

VALENCE ELECTRONS AND ELECTRON DOT DIAGRAMS

The valence electrons are the electrons in the outermost principal energy level. They are always "s", "p", or "s and p" electrons. Since the total number of electrons possible in s and p sublevels is eight, there can be no more than eight valence electrons. Electron dot structures are a way to visually indicate the number of valence electrons around an atom. Provide the number of valence electrons and an Electron Dot structure for each atom listed below.

EXAMPLE: Beryllium
 Electron configuration: $1s^2 2s^2$
 Beryllium has 2 valence electrons.



1. Calcium



2. Potassium



3. Helium



4. Mercury



5. Oxygen



6. Aluminum



7. Phosphorus



8. Bromine



9. Hydrogen



10. Barium



11. Sulfur



12. Nitrogen



13. Iodine



14. Magnesium



15. Lithium



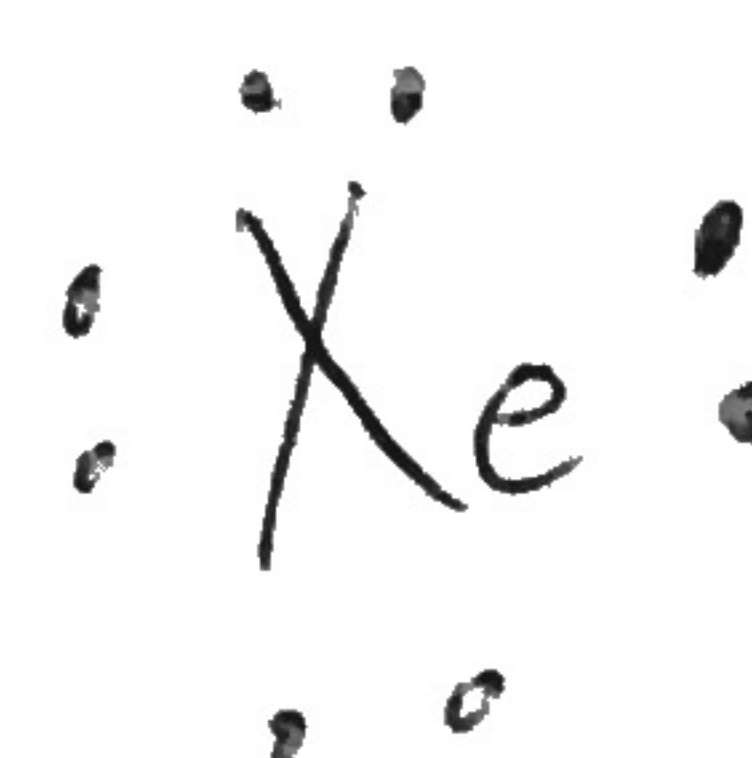
16. Copper(I)



