

Unit 4: Chemical Reactions

Lesson 4: Getting Connected and Lesson 5: What's in a Name?

Guiding Question (page 16): How are ionic compounds named?

Do Now:

Cross of Guiding Question, Do Now, & Response on page 13

<u>On page 16:</u>

What is the compound that would form between aluminum and sulfur?

- Metal and nonmetal elements combine to form ionic compounds
- The rule of zero charge must be used to determine the chemical formulas of ionic compounds
- The <u>Octet Rule</u> states that in an ionic compound, the positive charges on the metal cations and negative charges on the nonmetal anions must sum to 0.

Chemical Formulas of Ionic Compounds

Example	Number of valence electrons for the metal	Number of valence electrons for the nonmetal	Total number of valence electrons	Total positive charge	Total negative charge	Total charge
NaF	1	7	8	+1	-1	0
MgO	2	6	8	+2	-2	0
AlN	3	5	8	+3	-3	0
K ₂ Se	1	6	8	2(+1)	-2	0
MgCl ₂	2	7	16	+2	2(-1)	0
AlF ₃	3	7	24	+3	3(-1)	0
Al_2O_3	3	6	24	2(+3)	3(-2)	0



 Achieve 3000 "Give Up on Oil? Not So Fast! due Friday, 2/9 at 11:59pm (that's tonight)

• No School on Monday – Enjoy your three day weekend!

• <u>Ionic Bonds</u> form between metals and nonmetals

Metals that form one ion

If the metal is in group 1A or 2A, it can only have one type of ion (+1 and +2)

metal + nonmetal-ide ending

- Ex. CaCl₂ is calcium chloride
 - Li₃N: Lithium Nitride
 - SrS: Strontium Sulfide
 - Bel₂: Beryllium lodide

Metals that form more than one type of ion

 If the metal is in the transition block or group 3A or 4A, it could have more than one charge. We need to indicate the charge on the metal using a roman numeral.

metal (charge as a roman numeral) + nonmetal-ide ending

- Ex. FeCl₂ is iron (II) chloride; AgI is silver (I) iodide
 - MnCl₂: Manganese (II) Chloride
 - CoS: Cobalt (II) Sulfide
 - FeN: Iron (III) Nitride



- Achieve 3000 "Schools Teach Green Classes" due Friday, 2/23 at 11:59pm
- Homework #3 due Friday 2/16
- Quiz #2 next block (2/21 & 2/22)