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| Atom | Atomic Number |
| Compound | Electron |
| Element | Energy Shell |
| Gas | Liquid |
| Mixture | Molecule |
| The number of protons contained in the nucleus of an atom. | The smallest parts of an element with all the properties of the element. |
| A negatively charged particle with almost no mass, located in the energy shell of an atom. | A pure substance made of two or more elements chemically joined in a definite ratio. |
| A region around the nucleus of an atom where electrons may be found. | A simple substance that cannot be broken down by ordinary chemical means. |
| The phase of matter in which it has a definite volume but no definite shape; ex. water. | The highest energy phase of matter, in which it does not have a definite shape and volume; ex. steam. |
| The smallest part of a compound with all the properties of the compound. | Two or more substances together in any ratio, each keeping its own characteristics. |
| Neutron | Nucleus (1) |
| Proton | Solid |
| Water | Ca |
| C | Cl |
| Cu | H |
| (1) the dense center region of an atom. | A particle with no electric charge located in the nucleus of an atom; has a mass of 1 amu. |
| The lowest energy phase of matter, in which it has a definite shape and volume; ex. ice. | A positively charged particle in the nucleus of an atom; has a mass of 1 amu. |
| Calcium | A chemical made of two hydrogen atoms and one oxygen atom; also called hydrogen oxide. |
| Chlorine | Carbon |
| Hydrogen | Copper |

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| --- | --- |
| I | Fe |
| Mg | N |
| O | P |
| K | Na |
| S | Zn |
| Iron | Iodine |
| Nitrogen | Magnesium |
| Phosphorus | Oxygen |
| Sodium | Potassium |
| Zinc | Sulfur |