

Chemistry: Ionic Puzzle Piece Activity

When metals and non-metals chemically react, the atoms will tend to form ions or charged atoms. Ions form because electrons are either gained or lost. Metals will generally lose electrons to form **cations** (positively charged ions). This is because metals tend to donate electrons in order to achieve a stable octet. Non-metals will gain electrons to form **anions** (negative ions), since they tend to accept electrons in order to achieve a full valence shell (stable octet).

Activity

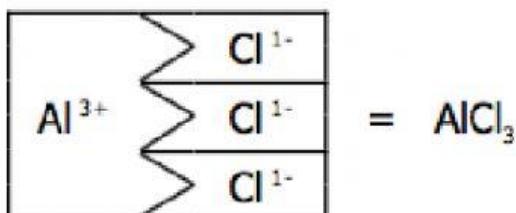
In this activity you will create models of ionic compounds and observe the chemical formula of the binary compounds you have created. This data will then be recorded in the table/chart given below. NOTE: You will need one cation and one ANION for each compound.

Instructions

1. Cut out the cation (+) and anion (-) puzzle pieces.
2. Place the cards together, adding additional cards of the same ion until the height is equal and you have made a rectangle).
3. Count the number of each ion needed for the heights to be equal and record the data.
4. Record the name of each cations and anion combined. Record both the formula and name for each ionic compound.

*Wildcards- wildcards can be used to substitute in ANY element. If you require three iodines, but only have two, a wildcard can substitute.

Example:



Cation Name	How many?	Anion Name	How many?	Chemical Formula	Compound Name
Aluminum (+3)	1	Chloride (-1)	3	AlCl_3	aluminum chloride

Cation Name	How many?	Anion Name	How many?	Chemical Formula	Compound Name
Aluminum (+3)		Fluoride (-1)			
Aluminum (+3)		Bromide (-1)			
Aluminum (+3)		Phosphide (-3)			
Iron (+3)		Iodide (-1)			
Iron (+3)		Nitride (-3)			
Iron (+3)		Phosphide (-3)			
Lithium (+1)		Fluoride (-1)			
Lithium (+1)		Oxide (-2)			
Lithium (+1)		Nitride (-3)			
Sodium (+1)		Chloride (-1)			
Sodium (+1)		Sulfide (-2)			
Sodium (+1)		Phosphide (-3)			
Potassium (+1)		Iodide (-1)			
Potassium (+1)		Oxide (-2)			
Potassium (+1)		Fluoride (-1)			

Cation Name	How many?	Anion Name	How many?	Chemical Formula	Compound Name
Magnesium (2+)		Sulfide (-2)			
Magnesium (2+)		Oxide (-2)			
Magnesium (2+)		Chloride (-1)			
Titanium (4+)		Sulfide (-2)			
Titanium (4+)		Bromide (-1)			
Titanium (4+)		Fluoride (-1)			
Copper (+1)		Bromide (-1)			
Copper (+1)		Sulfide (-2)			
Copper (+1)		Nitride (-3)			
Silver (+1)		Iodide (-1)			
Silver (+1)		Oxide (-2)			
Silver (+1)		Phosphide (-3)			
Calcium (2+)		Oxide (-2)			
Calcium (2+)		Bromide (-1)			
Calcium (2+)		Sulfide (-2)			

Cation Name	How many?	Anion Name	How many?	Chemical Formula	Compound Name
Copper (+2)		Oxide (-2)			
Copper (+2)		Bromide (-1)			
Copper (+2)		Fluoride (-1)			

1. Do metals form anions or cations?
2. What is the charge for all elements in group 1? group 2? group 15? group 17?
3. Can an ionic compound ever consist of a cation-cation or anion-anion bond?
Explain.
4. When naming a binary compound, what ending do you use to represent the anions?

Al^{3+} Aluminum	F^{1-} Fluoride	Na^{1+} Sodium	Mg^{2+} Magnesium
	F^{1-} Fluoride	K^{1+} Potassium	N^{3-} Nitride
	Cl^{1-} Chloride	K^{1+} Potassium	
	Cl^{1-} Chloride	K^{1+} Potassium	
Fe^{3+} Iron (III)	Br^{1-} Bromide		P^{3-} Phosphide
	Br^{1-} Bromide	Ca^{2+} Calcium	Ag^{1+} Silver (I)
Fe^{2+} Iron (II)	1- Anion Wildcard	2+ Cation Wildcard	Cu^{1+} Copper (I)
Li^{1+} Lithium	3- Anion Wildcard		Ca^{2+} Calcium
Li^{1+} Lithium		1+ Cation Wildcard	Cu^{2+} Copper (II)
Li^{1+} Lithium	I^{1-} Iodide		
Na^{1+} Sodium	2- Anion Wildcard	Ti^{4+} Titanium (IV)	3+ Cation Wildcard
Na^{1+} Sodium			