**Subject:** Science

**Level:** Form 3 Chemistry

**Topic:** Electronic Configuration

### **Key Points:**

• The **electron configuration** is the distribution of **electrons** of an atom or molecule in atomic or molecular orbitals.

• Electrons orbit the nucleus in structures called shells.

• A maximum number of electrons are housed in each shell.

SHELL NUMBER	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ELECTRONS
1	2
2	8
3	18

• When an atom **donates** electron, it becomes a **positive** ion called a **CATION** 

$$X - e^{-} \longrightarrow X^{+}$$

When an atom accepts the electron, it becomes a negative ion called ANION

$$Y + e^{-} \longrightarrow Y^{-}$$

- An **ionic bond** essentially is formed when an atom donates electrons to another atom
- The other atom will accept the electrons in an attempt for stability and compounds are formed.  $X^+ + Y^- \longrightarrow XY$

## **Activity 1**

In the space below, draw the electron configuration for the element shown. The first one has been done for you.

Element	Electron Configuration
$Sulfur-S_{16}$	2.8.6
Hydrogen – H <sub>1</sub>	
Sodium – Na <sub>11</sub>	
Nitrogen – N <sub>7</sub>	
Helium – He <sub>2</sub>	
Oxygen – O <sub>8</sub>	

Element	Electron Configuration
Chlorine – Cl <sub>17</sub>	
Beryllium – Be <sub>4</sub>	
Fluorine – F <sub>9</sub>	
Aluminium – Al <sub>13</sub>	
$Neon-N_{10}$	

## Activity 2 –

Use the table below to draw diagrams showing ionic bonding. The first one has been done for you.

Sodium + Chlorine sodium chloride	
Na + Cl Na Cl	Na CI
	Na* CI-
Li + F ──► LiF	
Ca + O → CaO	
Mg + O → MgO	
$Be + F_2 \longrightarrow BeF_2$	

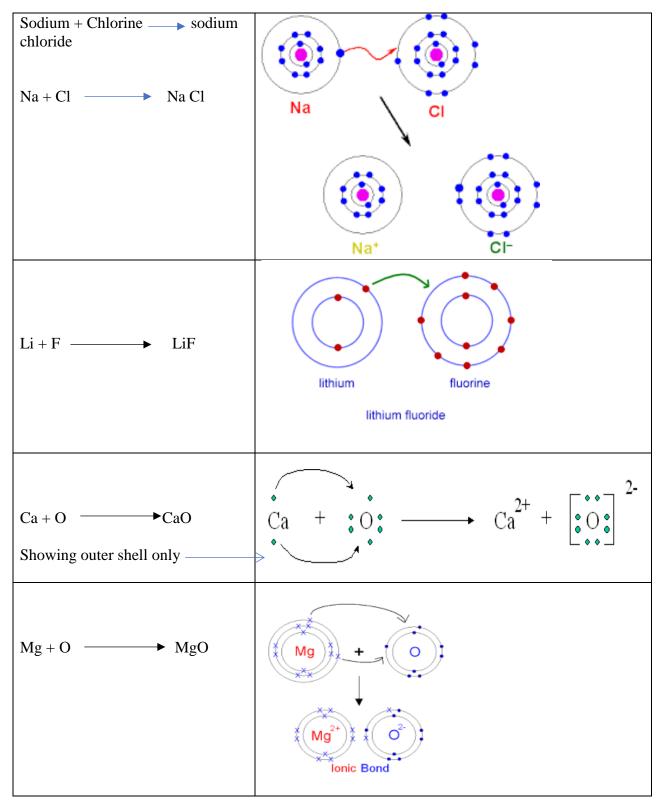
# **Answer Key**

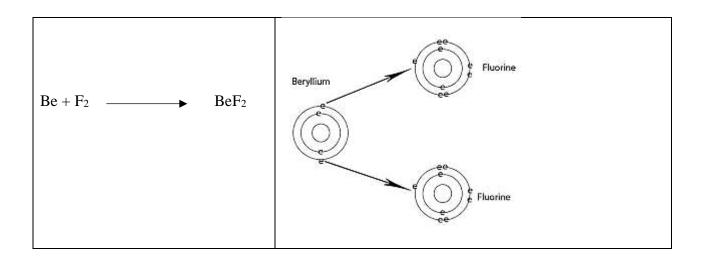
## **Activity 1**

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## **Activity 2**





#### References

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