

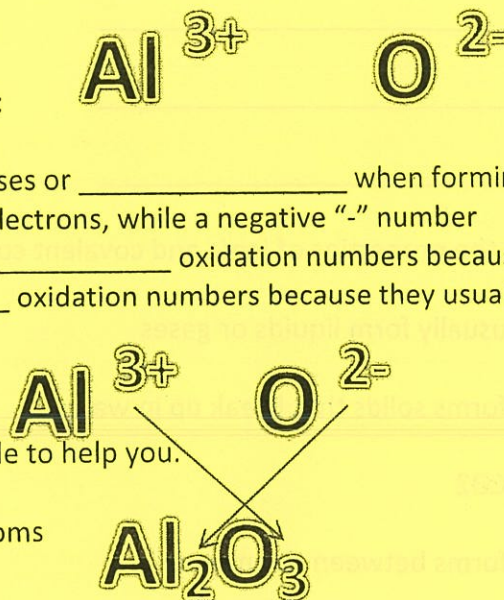
## I. Making Compounds (criss cross method).

1. Fill in the blanks to complete the paragraph on **oxidation number**:

Oxidation number is the number of \_\_\_\_\_ an atom loses or \_\_\_\_\_ when forming bonds. A positive "+" number means the atoms \_\_\_\_\_ electrons, while a negative "-" number means the atoms \_\_\_\_\_ electrons. Metals tend to have \_\_\_\_\_ oxidation numbers because they \_\_\_\_\_ electrons. Nonmetals tend to have \_\_\_\_\_ oxidation numbers because they usually \_\_\_\_\_ electrons.

2. Use the "criss cross" method to form compounds. Use the example to help you.

Remember the charges must cancel each other out! 2 Aluminum atoms bond with 3 Oxygen atoms to form neutral Aluminum Oxide.



Try these! Remember to treat polyatomic ions (like  $\text{SO}_4$ ,  $\text{CO}_3$ , etc.) as one unit separated by ( ).

Na and Cl		Al and Br		Li and S		B and O		Mg and P	
Ion Na <sup>1+</sup>	Ion Cl <sup>2-</sup>	Ion Al <sup>3+</sup>	Ion Br <sup>1-</sup>	Ion Li <sup>1+</sup>	Ion S <sup>2-</sup>	Ion B <sup>3+</sup>	Ion O <sup>2-</sup>	Ion Mg <sup>2+</sup>	Ion P <sup>3-</sup>
Compound		Compound		Compound		Compound		Compound	

K and $\text{CO}_3$		Al and $\text{SO}_4$		Fe and $\text{NO}_3$		Zn and OH		$\text{NH}_4$ and $\text{PO}_4$	
Ion K <sup>1+</sup>	Ion $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$	Ion Al <sup>3+</sup>	Ion $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$	Ion Fe <sup>3+</sup>	Ion $\text{NO}_3^{1-}$	Ion Zn <sup>2+</sup>	Ion OH <sup>1-</sup>	Ion $\text{NH}_4^{1+}$	Ion $\text{PO}_4^{3-}$
Compound		Compound		Compound		Compound		Compound	

## II. Ionic and Covalent Bonds.

1. Fill in the blanks to complete the paragraph on ionic and covalent bonding.

Ionic bonds form between \_\_\_\_\_ and nonmetals. The metal transfers its extra \_\_\_\_\_ to the nonmetal. An example would be \_\_\_\_\_. Covalent bonds are formed between \_\_\_\_\_ which share pairs of \_\_\_\_\_. An example of this would be \_\_\_\_\_.

Name:  
Earth Sci L2

Date:  
Mrs. Nork

2. State whether the following compounds are ionic or covalent:

NaF \_\_\_\_\_

CO<sub>2</sub> \_\_\_\_\_

CaCO<sub>3</sub> \_\_\_\_\_

H<sub>2</sub>O \_\_\_\_\_

NH<sub>3</sub> \_\_\_\_\_

C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>8</sub> \_\_\_\_\_

MgSO<sub>4</sub> \_\_\_\_\_

HCl (careful!) \_\_\_\_\_

3. Match the properties of ionic and covalent compounds.

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. usually form liquids or gases

a. ionic

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. forms solids that break up in water

b. covalent

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. CO<sub>2</sub>

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. forms between nonmetals

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. involves a sharing of electron pairs between atoms

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. usually form liquids or gases

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. Form when metals transfer electrons to nonmetals

4. Identify the following as either **ionic** or **covalent** and show the dot diagrams for each.

Cl <sub>2</sub>	MgI <sub>2</sub>
Ionic or Covalent?	Ionic or Covalent?
CaCl <sub>2</sub>	CO
Ionic or Covalent?	Ionic or Covalent?
CO <sub>2</sub>	Na <sub>2</sub> O
Ionic or Covalent?	Ionic or Covalent?