

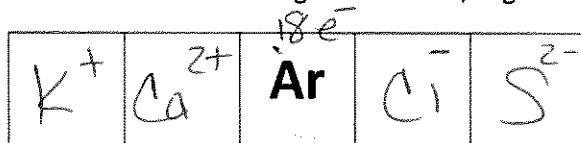
1. Explain the difference between ionic, metallic, and covalent bonding.

Ionic = Metal and nonmetal; Conduct electricity
 Metallic = All metal; Conduct electricity
 Covalent = Nonmetal non metal
 Do not conduct elect.

2. Explain how ions are held together in a covalent bond. Give an example of a covalent bond.

Two nonmetals. In this example $\text{Br}-\text{Br}$:
 this is London Forces meaning the electrons position themselves on one side of the atom creating a partial (-) and the remaining side has a partial (+).

3. Write four ions that have same stable electron configuration as Ar, Argon.



4. Which noble gas does not follow the octet rule? Explain why.

Xe - Such as XeF_4 (example in class shown to violate the octet rule)

5. Draw a Lewis Dot structure of ammonia, NH_3 and explain if the bond is polar or nonpolar.

Lewis Structure

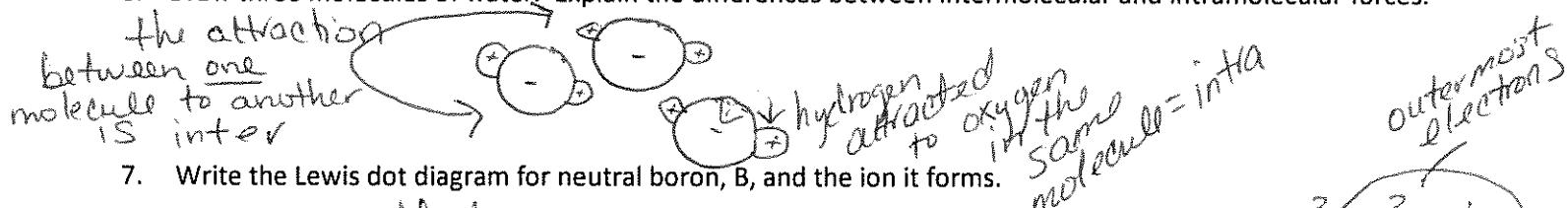


Polar or Nonpolar and Explain:

Polar; unequal sharing;
Asymmetrical

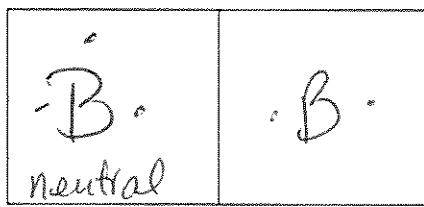
Done in class

6. Draw three molecules of water. Explain the differences between intermolecular and intramolecular forces.



7. Write the Lewis dot diagram for neutral boron, B, and the ion it forms.

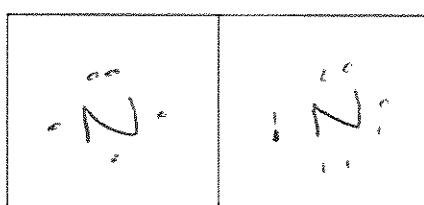
must recognize that charge is related to Family 1 = +1 Family 2 = +2 Family 3 = +3
 Recall Family 1 = +1 Family 2 = +2 Family 3 = +3
 3 e in outermost level so it has 3 dots



$$\begin{aligned} \text{B} &= 1s^2 2s^2 2p^1 \\ \text{B}^3+ &= 1s^2 \\ \text{B}^- &= 1s^2 \end{aligned}$$

8. Write the dot diagram for neutral nitrogen, N, and the ion it forms.

5 e's in outermost level so it has 5 dots



$$\begin{aligned} \text{N} &= 1s^2 2s^2 2p^3 \\ \text{N}^{-3} &= 1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 \end{aligned}$$

outer most electrons

9. For the molecule, NCl_3 , answer the following:

— on next page

as an ion it has 8 e's

- A. Draw a Lewis Structure
 B. Indicate if the bond is polar or nonpolar.
 C. Determine the shape of the molecule.



Complete the following:

→ trigonal pyramidal

Molecule:	AlH_3	SiF_4	NH_3	H_2Te	HCl
Lewis Structure:	$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} - \text{Al} - \text{H} \\ \quad \quad \\ \quad \quad \text{H} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{F} \quad \quad \text{F} \\ \quad \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \text{Si} \\ \quad \quad \text{F} \quad \quad \text{F} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} - \ddot{\text{N}} \quad \quad \text{H} \\ \quad \quad \\ \quad \quad \text{H} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} - \ddot{\text{Te}} \quad \quad \text{H} \\ \quad \quad \\ \quad \quad \text{H} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} - \ddot{\text{Cl}}: \\ \quad \quad \\ \quad \quad \text{H} \end{array}$
Steric #:	3	4	4	4	0 (no central atom)
Shape:	trigonal planar	tetrahedral	trigonal pyramidal	Bent	linear
Polar / Nonpolar?:	NP	NP	P	P	P

What type of IMF (intermolecular force) is associated with each of the following molecules:

Molecule:	AlH_3	HF	NH_3	H_2S	Ar
.	London dispersion Dipole-dipole H-bonding				

Jonic is
not a choice
and it is NP

Remember steric number was defined in
a video we watched. It is defined as

$$\frac{\# \text{ of bonded atoms to central atom} + \# \text{ of lone pr}}{\text{Steric \#}}$$