WS 6.3			Name:			p	
because they d	lo not tend to a cleus. Other e	react. They are	riodic table are called unreactive because the act in order to gain o	ney have a	a stable nun	nber and arrangen	nent of electrons
electrons as a	noble gas.	If an element gains electrons, it will form a				ion called a/an	
		If an element	loses electrons, it wil	l form a _		ion called a/an _	·
2. Atom	# of electrons in the atom	Nearest Noble Gas	# electrons the atom must gain/lose to form an ion		# electrons in the ion	Ion symbol	
Fluorine (F)							
oxygen (O)							
sulfur (S)							
sodium(Na)							
aluminum(Al)							
phosphorus(P)							
strontium(Sr)							
potassium(K)							
nitrogen(N)							
calcium(Ca)							
magnesium(M							
b. Several ion	s are shown beet charge on o	each element sy	re missing their char mbol. Each ion you	write shou			electrons as
	I	Cs	La	Ba	Те	Sb	
4. List 6 ions t	hat have the sa	ame number of o	electrons as the noble	e gas <u>neon</u>	n. Include 3	cations and 3 anic	ons.
5. Rubidium ((Rb) is elemen	t #37. Rubidiur	n ion is not on your i	on sheet.			
a. Based on it	s position on t	he periodic tabl	e, predict the formula	a (includir	ng the charg	ge) of rubidium io	n:
b. Write the fe	ormula for rub	oidium nitride:					
c. Write the fo	ormula for rub	idium carbonate	:				
a. Based on itb. Write the fe	s position on to ormula for rad	he periodic tablium sulfate:	is not on your ion she, predict the formula	a (includir -	ng the charg	ge) of radium ion:	
		omium (VI) ion omium (VI) sul	: fide:				
			electrons as the noblone cation and at leas				

Each chemical equation below shows two elements re	eacting to form a compound.	For each reaction:
a) classify the compound(s) that form as ionic or cover		

- b) name the compound(s) that form in the reaction.
- c) state whether the each reacting element will need to gain, lose, or share electrons to bond in the compound.
- d) If electrons are lost or gained, indicate which element will gain electrons and which will lose electrons.

1. $S_{(s)}$ + $O_{2(g)}$ -----> $SO_{2(g)}$ + $SO_{3(g)}$ + energy c/d: a. _____

2. 3 Br₂ + 2 Al_(s) -----> 2 AlBr_{3 (s)} + energy c/d: a. _____ b. ____

3. $2 \text{ Na}_{(s)} + \text{ Cl}_{2(g)}$ -----> $2 \text{ NaCl}_{(s)} + \text{energy}$ c/d: a. _____ b. ____

4. $N_{2(g)}$ + $O_{2(g)}$ -----> $NO_{(g)}$ + $NO_{2(g)}$ c/d: b. _____

5. $F_2 + S_{(s)}$ -----> $SF_{4(g)} + S_2F_{4(g)}$ + $SF_{6(g)}$ + energy c/d:

6. $4 P_{(s)} + 5 O_{2 (g)}$ -----> $P_4 O_{10 (s)}$ + energy c/d:

7. $6 \text{ Na}_{(s)} + \text{ N}_{2(g)}$ -----> $2 \text{ Na}_3 \text{N}_{(s)}$ + energy c/d: a. _____

9. $O_{2(g)}$ + 2 $Sn_{(s)}$ -----> 2 $SnO_{(s)}$ + energy c/d: