

Writing Electron Configurations

Element	Electron Configuration Notation (Do this column 1 <sup>st</sup> !)	Noble-Gas Notation
1. Li		
2. F		
3. Ne		
4. Si		
5. Ti		
6. Br		
7. Pb	Do Noble gas notation only (too long)	
8. U	Do Noble gas notation only (too long)	

Directions: Fill in the following table based on each noble gas configuration

Noble Gas Configuration	Period (Row)	Block (s,p,d,f)	Group Number	# of Valence electrons	Identify the Element
9. [He]2s <sup>2</sup> 2p <sup>1</sup>					
10. [Ne]3s <sup>2</sup> 3p <sup>5</sup>					
11. [Ar]4s <sup>2</sup> 3d <sup>6</sup>					
12. [Kr]5s <sup>1</sup>					
13. [Xe]6s <sup>2</sup> 4f <sup>14</sup> 5d <sup>10</sup>					

14. Why is the 4s<sup>2</sup> filled with electrons before the 3d<sup>6</sup> as shown in this noble gas configuration ([Ar]4s<sup>2</sup>3d<sup>6</sup>)?

15. a. What are valence electrons? Why are valence electrons so important to chemists?

b. How can one use the periodic table to determine the number of valence electrons for an atom?