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## 4.1 studying atoms answer

It has been said that during the 20th century, man harnessed the power of the atom. We have made atomic bombs and produced electricity through nuclear power. We even divided the atom into small pieces called subatomic particles. Advertising But what is an atom? What's he made of? What does it look like? The pursuit of the structure of the atom has embraced many fields of chemistry and physics in perhaps one of the greatest contributions of modern science. In this article, we will follow this fascinating story of how discoveries in various fields of science have led to our modern vision of the atom. We will examine the consequences of knowing the structure of the atom and how this structure will lead to new technologies. This content is not compatible on this device. The scary office guy approaches you in the break room and you are immediately uncomfortable. What's with him? The greasy hair? Weird laughs? The painfully clumsy cat chit? Are you scary?Feb. 10, 201701:15All the above, says a new study. Although we have been identifying other people as creepy for generations, few definitions of what is truly scary exists. But now a study describes the traits and behaviors that give some guys - yes, men score higher than women when it comes to ickiness - this scary quality. RELATED: Winning Personality: The benefits of being an ambivertCreepiness is all about not being able to understand if there is a threat, said Frank McAndrew, Cornelia H. Dudley Professor of Psychology at Knox College and author of the study. Men may be seen as scarier than women because they are perceived as more threatening, according to McAndrew.To research on the subject, McAndrew asked 1,341 people to complete an online survey. Participants ranked how frightening 44 behaviors or traits were on a scale of one to five, where one was very unlikely and five was very likely. They were also asked which professions and hobbies were the scariest. According to one study, these behaviors make a person scary (Ew, stop laughing) April 11, 201601:07: Are you really an introvert? 3 Surprising Ways to Say Traits and Behaviorscreepy Include: Standing Too Close to Someone's Particular Let's Talk Too Much About a Topic, especially sexLaughing at inappropriate timesNot leave someone out of conversationDisplaying unwanted sexual interestAsking to take pictures of peopleDisplaying too much or too little emotionHaving bulging eyesHaving long fingersHaving pasty skinHaving hair greased hair dark eyesWearing dirty or weird lipscreepy lips :TaxidermyCollecting things, including dolls, insects, and - ewww! — nails? Any type of observation, such as bird watching or photographyThe scariest professions will probably surprise no one:ClownTaxidermistSex store ownerFuneral directorTaxi driverKLG, Hoda: What is your color? June 10, 201602:17 Participants' responses indicate that frightening people may simply not understand social benchmarks and norms. Standards. Dirty clothes or laughing inappropriately, for example, falling apart from what people expect and reporting a warning about someone. RELATED: Home tracked down by The Watcher back on the marketThe survey highlights how we react negatively to people who don't follow the unspoken rules for social behavior, said Pontus Leander, an assistant professor of psychology at the University of Groningen, who has studied how scary people literally give us chills. I was also struck by the conclusion that most oisi indicators have to do with non-verbal or physical characteristics. Creepiness seems to have a physical dimension, Leander said.But at least one expert disagrees with the document's findings. All of this is correlated, so the causal inference must be mitigated, for example, that the erchis is due to the ambiguity of the threat, goes too low, said Frank Farley, a professor of psychology at Temple University. Further research should explore ethnic, cultural, diversity, social class, literacy, personality and other differences in creepiness judgments. This story was published in April 2016. An atom is the most fundamental form of matter. It was believed that atoms were the smallest particles that could exist when they were first discovered. The word tom is derived from the Greek word for ndivisibl because something that is already the smallest possible size cannot be divided. We now know that there are particles smaller than atoms and that, despite the origin of their name, they can be divided. We know this because atom splitting creates energy that we harvest through a process called nuclear fusion. Each atom contains three types of subatomic particles: electrons, protons and neutrons. Protons and neutrons form the nucleus at the center of an atom, while electrons are in constant motion around the nucleus. Subatomic particles are composed of even smaller particles known as quarks. Quarks are so small that they cannot be seen. Scientists only know quarks exist by observing their effects on surrounding particles. bluebay2014 / Getty Images Most atoms are neutral without an electrical charge. Electrically charged atoms are called ions. The charge is determined by protons and electrons. The protons are positively charged, and the electrons are negatively charged. Neutral atoms contain an equal number of protons and electrons. Cations are positively charged because they contain more protons. The anions contain more electrons, so they are negatively charged. Ions can vary different from neutral atoms. Sodium ions and chloride ions form salt, but neutral sodium atoms burst into flames when they come into contact with water. Neutral chlorine atoms combine and form a compound so dangerous that cities are evacuated when trucks or trains carrying chloride gas are involved in accidents. onurdongel / Getty Images The Big Bang that formed our universe occurred 13.7 billion years ago. The new universe expanded and doubled in size at least 90 times during the very first second second Quarks and electrons formed and spread throughout the universe after the first ten millionths of a second. Protons and neutrons combined into nuclei 3 minutes after the Big Bang. Researchers are trying to recreate the Big Bang as powerful particle colliders. They hope to learn more about the subject and explore the possibility of other realities and dimensions. sakkmasterke / Getty Images The first atoms formed 380,000 years after the Big Bang. It took so long for the universe to cool enough for moving electrons to slow down. Slower electrons were captured by the nuclei to form atoms. Hydrogen and helium are the lightest atoms, and they were the first elements formed. Gremlin/Getty Images The first atoms formed were very light, while heavier atoms formed in the stars. Some types of stars become supernovae when they die. Supernovas produce so much energy that they briefly outperform galaxies. Energy also manifests itself as an immense and explosive force. The force generated by supernovae has dispersed heavy atoms throughout the universe. cokada/ Getty Images Protons and neutrons in the nucleus of an atom are held together by a strong force. The nuclei in some atoms are unstable because the binding force is not very strong. Unstable atoms disintegrate and lose neutrons or electrons in an effort to become stable. An unstable atom becomes an ion if it loses or gains electrons, but it becomes radioactive if it loses neutrons. BlackJack3D/Getty Images Isotopes are versions of an element that have different neutron numbers. Isotopes of the same element still contain the same number of protons. The word isotope comes from the ancient Greek root isos meaning equal, and topos meaning the same place. The name was chosen because no matter how many isotopes an item has, they all occupy the same place on the periodic table. Antoine2K/Getty Images The periodic table, also called the periodic table of elements, is a table showing each chemical element. The elements are arranged in seven rows, or periods, depending on the atomic number. All atoms have at least one proton. The number of protons is the atomic number. Changing the number of neutrons creates isotopes, but changing the number of protons creates an entirely different element. bortonia/Getty Images A radioactive atom attempts to reach a stable state by throwing protons and neutrons or trying to release energy in other forms. Radioactivity refers to the actions of unstable atoms that emit nuclear radiation. Radiation comes from radioactive decay in the nucleus. Decomposition results in a different isotope that may or may radioactive. Natali\_Mis/Getty Images Uranium is the most common nuclear fuel because it exists in nature.

Uranium-238 makes up the majority of natural uranium. It is not very radioactive on its own, but it forms plutonium-239 in a nuclear reactor. Uranium-235 is naturally radioactive. It is used in nuclear reactors and weapons, and it is desired by all countries using energy or trying to build weapons because it can be used as it is un enriching. Only 0.7% of natural uranium is uranium-235, but at one point it was 85% of total uranium. The decline is due to the unstable nucleus of the isotope, which makes it so desirable in the first place. Links / Getty Images Images

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