17. Sodium

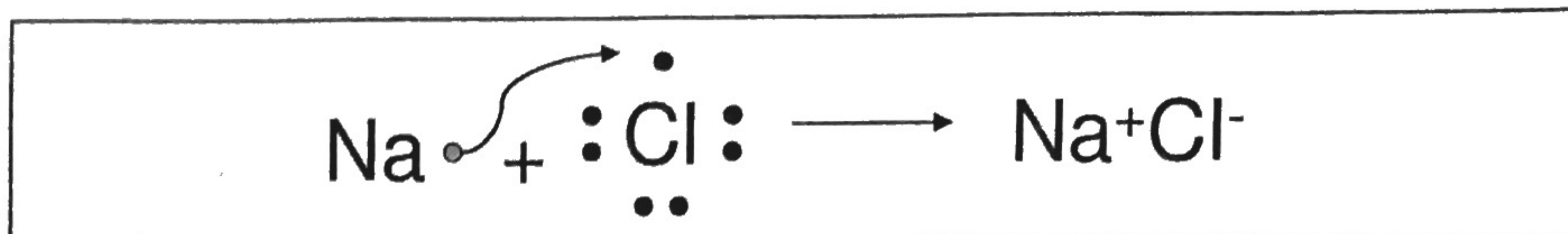


18. Xenon

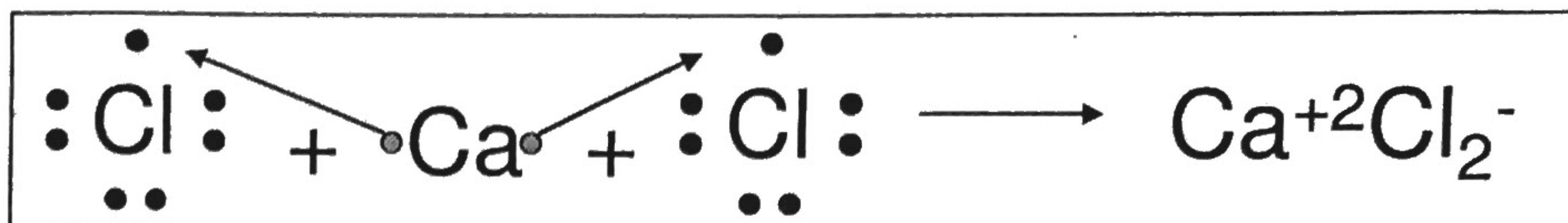


IONIC BONDING

Ionic bonding occurs when a metallic atom transfers one or more electrons to a nonmetallic atom in an effort to achieve a stable octet of electrons (noble gas configuration). This can be depicted in an Electron Dot Diagram, as shown below.



Multiple electron transfers may require more than one of an atom, as shown below.



Show the electron transfers and give the formula unit for the following combinations. A partner (1-5), B Partner (6-10).

<p>1. K + F</p> $\text{K} \cdot + \cdot \ddot{\text{F}} \cdot \longrightarrow \text{K}^+ \text{F}^- \longrightarrow \text{KF}$	<p>6. Cu (3d¹⁰4s¹) + O</p> $\text{Cu} \cdot + \cdot \ddot{\text{O}} \cdot \longrightarrow \text{Cu}_2\text{O}$ <p style="text-align: center;">$2\text{Cu}^+ + \text{O}^{2-} \longrightarrow$</p>
<p>2. Mg + I</p> $\text{Mg} \cdot + \cdot \ddot{\text{I}} \cdot \longrightarrow \text{Mg}^{2+} + 2\text{I}^- \longrightarrow \text{MgI}_2$	<p>7. Cu (3d⁹4s²) + S</p> $\text{Cu} \cdot + \cdot \ddot{\text{S}} \cdot \longrightarrow \text{Cu}^{2+} + \text{S}^{2-} \longrightarrow \text{CuS}$
<p>3. Be + S</p> $\text{Be} \cdot + \cdot \ddot{\text{S}} \cdot \longrightarrow \text{Be}^{2+} + \text{S}^{2-} \longrightarrow \text{BeS}$	<p>8. Cd + F</p> $\text{Cd} \cdot + \cdot \ddot{\text{F}} \cdot \longrightarrow \text{Cd}^{2+} + 2\text{F}^- \longrightarrow \text{CdF}_2$
<p>4. Na + O</p> $\text{Na} \cdot + \cdot \ddot{\text{O}} \cdot \longrightarrow 2\text{Na}^+ + \text{O}^{2-} \longrightarrow \text{Na}_2\text{O}$	<p>9. Sn + Se</p> <p>(assume)</p> $\text{Sn} \cdot + \cdot \ddot{\text{Se}} \cdot \longrightarrow \text{Sn}^{4+} + 2\text{Se}^{2-} \longrightarrow \text{SnSe}_2$
<p>5. Al + Br</p> $\text{Al} \cdot + \cdot \ddot{\text{Br}} \cdot \longrightarrow \text{Al}^{3+} + 3\text{Br}^- \longrightarrow \text{AlBr}_3$	<p>10. In + P</p> $\text{In} \cdot + \cdot \ddot{\text{P}} \cdot \longrightarrow \text{In}^{3+} + \text{P}^{3-} \longrightarrow \text{InP}$

