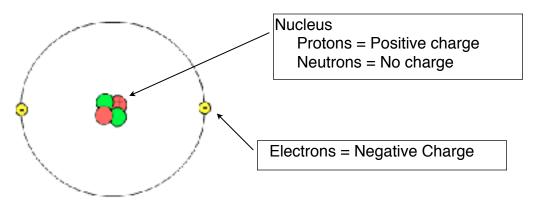


Elements and the periodic table

- A. Element
  - 1. Definition <u>a substance made of one kind of atom</u>
    - a. Atom smallest particle of a substance



2. Elements are represented by <u>chemical symbols; one or two letters from the</u>

name of the element.

 3. Examples
 Carbon \_C\_
 Gold \_Au\_

 Oxygen \_O\_
 Silver \_Ag\_

 Chlorine \_C1\_\_\_\_\_ Iron \_Fe\_\_\_\_

 4. When a chemical symbol is written the \_\_first letter\_\_\_\_\_\_

is always capitalized and the <u>second letter</u> is never capitalized.

- 5. Atomic Number <u>number of protons in nucleus of an atom</u>
- B. Periodic Table
- 1. Elements are arranged by <u>atomic number</u>
- 2. Families <u>groups of atoms with similar properties</u>
  - a. Chemical Properties <u>reactivity</u>, flammability, pH\_\_\_\_
  - b. Physical Properties <u>color, texture, boiling point</u>



- A. Molecule <u>two or more atoms that are chemically combined</u>
  - 1. can be broken down into <u>can be broken down into simpler substances</u>
  - the properties of a molecule <u>are very different than the properties of the</u> <u>elements from which they are made.</u>
  - 3. Chemical Bond <u>force that holds atoms together in a molecule</u>

**Chemical Formulas** 

- A. Definition <u>combinations of chemical symbols</u>
  - 1. Used to represent <u>molecules</u>
    - a. Examples

Molecule	Formula
Water	H <sub>2</sub> O
Oxygen Molecule	O <sub>2</sub>
Ammonia	NH <sub>3</sub>
Carbon Dioxide	CO <sub>2</sub>
Chlorine Molecule	Cl <sub>2</sub>

b. Subscripts <u>the number of atoms of each element in that molecule</u>

If there is no subscript there is <u>one</u> atom of that element.

## **Chemical Equations**

a. Chemical reaction <u>rearranging atoms to form new substances</u>

1. Examples of chemical reactions <u>baking</u>, rusting, burning

2. Reactions are represented by <u>chemical equations</u>

3. Arrow means <u>produces</u>

4. Balanced by <u>adding coefficients (numbers) before the chemical formulas so</u>

there are equal numbers of each type of atom on both sides of the arrow. Examples:

$$\begin{array}{rcl} H_2 & + & O_2 & ----> & H_2O \\ \\ Zn & + & CrCl_3 & ----> & CrCl_2 & + & ZnCl_2 \\ \\ Na_2CO_3 & + & CaCl_2 & ----> & CaCo_3 & + NaCl \\ \\ \hline \end{array}$$
Reactants - Substances that are combined to cause the chemical reaction.
Products - Substances that are made by the chemical reaction.

- b. 4 indicators of chemical change
  - #1 <u>temperature change</u>
  - #2 <u>color change</u>

#3 gas is given off

#4 <u>a new substance is formed</u>

