	SHS	LEARNIN	IG ACTIV	/ITY	CHEM1-	02-04
Name:			Score/Mark:			
Grade and Sect	tion:			Date:		
Strand: □ S	STEM D	ABM 🗆	HUMSS	□ ICT (TVL Track)
Type of Activity	y: □Conce	ept Notes	☐Skills: Ex	ercise/Drill	□ Illustra	tion
☐ Laboratory Rep	oort □Essay	/Task Report	□ Other: _			
Activity Title: 0	2-04.Identi	cal atoms ar	e atoms of	the same ϵ	element	v03
Learning Target	To expla	in that ther	e are 118	chemical	elements,	each
	with its o	wn type of a	atom			
Authors / Refer	ances: Victo	r Soio				

Atoms are made of **protons** and **neutrons** in the **nucleus**, and **electrons** distributed in **orbitals** around the nucleus.

If two atoms are identical, they are atoms of the same chemical **element**.

There are 118 known elements. Some have names you may recognize, like carbon, gold, silver, oxygen, hydrogen, or sodium; but there are many with less famous names, such as thulium, seaborgium or praseodymium.

If we compare two atoms, their number of protons could be the same or it could be different, and the same applies to neutrons and electrons.

We can consider what would happen if we vary the number of each of the three subatomic particles. We will do this in detail in later LASs, but just as an introduction:

- <u>Protons</u> determine the <u>element</u>: atoms with a different number of protons in the nucleus are atoms of different elements. Carbon <u>always</u> has 6 protons, uranium always has 92, and hydrogen only 1.
- **Electrons** determine the **ion**: since protons are positive and electrons negative, if we vary the number of electrons the atom will have a <u>charge</u> and we instead call it an "ion" (pronounced "eye-on").
- **Neutrons** determine the **isotope**: two atoms can be different just in their number of neutrons. These are called "isotopes" of the element. Carbon, for example, has three natural isotopes; nitrogen has two.

Question

How many electrons do the (neutral) atoms hydrogen, carbon, and uranium have? Does this mean they always have an equal number of protons and electrons?