

Section A:

1. Match each key word with the correct definition.

Element	A substance made from only one type of atom
Atom	A negatively charged, sub-atomic particle that orbits the nucleus of an atom
Ion	A charged particle. It can have a positive or negative charge.
Electron	The smallest part of an element than can exist

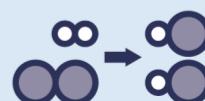
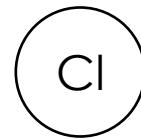
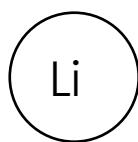
Write the correct words in the gaps to complete the sentences.

- When a metal atom **loses** an electron a _____ charged ion is formed.
- When a non-metal atom **gains** an electron a _____ charged ion is formed.

2. Describe ionic bonding, giving an example.

3. Lithium and chlorine react to form the ionic compound, lithium chloride.

- (a) Complete the diagram below to show the electronic configuration of a lithium atom and a chlorine atom.





- (b) State the number of valence electrons (in the outer shell) in the lithium and chlorine atoms.

Lithium valence electrons _____

Chlorine valence electrons _____

- (c) State which groups these elements are found in the periodic table.

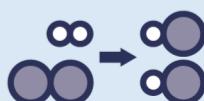
Lithium is in group _____ of the periodic table.

Chlorine is in group _____ of the periodic table.

- (d) Describe the relationship between the number of valence electrons and the periodic table group. Use examples in your description.

- (e) Explain why the noble gases can be said to be in group 8 and group 0 of the periodic table.

Section B



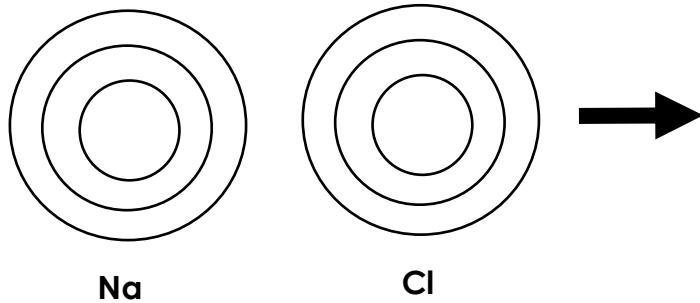
1. This question is about sodium chloride.

(a) Explain why sodium chloride has a very high melting point.

(b) Explain how a sodium atom is different to a sodium ion.

(c) State how many valence electrons sodium and chlorine have.

(d) Complete the diagram below to show the ionic bonding between sodium and chlorine.



(e) Describe, in terms of electrons, what happens when a sodium atom reacts with a chlorine atom to produce sodium chloride.