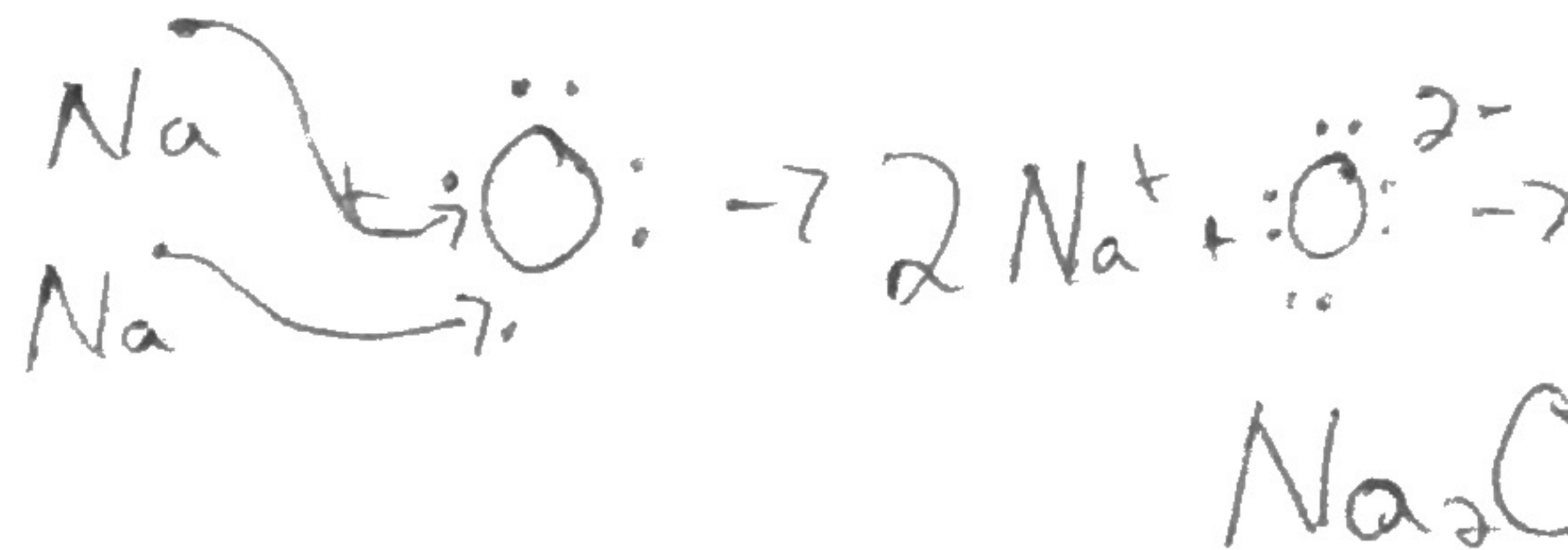
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Show the transfer of electrons for the following pairs using electron dot structures. A partner (1-5), B partner (6-10).

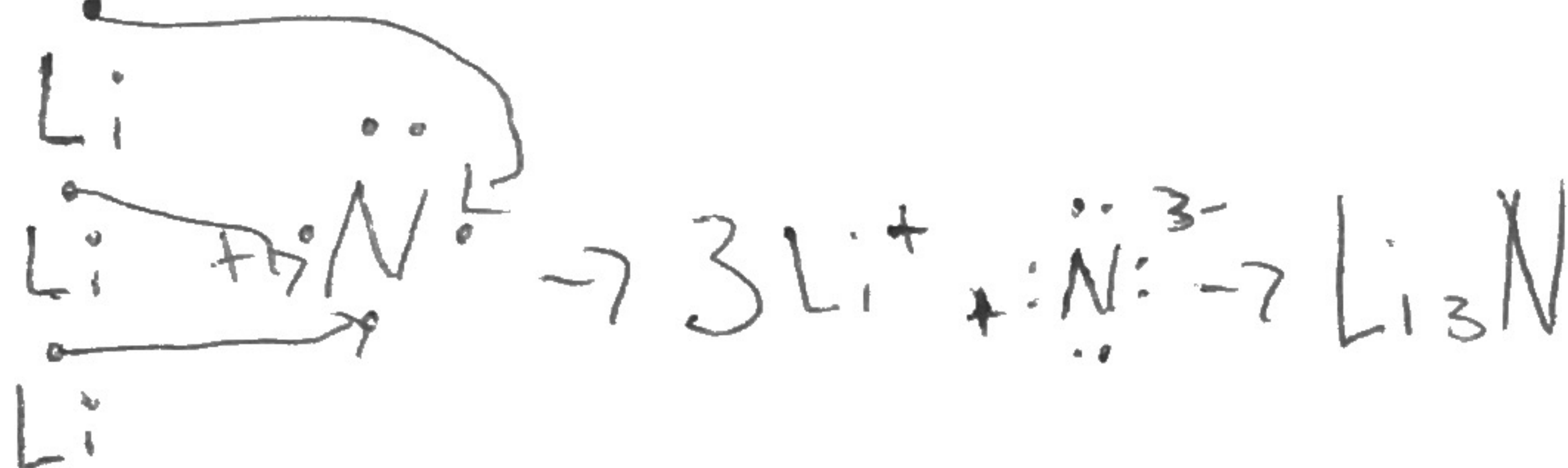
1. Mg + F



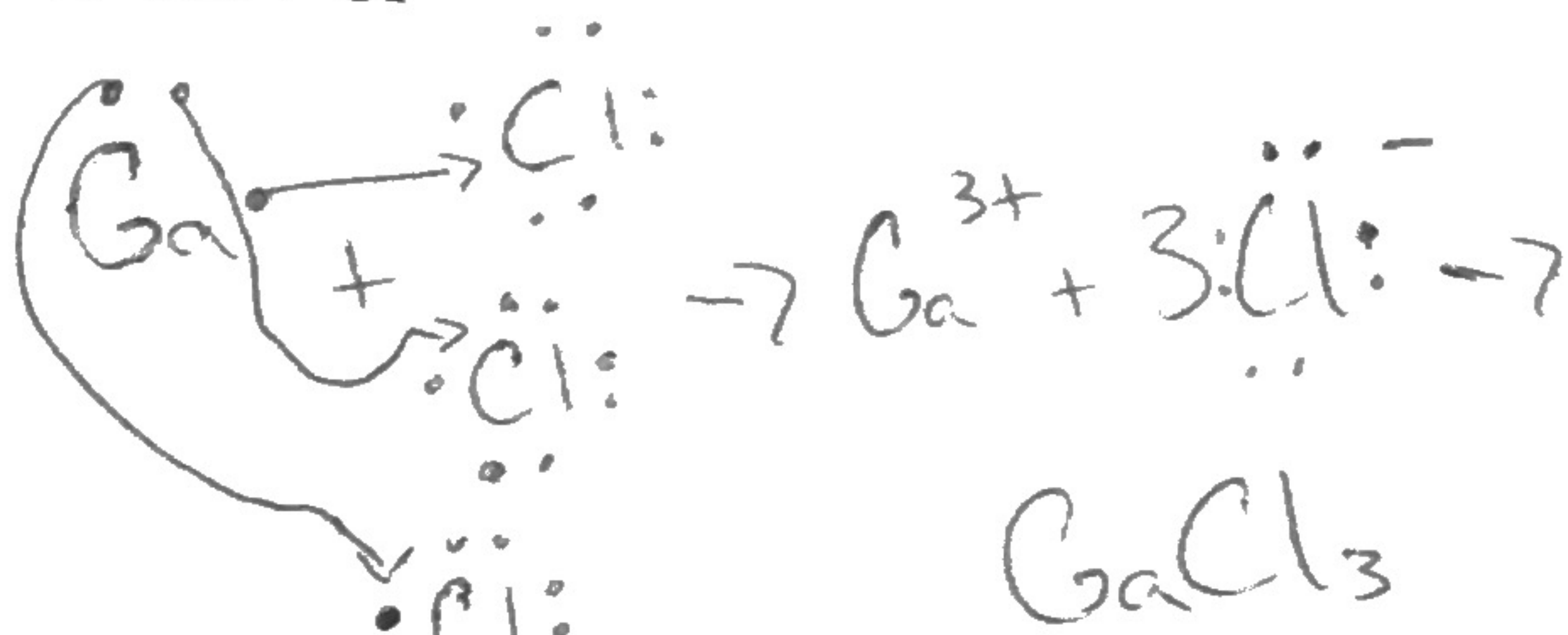
