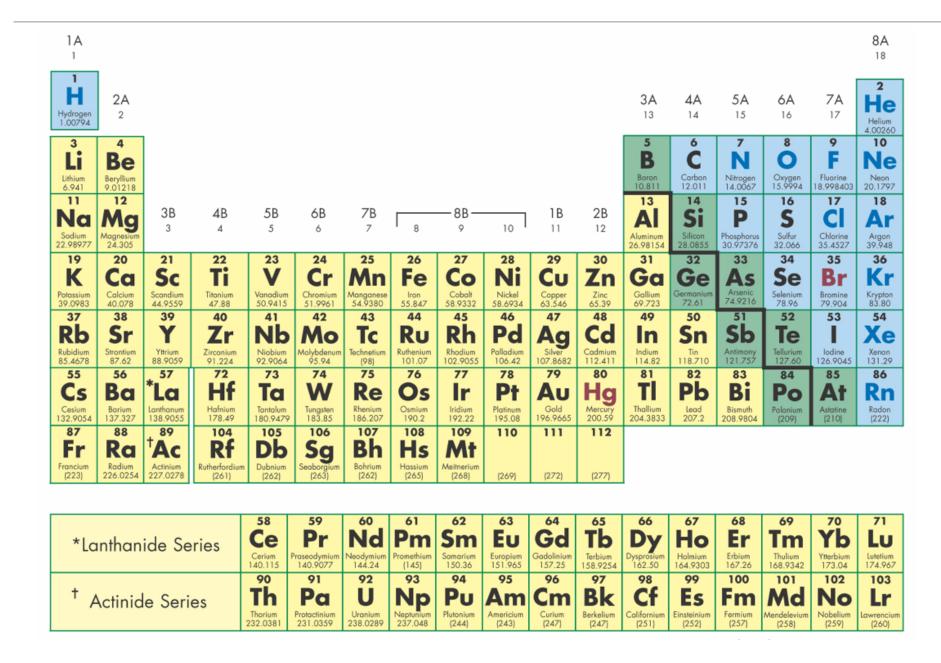


The Elements (Section 2.1)



Element Names and Chemical Symbols



Odd Chemical Symbols

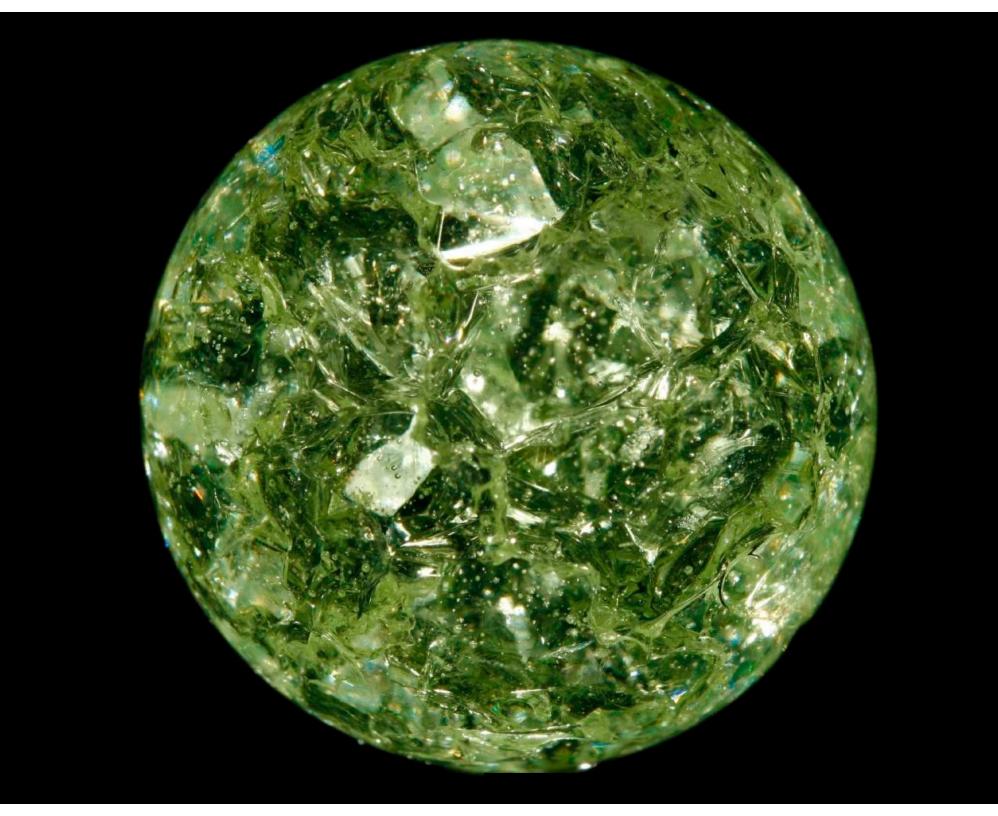
Element	Symbol	Latin Name				
Antimony	Sb	Stibium				
Copper	Cu	Cuprum				
Gold	Au	Aurum				
Iron	Fe	Ferrum				
Lead	Pb	Plumbum				
Mercury	Hg	Hydragyrum				
Potassium	K	Kalium				
Silver	Ag	Argentum				
Sodium	Na	Natrium				
Tin	Sn	Stannum				
Tungsten	W	Wolfram				











The Human Body

Element

Percentage by Mass

Elemental Composition



Concept Review (Section 2.1)

CONCEPT REVIEW EXERCISES

- 1. What is an element?
- 2. Give some examples of how the abundance of elements varies.
- 3. Why are chemical symbols so useful? What is the source of the letter(s) for a chemical symbol?

