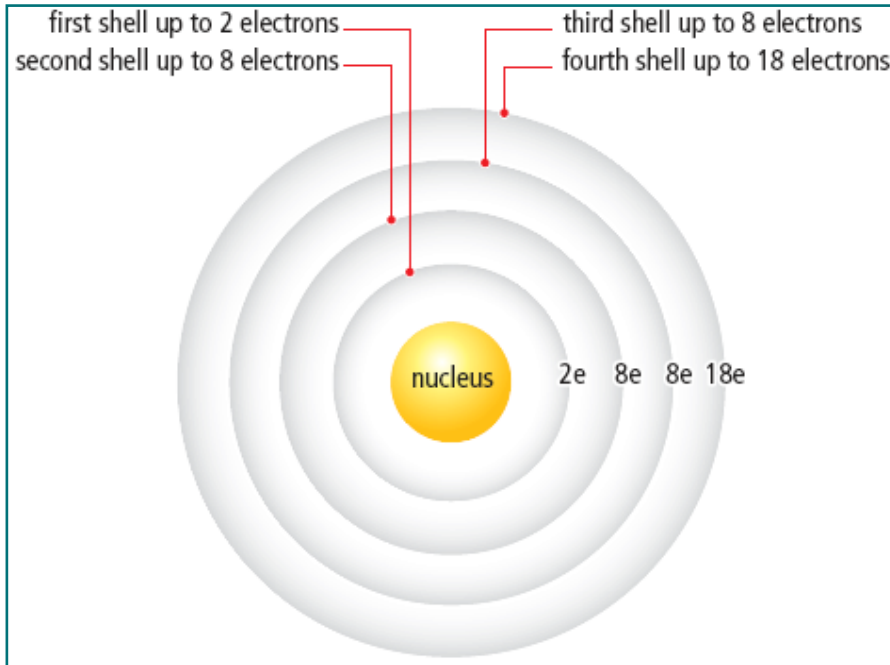


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**Science 9**  
**Notes on: 2.3 Periodic Table and Atomic Theory**

Elements with similar properties have similar **electron arrangements**  
 Bohr models display the following electron arrangement in shells:



**Bohr model patterns**

Chemical families on the periodic table have the same number of **valence electrons**  
 Elements in the **same period** have the same number of **shells**  
 Period number indicates the **number** of electron shells

	1								18
1	1 H								2 He
2	3 Li	4 Be	5 B	6 C	7 N	8 O	9 F	10 Ne	
3	11 Na	12 Mg	13 Al	14 Si	15 P	16 S	17 Cl	18 Ar	

# Atom Stability

Noble gases are very **unreactive** because their atoms have filled **valence shells**. A filled valence shell makes atoms **stable**. Atoms with filled shells do not easily trade or share electrons. Other atoms **gain or lose electrons** in order to achieve the stability displayed by the **noble gases**. Gaining or losing electrons turns atoms into **ions**.

Metals **lose** electrons to form **positive ions**

Non-metals **gain** electrons to form **negative ions**

Ions have a similar electron arrangement to the nearest **noble gas**

Example: Sodium ion (**Na<sup>+</sup>**) has 11 protons (**11<sup>+</sup>**) and 10 electrons (**10<sup>-</sup>**) for a total charge of **1<sup>+</sup>**

	Lithium	Magnesium	Chlorine
Atom	Li 3 p 2, 1	Mg 12 p 2, 8, 2	Cl 17 p 2, 8, 7
Ion	Li <sup>+</sup> 3 p 2	Mg <sup>2+</sup> 12 p 2, 8	Cl <sup>-</sup> 17 p 2, 8, 8