6. Na + O



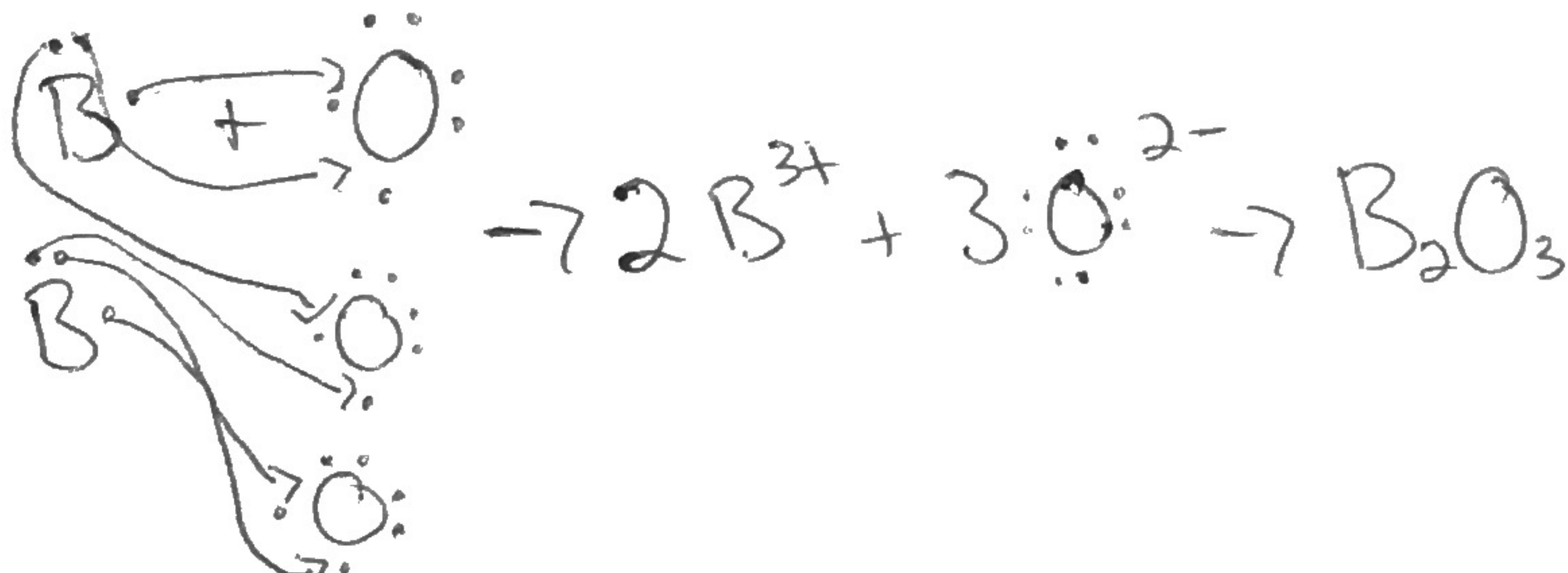
2. Li + N