Practice Problems: 1-8 in Section 2.1

Modern Atomic Theory (Section 2.2)

All elements are composed of atoms.

Diatomic Molecules

hydrogen (H₂)

oxygen (O₂)

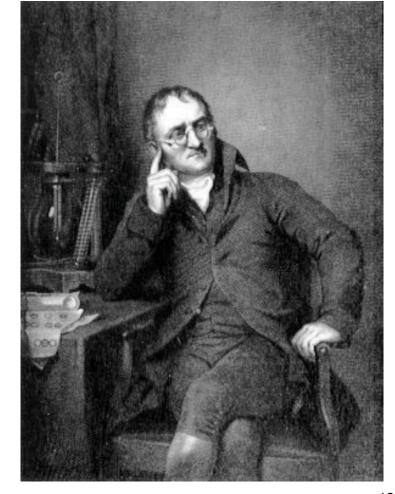
nitrogen (N₂)

fluorine (F₂)

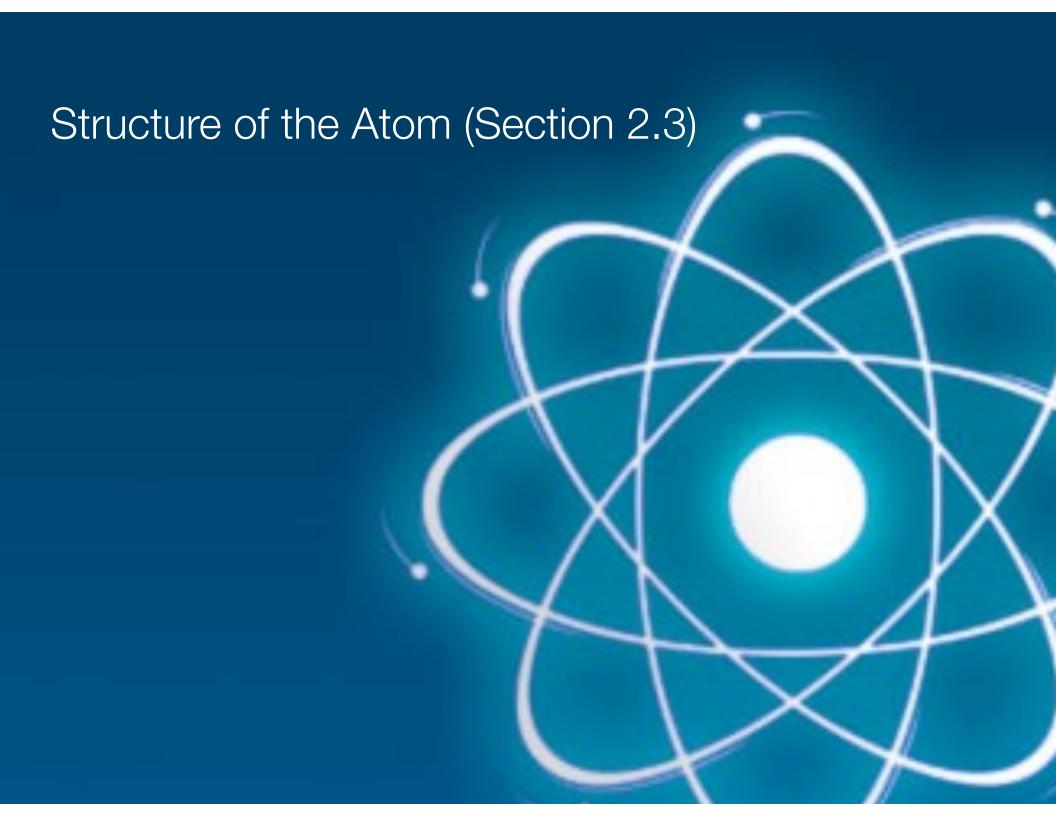
chlorine (Cl₂)

bromine (Br₂)

iodine (l₂)



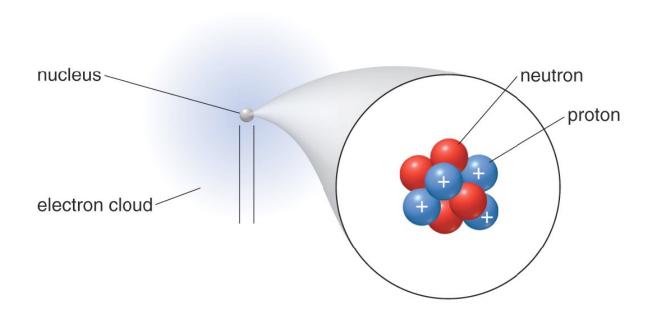
Practice Problems: 1-4 in Section 2.2





	Mass (in amu)	Charge
Proton	1	+1
Electron	0	
Neutron	1	0

Structure of the Atom



Nucleus: Location of protons & neutrons.

