lonic Bonds Fill-in-the-Blanks Worksheet
Fill in the blanks with the correct information.
1. lonic bonds the electrons, while a covalent bond the electrons.
2. The in electronegativity determines the type of bond formed.
3. lonic compounds easily conduct in their liquid state.
4. Ionic compounds tend to melt at temperatures.
5. Generally, a metal electrons from its outermost shell to a in an ionic bond.
6. A positively charged ion is called a
7. An is a negatively charged ion.
8 is the most electronegative element.
9. The energy required to the ionic bonds within a crystal lattice is called lattice energy.
10. A polyatomic ion is one made up of several and has an overall
11. Only electrons take part in chemical bonding.
12. Ionic bonds are the of all the chemical bonds.
13. The formation of cations, i.e., the transfer of an electron from a metal is an process.
14. Purely ionic bonding exist.

Name : \_\_\_\_\_ Date : \_\_\_\_\_

15. \_\_\_\_\_ bonds display partial ionic and covalent characteristics.

Name: Date:	
lonic Bonds Fill-in-the-Blanks Worksh	heet
Fill in the blanks with the correct information.	
1. lonic bonds <u>transfer</u> the electrons, while a covalent bond <u>shares</u> the ele	ectrons.
2. The <u>difference</u> in electronegativity determines the type of bond formed	I.
3. lonic compounds easily conduct <u>electricity</u> in their liquid state.	
4. lonic compounds tend to melt at <u>high</u> temperatures.	
5. Generally, a metal <u>transfers</u> electrons from its outermost shell to a <u>none</u> bond.	<mark>-metal</mark> in an ionic
6. A positively charged ion is called a <u>cation</u> .	
7. An <u>anion</u> is a negatively charged ion.	
8. <u>Fluorine</u> is the most electronegative element.	
9. The energy required to <u>break</u> the ionic bonds within a crystal lattice is o	called lattice energy
10. A polyatomic ion is one made up of several elements and has an overa	all charge.
11. Only <u>valence</u> electrons take part in chemical bonding.	
12. Ionic bonds are the strongest of all the chemical bonds.	
13. The formation of cations, i.e., the transfer of an electron from a metal process.	l is an <u>endothermic</u>
14. Purely ionic bonding <u>doesn't</u> exist.	

15. Polar covalent bonds display partial ionic and covalent characteristics.