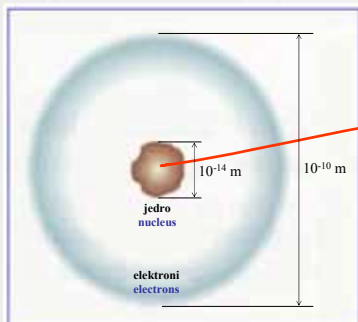


Zgradba snovi

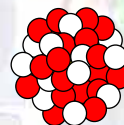
The Structure of Matter

Atom je osnovni gradnik snovi.
Sestavljen je iz **jedra** in **elektronov**.

The **Atom** is the basic constituent of matter.
It consists of a **nucleus** and **electrons**.



Jedro je sestavljeno iz protonov in nevtronov.
The **Nucleus** consists of protons and neutrons.



Protoni imajo pozitiven naboj,
nevtroni so brez naboja.
Protons are positively charged,
neutrons have no charge.

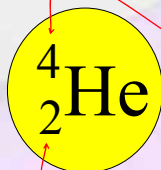
Elektroni so razpršeni okrog jedra in imajo negativen naboj.

Electrons are dispersed around the nucleus and are negatively charged.

V nevtralnem atomu je število protonov in elektronov enako.
In a neutral atom there is an equal number of protons and electrons.

Kemične lastnosti atoma so določene s številom elektronov (in protonov).
Chemical properties of the atom are determined by the number of electrons (and protons).

Označitev atomskega jedra
Notation of the atomic nucleus



Masno število označuje skupno število protonov in nevtronov v jedru.
The mass number denotes the total number of protons and neutrons in the nucleus.

Vrstno število nam pove število protonov v jedru.
The atomic number denotes the number of protons in the nucleus.

Kemični element je snov, ki je sestavljena iz atomov z istim vrstnim številom.
A **chemical element** is a substance which consists of atoms with the same atomic number.

Poznamo **več kot 100** kemičnih elementov.
More than 100 chemical elements are known.

Izotopi so atomi istega kemičnega elementa, ki se med seboj razlikujejo po številu nevtronov v jedru.
Isotopes are atoms of the same chemical element which differ in the number of neutrons in the nucleus.

Vodik ima tri izotope.
Hydrogen has three isotopes.

