

## ions and there bonds

1. Noun
2. Verb
3. Noun
4. Adjective
5. Plural Noun
6. Plural Noun
7. Noun
8. Noun
9. Adjective
10. Noun
11. Noun
12. Noun
13. Adjective

# ions and there bonds

recall that atoms are \_\_\_\_\_Noun; they do not have an electric charge. Also \_\_\_\_\_Verb that for an \_\_\_\_\_Noun to be most \_\_\_\_\_Adjective, the outermost energy level should be either empty or completely filled. Some \_\_\_\_\_Plural noun tend to give up (donate) or obtain (accept) \_\_\_\_\_Plural noun to empty or fill the outer energy level to be stable. An atom that has lost or gained one or more electrons becomes an ion and carries an electric charge. For example, sodium has one electron in its outermost energy level. \_\_\_\_\_Noun can become more stable if it gives up this one electron, leaving its outer energy level empty. When it gives away this one negative charge, the neutral \_\_\_\_\_Noun atom becomes a \_\_\_\_\_Adjective charged \_\_\_\_\_Noun ion (Na<sup>+</sup>). Similarly, chlorine has seven electrons in its outer energy level and needs just one electron to fill it. when chlorine accepts an electron from a donor \_\_\_\_\_Noun such as \_\_\_\_\_Noun chlorine becomes a \_\_\_\_\_Adjective charged ion (Cl<sup>-</sup>).