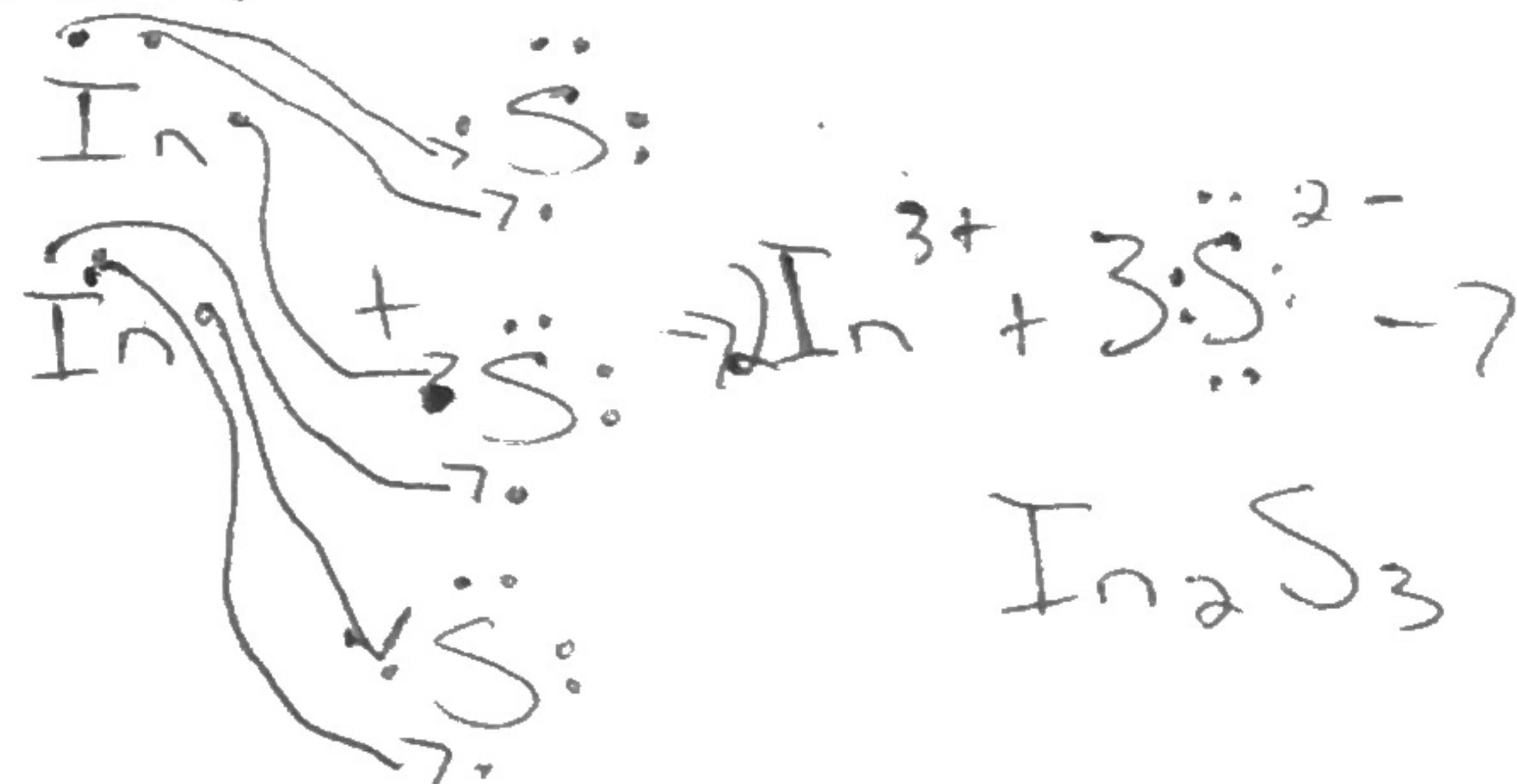
7. Ga + Cl



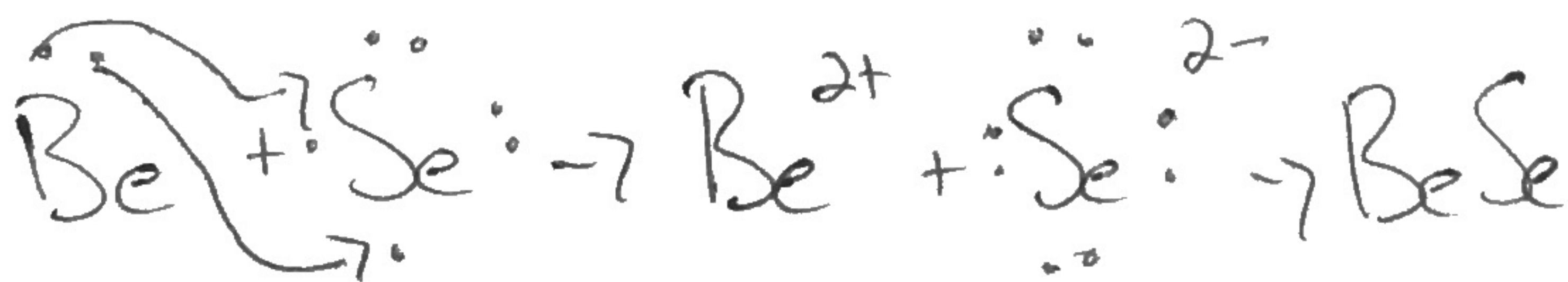
