Periodic Table Part 2

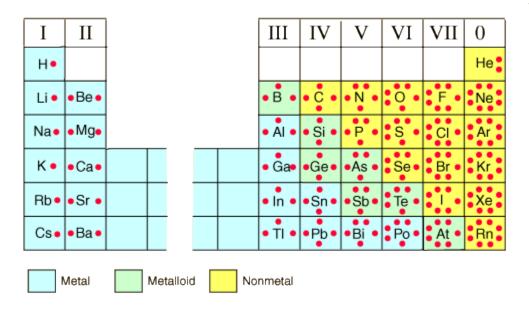
Lewis Notation

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• _____

- Dots are put in the 4 compass points (N, E, S and W).
- You cannot double up on a compass point until each point has a dot. No compass points should have more than 2 dots.

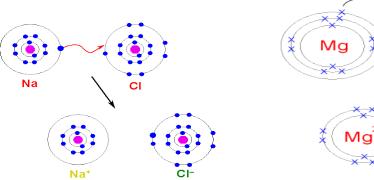
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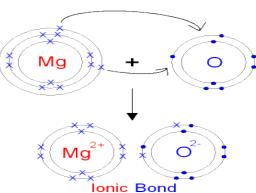


Ions

Def:

- they could be positively or negatively charged.
- they become charged by gaining or losing electrons.
- all elements in the same family have the same ion charge.
- metalloids will follow the family rule.





Metals

- Groups 1, 2 and 3.
- Donate electrons to non-metals and form positive ions.

Group 1	Group 2	Group 3
Charge?		
Why?		

Non-Metals:

- Groups 4-8
- Accept electrons from metals and form negative ions. *group 4 exception

Group 4	Group 5	Group 6	Group 7		
GI 0					
Charge?					
Why?					

+1				88				+4			-1	0
IA	+2			8			+3	-4	-3	-2	VIIA	VIIIA 2
Ĥ	IIA			8			IIIA	IVA	VA	VIA	Ĥ	Не
Li	Be			3			B	°C	N	o 8	F	Ne Ne
Na	Mg			38			Al	Si	15 P	16 S	Cl	Ar
19 K	Ca	Sc Sc	Ti		Cu	Z_n^{30}	Ga 31	Ge	As	34 Se	Br	Kr
Rb	Sr	39 Y	Zr^{40}	188	Ag	Cd	In	Sn Sn	Sb	Te	53 I	Xe
Cs Cs	Ba	La	Hf	3	Au	Hg 80	81 T1	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn
Fr	Ra	89 Ac	Rf		111	112		114		116		118

Past exam questions

1. Which atom is correctly represented with the Lewis notation?



- 2. During ionization, an atom can become a positive ion. How does an atom become a positive ion?
- A) It gains one or more electrons
- B) It loses one or more electrons
- C) It gains one or more protons
- D) It loses one or more protons