that the major properties of an element are determined by the atomic number and not by the atomic weight. Moreover, he discovered the atomic number of each element using x-rays that have led to the organization of the elements in the periodic table. The promising experimental physicists died at the age of 27 during World War I.

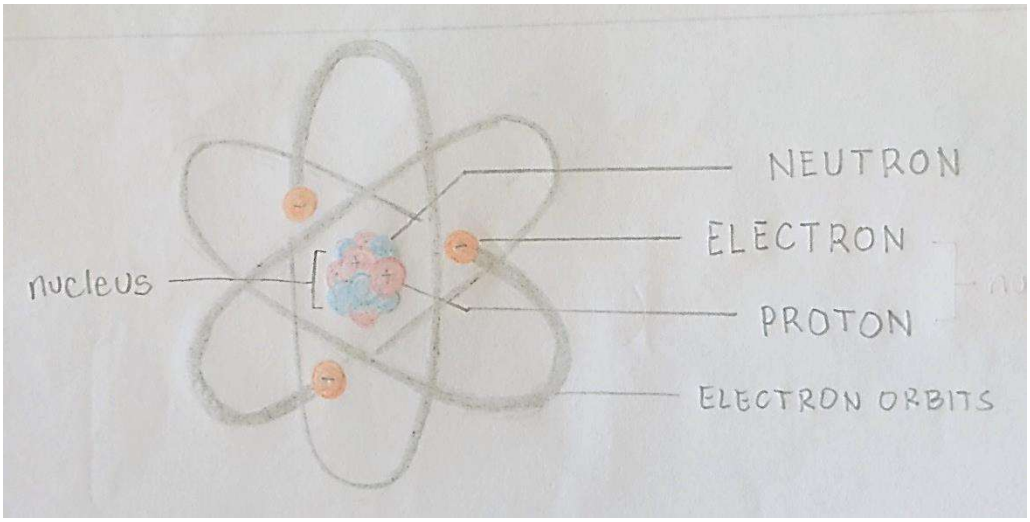
1.9 J. J. Thomson (1856 – 1940)

Thomson was introduced to me when I was in grade 11 for his discovery of electrons, developing the mass spectrometer and determining the presence of isotopes. His plum pudding model is considered one of several historical scientific models of the atom and first model to represent the atomic structure of matter. His model states that electrons are surrounded by positively-charged, like negatively-charged “plums” embedded in a positively-charged “pudding”. In 1906, J. J. Thompson received the Nobel Prize in Physics

1.10 Alfred Nobel (1833 – 1896)

Nobel is a Swedish chemist who is the founder of Nobel prizes. He is also known for his invention of explosive device and dynamite. The nobelium, a synthetic chemical element with the symbol No and atomic number 102, was named after him. Nobel used his remaining funds to establish the Nobel Prizes, a set of international awards given for outstanding works in chemistry, physics, medicine, etc.

2. Draw the atomic structure and label its part. Define proton, electron, and neutron.



Neutron – is a particle in the atomic nucleus that has a neutral charge and mass of one. The number of neutrons in an atom determines its isotope. Unlike electron and proton, neutron has no charge.