3. B + O



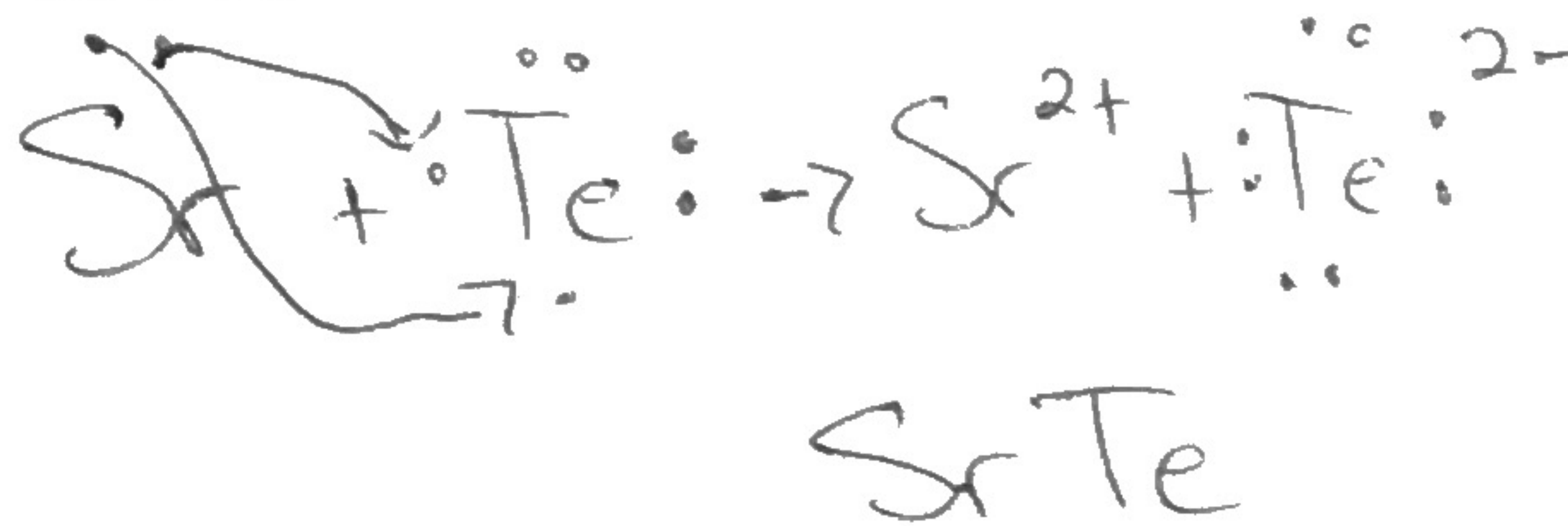
8. In + S



