*Learning Objective:* Describe the difference between ionic and covalent bonding and differentiate between ionic and covalent compounds

Read more about this topic: Section 7.1, Section 7.2, and Section 7.5

- 1. Select all of the ionic compounds
  - $a. \ MnCl_2$
  - b. SO<sub>2</sub>
  - c. H<sub>2</sub>O
  - d.  $Be(NO_3)_2$
  - e. NH<sub>4</sub>Cl
- 2. Select all of the covalent compounds
  - a. CS<sub>2</sub>
  - b. KNO<sub>3</sub>
  - c. FeO
  - d. NH<sub>3</sub>
  - e. HC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>
- **3.** Consider the following diagram:





B

- a. Which of the diagrams depicts the bonding in a covalent solid?
- b. Which of the diagrams depicts the bonding in an ionic solid?
- 4. Consider each of these ionic compounds: MgO, CaO, RbCl, and CsCl
  - a. Which compound will have the largest lattice energy?
  - b. Which compound will have the smallest lattice energy?
- 5. Calculate the  $\Delta H_{rxn}$  in kJ for the following reaction using the bond energies in <u>Table 7.2</u>



Watch a video of a similar problem

6. Calculate the  $\Delta H_{rxn}$  in kJ for the following reaction using the bond energies in Table 7.2





7. The enthalpy of reaction for the following reaction is 183 kJ/mol. Given the bond energies below, what is the bond energy of the X=X bond?



Bond	Energy (kJ/mol)
X-Y	392
Z-Z	252
X-Z	274
X-X	259

Watch a video of a similar problem

8. Consider a series of bonds, which statement is most likely to be true



- a. A is the shortest bond, A is the weakest bond
- b. A is the shortest bond, A is the strongest bond
- c. A is the longest bond, A is the weakest bond
- d. A is the longest bond, A is the strongest bond

*Learning Objective:* Draw Lewis symbols, structures and resonance structures; use formal charge to rank likely Lewis structures

Read more about this topic: Section 7.3 and Section 7.4

**9.** Consider the following unknown compound  $XF_4$ , where X is an element with six valence electrons and an electronegativity of 2.7. What is the most likely Lewis Structure for this compound



Watch a video of a similar problem

**10.** Assign the formal charge for each atom in the following structure.



Watch a video of a similar problem

**11.** Assign the formal charge for each atom in the following structure



Watch a video of a similar problem

- **12.** How many lone pairs are on the central atom in  $CH_2O$ ? Watch a video of a similar problem
- **13.** Rank the resonance structures below based on how likely they are to contribute to the resonance hybrid



14. Which of the following Lewis structures is less likely?



- a. Structure 1 is less likely because it breaks the octet rule
- b. Structure 1 is less likely because it does not minimize formal charge
- c. Structure 2 is less likely because it breaks the octet rule
- d. Structure 2 is less likely because it does not minimize formal charge

*Learning Objective:* Use VSEPR to determine atomic orbital hybridization, predict electron pair and molecular geometry for molecules and ions

Read more about this topic: Section 7.6

- **15.** Rank the following species in terms of increasing N—H bond angle NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>, NH<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>, NH<sub>3</sub>
- **16.** Identify the geometry and bond angles for the following unknown compound: XF<sub>5</sub>, where X is an element below the third period, with seven valence electrons and an electronegativity of 2.9
- **17.** Identify the geometry and bond angles for the following unknown compound: XF<sub>4</sub>, where X is an element below the third period, with six valence electrons and an electronegativity of 2.6

- **18.** Identify the geometry and bond angles for the following unknown compound: XOCl<sub>2</sub>, where X is an element with four valence electrons and an electronegativity of 2.4
- **19.** Consider the geometry in each of the following cases:
  - a. What is the geometry for an unknown molecule, XH<sub>4</sub>, where X is an element with 4 valence electrons and an electronegativity of 2.6



b. What is the geometry for an unknown molecule, XCl<sub>4</sub>, where X is an element with 6 valence electrons and an electronegativity of 2.6



c. What is the geometry for an unknown molecule,  $XS_2$ , where X is an element with 4 valence electrons and an electronegativity of 2.4



*Learning Objective:* Describe sigma and pi bonding in hybrid and molecular orbitals. Understand the differences between valence bond and molecular orbital theory

Read more about this topic <u>Section 8.2</u>

**20.** Assign the hybridization and bond angles at each of the labelled atoms



a.





methyl anthranilate

b.



**21.** How many sigma ( $\sigma$ ) and pi ( $\pi$ ) bonds are in the following molecule?





**22.** How many sigma ( $\sigma$ ) and pi ( $\pi$ ) bonds are in the following molecule?



methyl anthranilate

Learning Objective: Use the concept of electronegativity to predict bond covalency, bond polarity, and the dipole moment of molecules

Read more about this topic: Section 7.6

- 23. Consider the following group of bonds:F—F, H—Cl, H—O, C—H, P—H, S—O
  - a. Which bonds are polar?
  - b. Which bonds are nonpolar?
- 24. Use Figure 7.6 to indicate which atom in each polar covalent bond would have the partial negative charge and which would have the partial positive charge H—Cl; Br—C; P—O; F—N
- 25. Which of the following molecules will have a dipole moment? XeF<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>O, NH<sub>3</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>O, CH<sub>4</sub>
- **26.** Consider the unknown compound  $JO_2$ , where J is an unknown element with 4 valence electrons and an electronegativity of 2.4. Determine whether this molecule is polar or nonpolar.