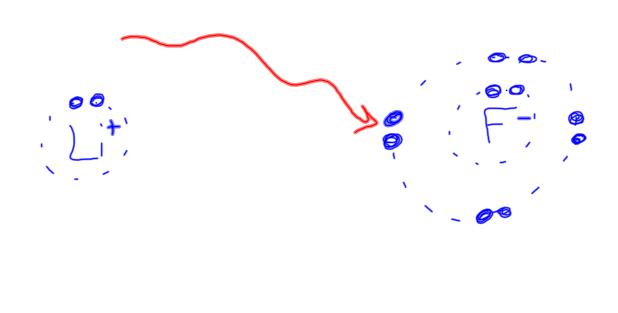
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	•		
	Metals	Nonmetals	
Lustre	Shinx	Dull	
Conductivity		×	
Location	Left	Right	
State	Ŋ	5, l, g	
Electrons in Outer Orbit	few	lots	
Gain or Lose?		•	
Charges of Ion formed			
Other Properties			
Examples	Na	CI	

Metals Nonmetals 15 15 Nonmetals

	(5)	(8)	(8)
Element	1st Orbit	2nd Orbit	3rd Orbit
H			
· He	2		
Li	2		
Be	2	2	
B	2	3	
C	2	4	
N	2	5	
D	2	6	
F	2	7	
Ne	2	8	
Na	2	8	
Ma	2	8	S
AL	2	8	3
Si	2	8	4
P	2	8	5
5	2	8	6
S Cl Ar	2	8	$\overline{}$
Ar		8	&
K	2	8 8 8	8
a	2	8	8





Ions

- elements are willing to give up or gain e⁻ in order to have the appearance of a filled outermost orbital
- when e⁻ are gained or lost, an atom is then called an **ion**
- an ion is an atom with a positive or negative charge
- the ionic charge is the numerical value of the electric charge with a plus or minus sign

Ex. Li atom has $3p^+$ and $3e^-$ Li ion has $3p^+$ and $2e^-$ and is written Li^+

Which groups would tend to lose electrons? Gain electrons?

- metals lose electrons to become stable
 Ex. magnesium will lose two e⁻ and become positively charged
 Mg atom → Mg²⁺
- nonmetals gain electrons to become stable
 Ex. oxygen will gain two e⁻ and become
 O atom → O²⁻



Bohr Diagrams of Stable Ions

Li
$$3p^{+}, 2e^{-}$$
 $0 \quad 8p^{+}, 10e^{-}$
 $3p^{+}$
 $2e^{-}$
 $1+$
 $10e^{-}$
 $2-$

Compounds

<u>Compounds</u> are made by elements transferring or sharing electrons.

- the further an e- is away from the nucleus, the greater the possibility of it making a compound with another element
- the **outermost electrons** are involved in making compounds

Complete #1 p. 187 Complete Bohr Diagram worksheets p.187 #5-6