Electron Cloud: Location of electrons.

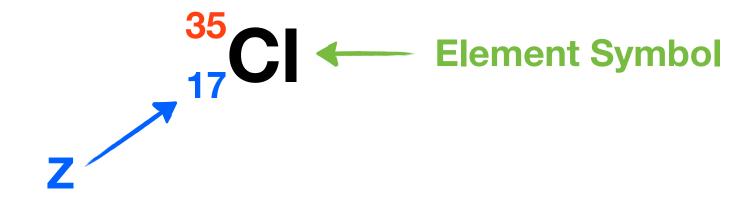
Concept Review (Section 2.3)

CONCEPT REVIEW EXERCISES

- 1. What are the charges and the relative masses of the three subatomic particles?
- 2. Describe the structure of an atom in terms of its protons, neutrons, and electrons.

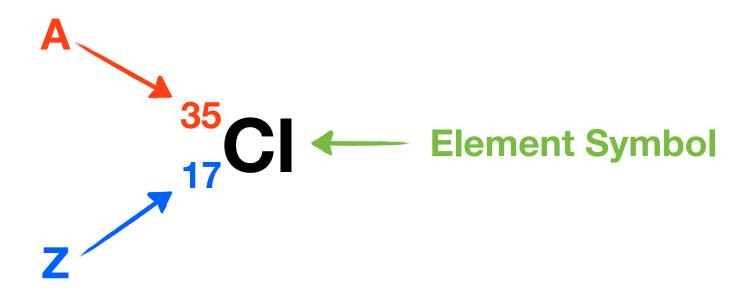
Practice Problems: 1-10 in Section 2.3

The Nuclei of Atoms (Sections 2.4 and 2.5)



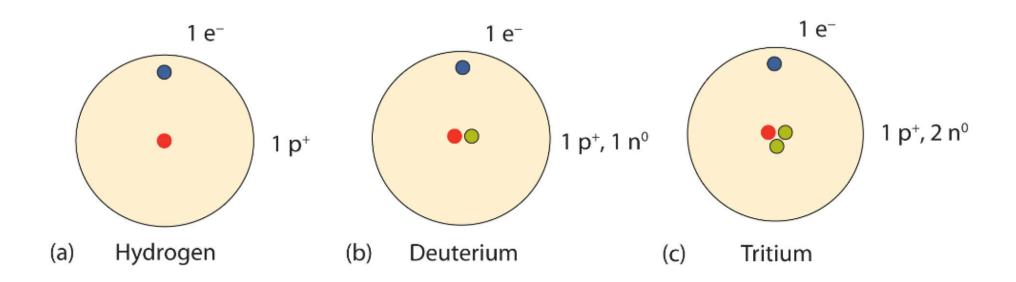
Atomic Number (Z) = # of protons = # of electrons

The Nuclei of Atoms (Section 2.4 and 2.5)



Mass Number (A) = # of protons + # of neutrons

Isotopes



Atomic mass is the average mass of all isotopes of element

Concept Check

List the subatomic particles in each atom below:

$$Z = 12, A = 24$$

$$Z = 14, A = 28$$

$$Z = 44$$
, $A = 101$

Give the **Z** and **A** for each atom below:

protons = 9, electrons = 9, neutrons = 10

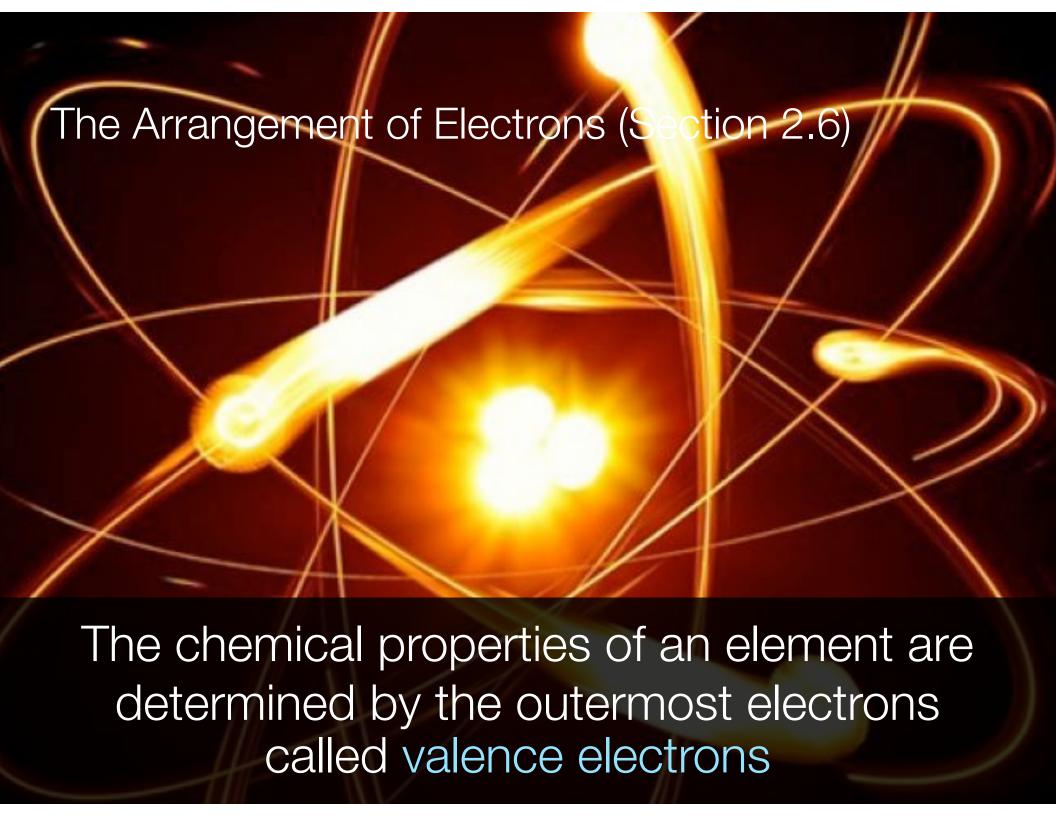
protons = 11, electrons = 11, neutrons = 12