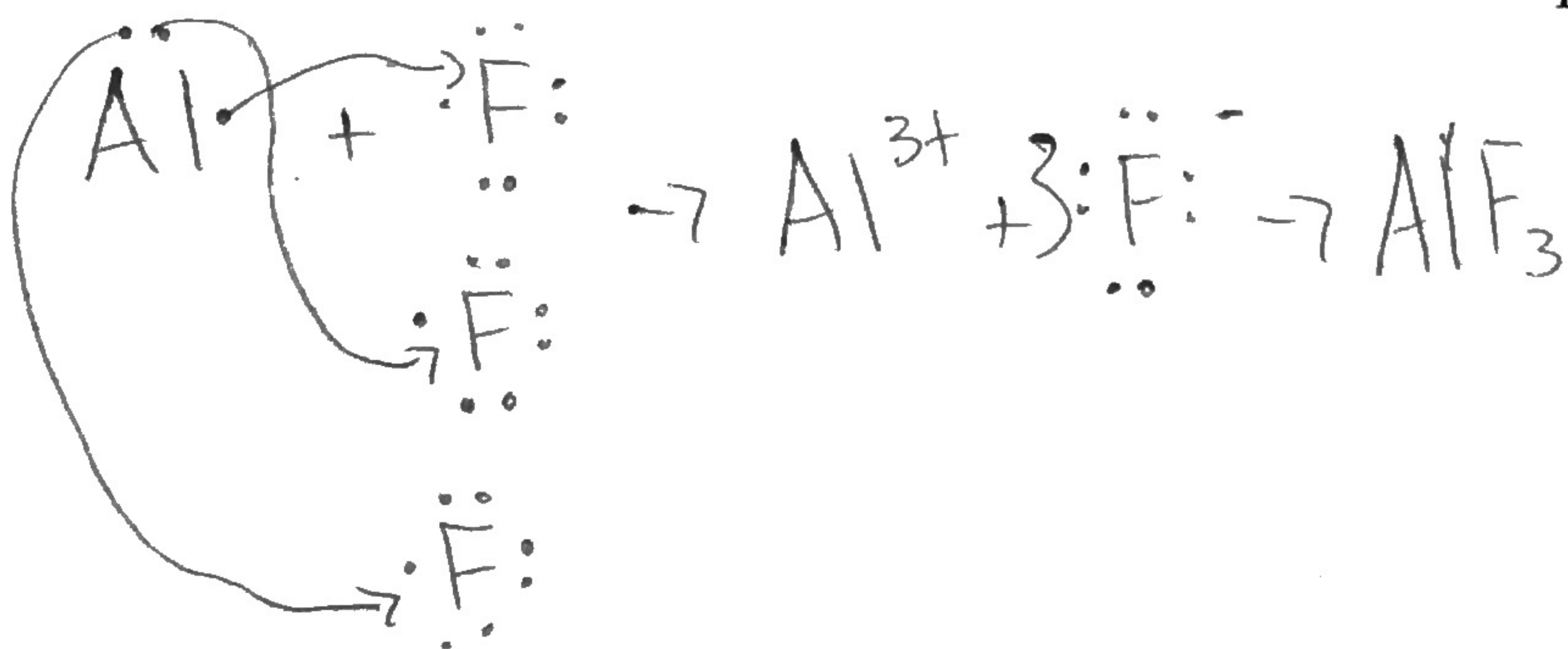
4. Be + Se



9. Sr + Te



5. Al + F



10. K + As

