PENANG SANGAM HIGH SCHOOL P.O.BOX 44, RAKIRAKI

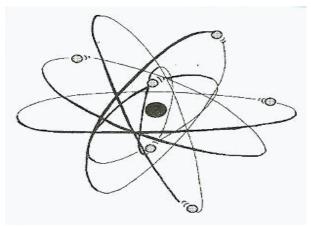
LESSON NOTES

Subject: Basic Science Year/Level: 9

Strand	2: MATTER
Sub Strand	2.1 : INVESTIGATING MATTER
Content Learning Outcome	Describe the structure and properties of matter using particle model of atoms and molecules and account for the behavior of matter when heat is added or removed.

Week 17

The structure of an atom



Two numbers tell us important things about an atom:

a) Atomic number (smaller number)

- number of protons in the atom
- determines which element the atom is.
- ❖ For example:
 - ✓ atoms of hydrogen always have one proton
 - ✓ helium always have two
 - ✓ carbon have six
 - ✓ oxygen have eight

MASS NUMBER 23 Na 11 ATOMIC NUMBER

b) Mass number (Bigger Number)

- number of protons plus the number of neutrons in an atom of that element.
- **♦** For example:

Magnesium

- $\sqrt{12}$ (protons) + 12 (neutrons) = **24** (Mass Number)
- ✓ Number of Protons = 12 (equals atomic number)
- ✓ Number of Neutrons = 24 12 = 12
- ✓ Number of Electrons = 12 (same as protons)

NOTE:

Since the electrons have insignificant mass, they are never counted but must always be equal in number to the protons.

Structure and Properties of Matter

- Matter comes in three forms/ state:
 - a) Solids
 - b) Liquids
 - c) gases.

Particle theory of matter

states that everything is made up of particles which are inconstant motion.

- ➤ These particles vibrate, or move.
- ➤ How much they move depends on how much energy they have.
- > The theory can be used to explain different the **properties of matter**.
- > The easiest way to understand the properties of solids, liquids and gases is to imagine what is happening to the particles they are made up of.

ACTIVITY:

1.	What are the atomic number and mass number of an atom with 13 protons and 14 neutrons?
2.	Find the number of protons, neutrons and electrons in the atom with the symbol ²³ ₁₁ X.
3.	Define Particle Theory Of Matter