Concept Review (Sections 2.4 and 2.5)

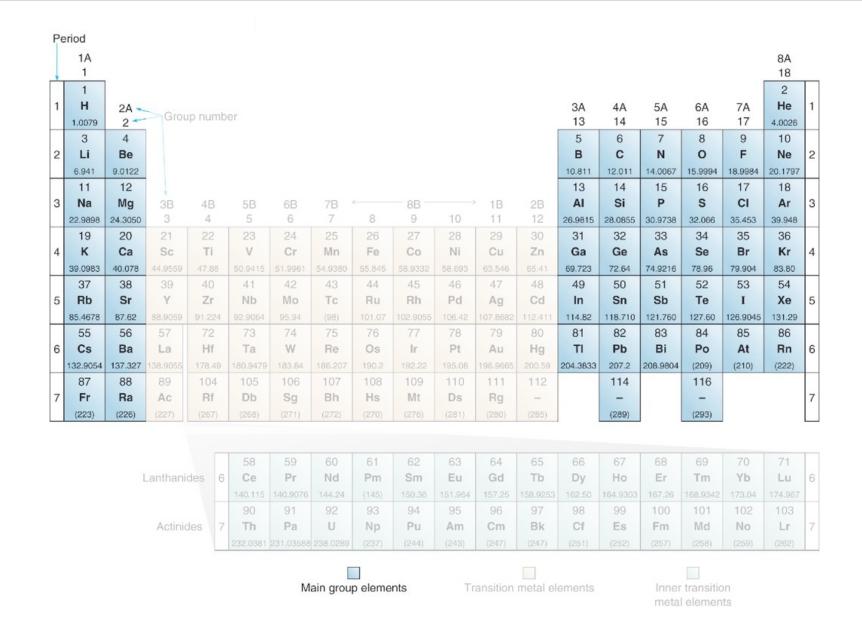
CONCEPT REVIEW EXERCISES

- 1. Why is the atomic number so important to the identity of an atom?
- 2. What is the relationship between the number of protons and the number of electrons in an atom?
- 3. How do isotopes of an element differ from each other?
- 4. What is the mass number of an element?

Practice Problems: 1-14 in Section 2.4



Valence Electrons



Electron Dot Structures

Dots are placed on each side of an element symbol.

Each dot represents one valence electron.

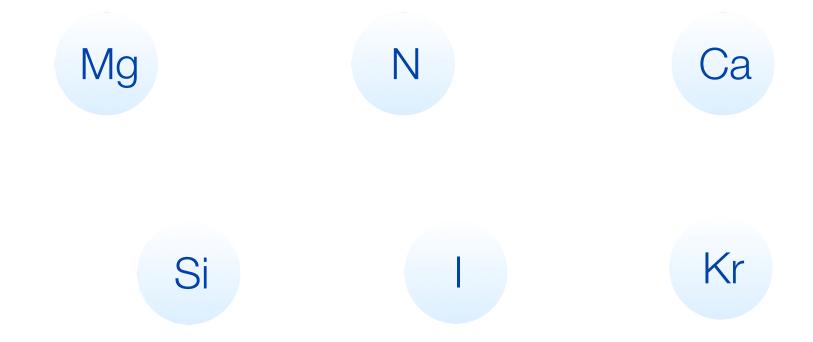
Element: H C O C

of Valence electrons:

Electron dot symbol:

Concept Check

Draw the electron dot symbol for each element:



The Periodic Table (Section 2.7)

