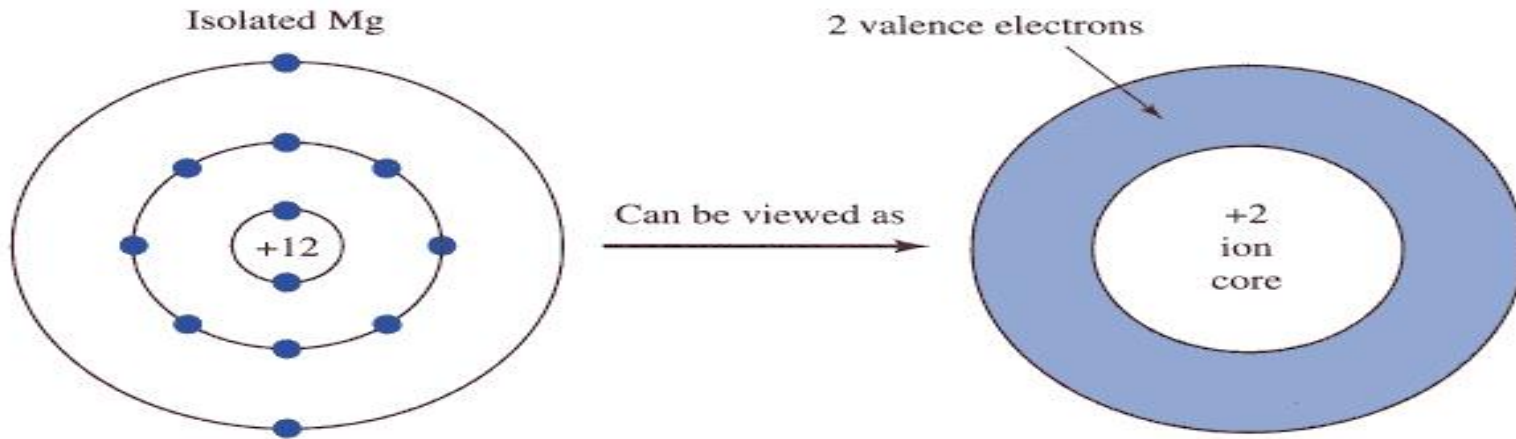
(c) Water



(d) Methane



Metallic Bonds.



Many Mg atoms combine to form a solid metal

Ordered!

Assignment.

- Use the periodic table on p.36-37
 - Pick one of the following elements:
 - Helium (He)
 - Carbon (C)
 - Nitrogen (N)
 - Oxygen (O)
1. Draw the element box from the periodic table **(5pts)**
 2. Draw & COLOR a picture of the atom **(5pts)**
 - a) Make sure the # of PROTONS⁺, NEUTRONS^o and ELECTRONS⁻ is correct!
 - b) Label Protons, Neutrons, Electrons
 3. Draw & COLOR a picture of a Positive⁺ or Negative⁻ ION for this atom. **(5pts)**
 - a) Label Protons, Neutrons, Electrons

Assignment

- Read Chapter 2, Section 1 (pg. 34-43)
- Do Section 2.1 Assessment #1-6 (pg. 43)