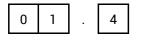
0 1 subatomic particles Proton 1 Neutron 1 1 Electron 1800 The nucleus of this helium atom can be represented in the form: 0 2 1 ^A_zHe Determine the values of the constants A and Z. A = 4Z = 2 Under certain conditions, helium atoms can become ionised. 0 1 3 Explain what is meant by an ion.

> An ion is formed when an atom loses or gains electrons [1], giving it a (net) positive or negative charge [1].



When heated to a high temperature, a particular helium atom develops a charge of +1. What must have happened to the atom to allow it to develop this charge?

It must have lost one electron [1].

The initial overall charge of the (neutral) helium atom was + 2 (from the protons) - 2 (from the electrons) = 0. To have an overall charge of + 1, it must have lost one electron: + 2 - 1 = + 1





Complete the following table which displays information on each of these

subatomic particles.		
Particle	Mass (relative)	Charge (relative)

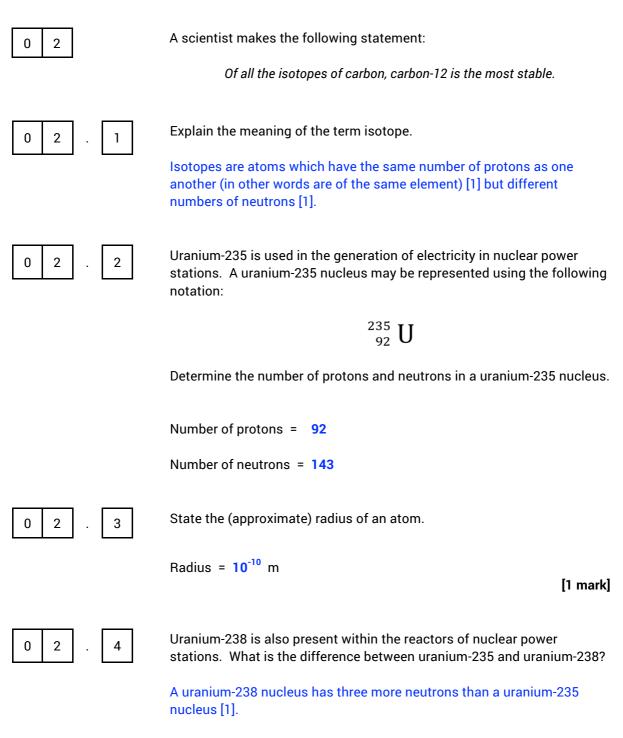
Remember that the mass number (A) tells us the total number of protons and neutrons in the nucleus of an atom.

+1

0

- 1

The below diagram shows the arrangement of subatomic particles within a helium atom.



[1 mark]