1A 1																	8A 18
Hydrogen 1.00794	2A 2											3A 13	4A 14	5A 15	6A 16	7A 17	Helium 4.00260
3 Li Lithium 6.941	Beryllium											5 B Boron 10.811	6 C Carbon 12.011	Nitrogen 14.0067	0 Oxygen 15.9994	9 Fluorine 18.998403	10 Ne Neon 20.1797
11 Na Sodium 22.98977	Mg Magnesium 24.305	3B 3	4B 4	5B 5	6B 6	7B 7	8	— 8B —	10	1B 11	2B 12	13 Al Aluminum 26.98154	Si Silicon 28.0855	15 P Phosphorus 30.97376	16 S Sulfur 32.066	17 Cl Chlorine 35.4527	Argon 39.948
19 K Potassium 39.0983	Ca Calcium 40,078	Scandium 44.9559	Titanium 47.88	23 V Vanadium 50.9415	Cr Chromium 51.9961	Manganese 54,9380	26 Fe Iron 55.847	27 Co Cobalt 58.9332	28 Ni Nickel 58.6934	29 Cu Copper 63.546	30 Zn Zinc 65.39	31 Ga Gallium 69.723	32 Ge Germanium 72.61	33 As Arsenic 74,9216	Selenium 78.96	35 Br Bromine 79.904	36 Kr Krypton 83.80
37 Rb Rubidium 85,4678	38 Sr Strontium 87.62	39 Y Yttrium 88.9059	Zr Zirconium 91,224	41 Nb Niobium 92.9064	Mo Mo Molybdenum 95.94	43 TC Technetium (98)	Ru Ruthenium 101.07	45 Rh Rhodium 102.9055	Palladium	47 Ag Silver 107.8682	48 Cd Cadmium 112.411	49 In Indium 114.82	50 Sn Tin 118.710	51 Sb Antimony 121.757	Tellurium	53 lodine 126.9045	54 Xe Xenon 131,29
55 Cs Cesium 132.9054	56 Ba Barium 137.327	*La Lanthanum 138.9055	72 Hf Hafnium 178.49	73 Ta Tantalum 180.9479	74 W Tungsten 183.85	Re Rhenium 186.207	76 Os Osmium 190.2	77 Ir Iridium 192.22	78 Pt Platinum 195.08	79 Au Gold 196.9665	Hg Mercury 200.59	81 Tl Thallium 204.3833	82 Pb lead 207.2	83 Bi Bismuth 208.9804	Polonium (209)	85 At Astatine (210)	Radon (222)
87 Fr Francium (223)	88 Ra Radium 226.0254	†Ac Actinium 227.0278	Rutherfordium (261)	105 Db Dubnium (262)	Seaborgium (263)	Bh Bohrium (262)	108 Hs Hassium (265)	109 Mt Meitnerium (268)	(269)	(272)	(277)						
				58 Ce	59 Pr	Ňď	61	62	63 E U	Gd Gd	65 TL	66	67 Ho	68 Er	69 T	70 Yb	71
*Lanthanide Series				Cerium 140.115	raseodymium 140.9077 91	Neodymium 144.24 92	Promethium (145)	Sm Samarium 150.36	Europium 151.965 95	Gadolinium 157.25 96	Tb Terbium 158.9254	Dysprosium 162.50	Holmium 164.9303	Erbium 167.26	Tm Thulium 168.9342	Ytterbium 173.04 102	Lu Lutetium 174.967
T /	Actinid	e Seri	es	Th Thorium 232.0381	Protoctinium 231.0359	Uranium 238.0289	Np Neptunium 237.048	Plutonium (244)	Americium (243)	Cm Curium (247)	Bk Berkelium (247)	Cf Californium (251)	Es Einsteinium (252)	Fermium (257)	Md Mendelevium (258)	No Nobelium (259)	Lawrenciu (260)

