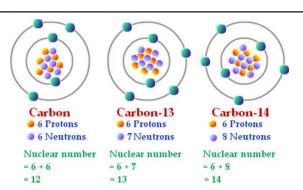
Name:			<u> </u>	1 .		
A .	a.	epends on Chemi i. Ex: Eatin	reactions take place ir g food, keep you alive	n your	•	
	a. b. c.	All cells are mad	s & e of matter but not all r & ch	matter is ma	ide up of cells.	
0.	i iiyolo	Physical	·	Chemical		
	 Phases of Matter: a. Solid → → Gas b. Change in physical shape but not in chemical composition! Atoms a. Most basic unit of matter b. Atomic Structure - subatomic particles Phases of Matter: a. Most basic unit of matter b. Atomic Structure - subatomic particles Phases of Matter: a. Most basic unit of matter b. Atomic Structure - subatomic particles 					
	Prof	tons	Neutrons		Electro	ns

F. Properties of Atoms a. Chemical Symbol:						
b. Atomic Number:						
c. Atomic Mass (Mass number):						
Carbon 6 Atomic Number (p)						
Chemical Symbol						
12.011 Atomic Mass (p+n)						
Hint						
Atomic Number = Number of Protons						
Number of Protons = Number of Electrons						
G. Elements a. Consist of type of atom						
 b. There are 118 elements → 94 occur naturally c. Elements cannot be separated into simpler substances. d. Are joined together to form/ i. Example: Salt (NaCl) & Water (H2O) 						
						 H. Drawing Atoms: 1st energy level holds <u>two</u> electrons. 2nd energy level holds <u>eight</u> electrons.
						Must have eight electrons in the outermost shell to be stable!!

Carbon 6p 6n	Hydrogen 1p 0n

I.	Isoto	nes

a.



J. Chemical Compounds/Molecules

- a. Most elements are found _____ with other elements.
- b. Examples:

i.

ii.

c. These form through **bonds!**

K. Types of Bonds:

Covalent	Ionic

