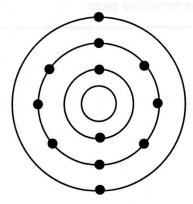
## **Learning Activity**

Do the practice questions below to build your skill in writing formulas for ionic compounds.

a)	Li <sup>+1</sup> and Cl <sup>-1</sup>		
b)	Ca <sup>+2</sup> and O <sup>-2</sup>		
b)	Ca <sup>+2</sup> and O <sup>-2</sup>		
b)	Ca <sup>+2</sup> and O <sup>-2</sup>		
b)	Ca <sup>+2</sup> and O <sup>-2</sup>		
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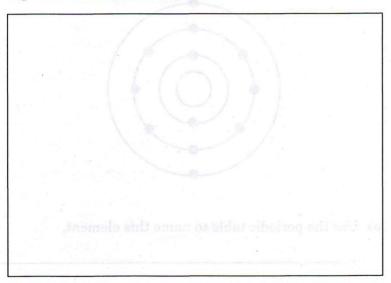
.]+3 and F−1	
l <sup>+3</sup> and F <sup>-1</sup>	
l <sup>+3</sup> and F <sup>-1</sup>	
l <sup>+3</sup> and F <sup>–1</sup>	
l <sup>+3</sup> and F <sup>-1</sup>	2-G an
l <sup>+3</sup> and F <sup>-1</sup>	2-G am
l <sup>+3</sup> and F <sup>-1</sup>	-C 50
l <sup>+3</sup> and F <sup>-1</sup>	°-G br

2. Use the diagram below to answer the following questions.



- a) Use the periodic table to name this element.
- b) To which family does this element belong?
- c) Would you classify this element as a metal or non-metal?
- d) How many electrons would you expect this element to lose when it becomes an ion?
- e) What is the charge of this element when it becomes an ion?
- f) Would this element be more likely to combine with chlorine or lithium?

g) Draw the ion that is normally formed from the atom depicted on the previous page.



3. Use the periodic table to complete the table.

Element	Number of Electrons Lost or Gained	Positive or Negative Ion	Charge on Ion
Sulfur			
Boron	Smot Specification of the contract of the cont	y electrons w it becomes a	edw peol
Calcium			
Chlorine	us element when it i	ne charge of t	ranjanist (s Prasi