Classes of Elements

Metals



Shiny solids

Good conductors of heat and electricity

Metalloids



Look for the angled line

Hybrid properties

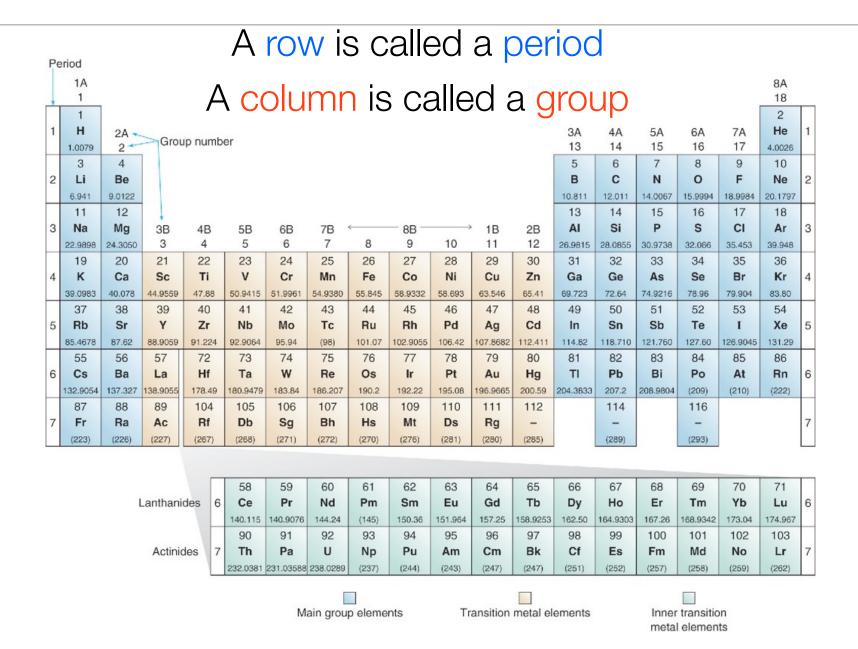
Non-Metals



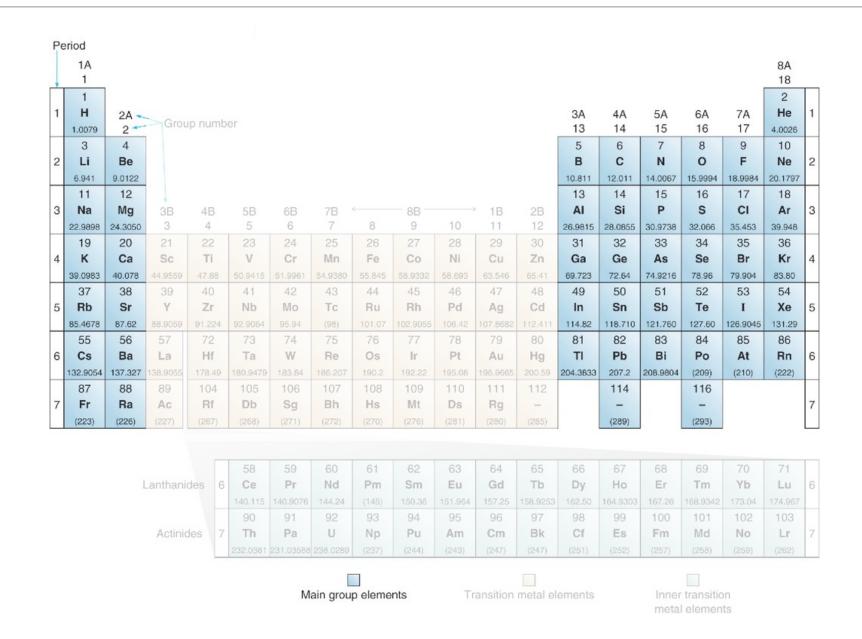
Variable appearance

Can be solids, liquids or gases

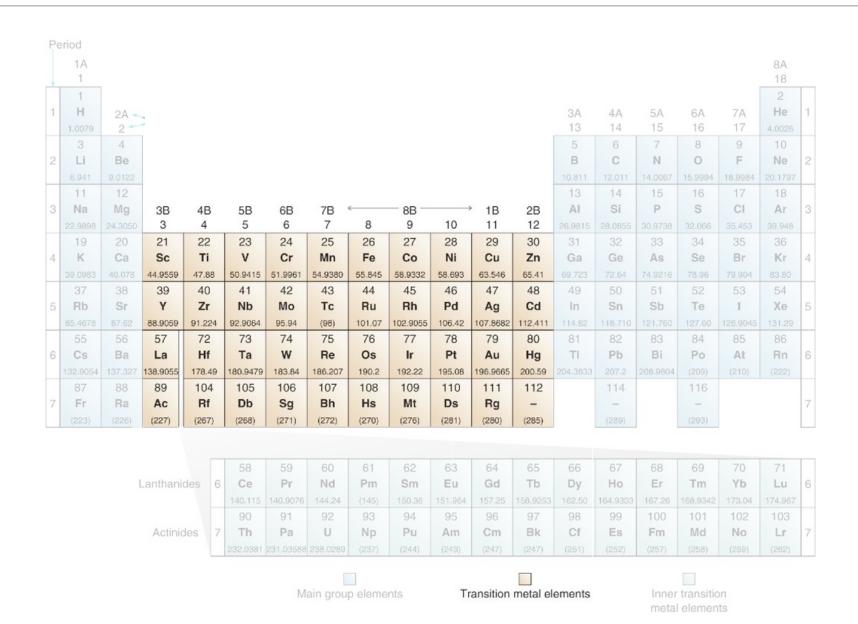
The Periodic Table



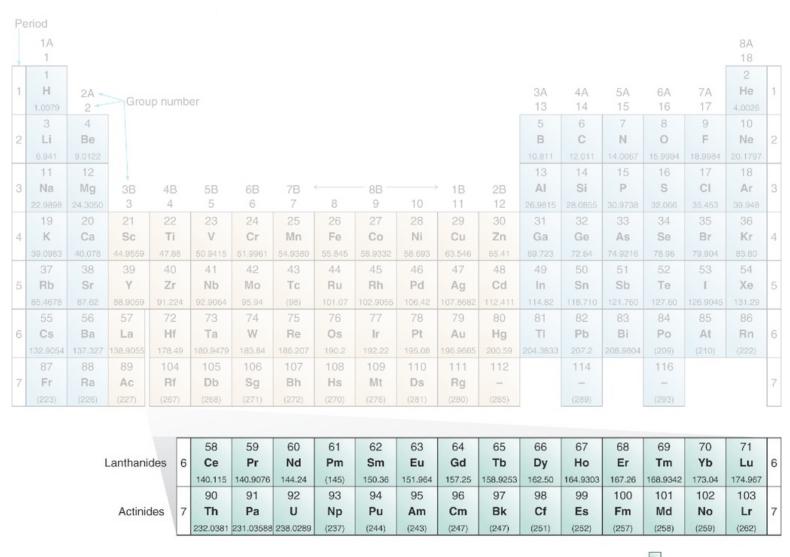
Main Group Elements



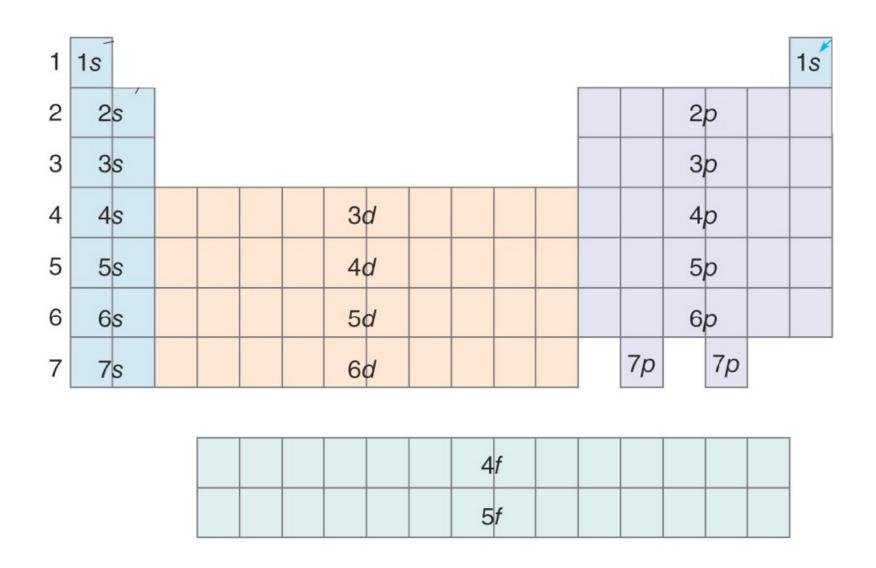
