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Using the work of Mendeleev, scientists learned that all of the elements within each group have the same number of **valence electrons** 

Valence electrons are the electrons in the highest occupied energy level of an element's atoms.

Electrons

The valence electrons can be found by looking at the representative elements group numbers.

Valence electrons are usually the only electrons that are used in chemical bonds. These are shown by **electron dot structures**.

Electron dot structures are diagrams that show valence electrons as dots.

HYDROGEN 1	PERIODIC TABLE ELEMENTS 1–20						HELIUM 2 He·
LITHIUM 3	BERRYLLIUM 4	BORON 5	CARBON 6	NITROGEN 7	OXYGEN 8	FLOURINE 9	NEON 10
Li·	Be.	٠ġ٠	٠Ç٠	·Ņ:	٠Ö:	:Ë:	:Ne:
SODIUM 11	MAGNESIUM 12	ALUMINUM 13	SILICON 14	PHOSPHORUS 15	SULFUR 16	CHLORINE 17	ARGON 18
Na <sup>·</sup>	Mg <sup>·</sup>	٠Ą١.	·Si·	· Þ:	٠Ż٠	:Ċİ:	:Är:
POTASSIUM 19	CALCIUM 20						
K.	Ċa.						

The Octet Rule: In forming compounds, atoms tend to achieve the electron configuration of a noble gas.

Atoms and metals tend to lose their valence electrons, leaving a complete octet in the next-lowest energy level.

Atoms of non-metals tend to gain electrons or to share electrons with another nonmetal to achieve a complete octet.

## **Formation of Cations**

An ion forms when an atom or group of atoms gain or lose electrons.

An atoms loss of valence electrons produce a cation, or a positively charged ion.

- \*Take a minute to read the bottom of page 188 and pages 189 and 190.
- Summarize (just a couple of points) on what happens to sodium and magnesium

## **Formation of Anions**

An anion is an atom or a group of atoms with a negative charge.

The gain of negatively charged electrons by a neutral atom produces an anion.

The name of the anion typically ends in 'ide'

- \*Take a minute to read pages 191-192
- Summarize (just a couple of points) on what happens to chlorine and oxygen

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Try questions on page 193 # 1-11