

1a. Fill out this chart:

<i>Element</i>	<i>Metal or nonmetal?</i>	<i>Change in electrons when ion is formed</i>	<i>ion symbol</i>	<i>ion name</i>
Mg	_____	_____	Mg <sup>+2</sup>	_____
Cl	_____	_____	Cl <sup>-1</sup>	_____
Na	_____	loses 1 electron	_____	_____
N	_____	gains 3 electrons	_____	_____
Zn	_____	_____	Zn <sup>+2</sup>	_____
S	_____	_____	S <sup>-2</sup>	_____
P	_____	_____	P <sup>-3</sup>	_____
K	_____	_____	K <sup>+1</sup>	_____
Al	_____	loses 3 electrons	_____	_____
O	_____	gains 2 electrons	_____	_____
Ca	_____	_____	Ca <sup>+2</sup>	_____
F	_____	_____	F <sup>-1</sup>	_____

1b. Circle the correct **words**: (Hint: **Cats** are good, therefore **ca**tions are positive!)

Metals tend to *lose/gain* electrons to become *positive/negative* ions called *cations/anions*.

Nonmetals tend to *lose/gain* electrons to become *positive/negative* ions called *cations/anions*.

2. Fill out the missing numbers or symbols for the atoms or ions in this chart.

(Don't assume that the protons and electrons are equal or that these are the most common isotopes)

<i>Symbol</i>	<i># electrons</i>	<i># neutrons</i>	<i>Mass #</i>	<i># protons</i>	<i>Charge</i>
<sup>208</sup> Pb <sup>+4</sup>					
<sup>31</sup> P <sup>-3</sup>					
	10	14			+3
	54		131		-1
<sup>235</sup> U <sup>+6</sup>					
Si <sup>-4</sup>		14			
		30		26	0
	36		90	38	

3. Notes and Demo: Formation of ionic compounds!

4) Combine the ions to form neutral compounds.

$\text{Na}^{+1}$							
$\text{Ca}^{+2}$							
$\text{Fe}^{+3}$							
$\text{Mg}^{+2}$							
$\text{NH}_4^{+1}$							
$\text{Al}^{+3}$							
	$\text{Cl}^{-1}$	$\text{SO}_4^{-2}$	$\text{N}^{-3}$	$\text{OH}^{-1}$	$\text{PO}_4^{-3}$	$\text{CO}_3^{-2}$	$\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2^{-1}$