Transition Metal Elements



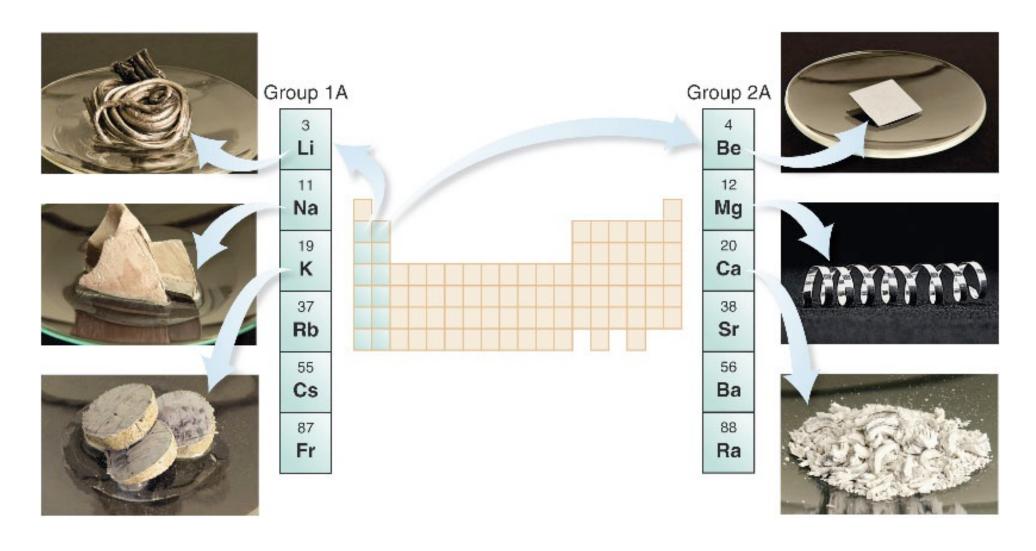
Inner Transition Metal Elements



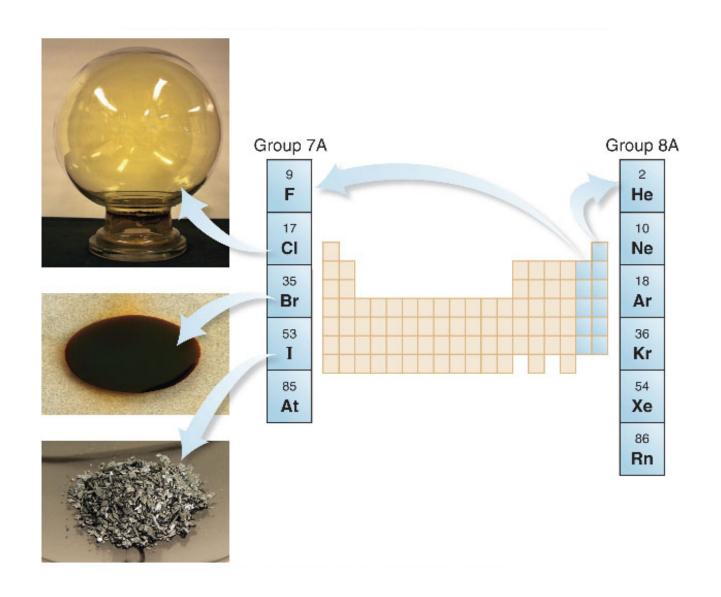
Periodic Table and Electron Arrangement



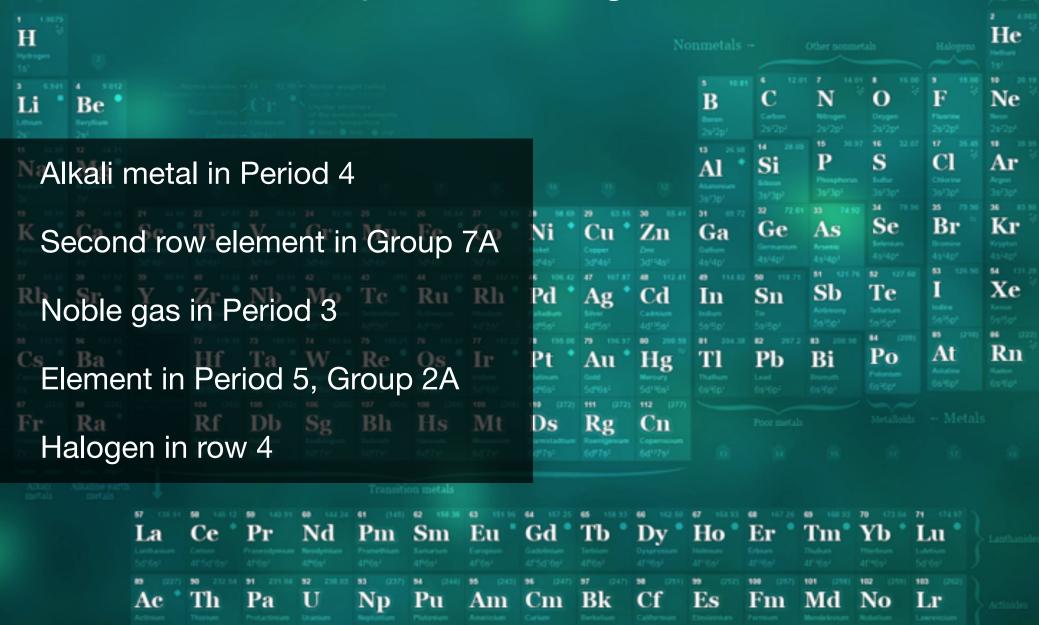
4 Special Groups



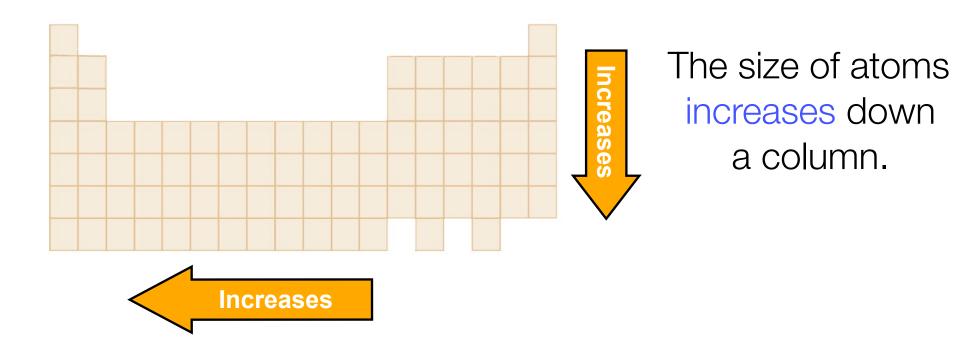
4 Special Groups



Identify the following elements

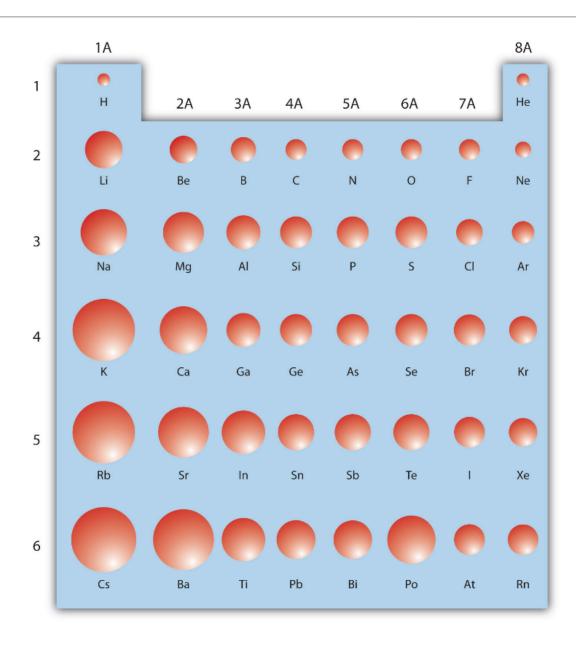


Atomic Size/Radius



The size of atoms increases right to left across a row.

Atomic Size/Radius



Concept Review (Section 2.7)

CONCEPT REVIEW EXERCISES

- 1. How are the elements organized into the periodic table?
- 2. Looking at the periodic table, where do the following elements appear?
 - a. the metals
 - b. the nonmetals
 - c. the halogens
 - d. the transition metals
- 3. Describe the trends in atomic radii as related to an element's position on the periodic table.

Practice Problems: 1-14 in Section 2.7