# 03/10/14 Workshop 6 Chem. 103, Spring 2014 Chapter 6 (Full points 20)

Please complete the home-assigned problems to be submitted to your lab instructor in the week of 03/24/14-03/28/14

# A. Electronegativity and bond polarity

- i) Short lecture
- ii) Electron affinity and electronegativity are related but different concept. Read page 189 and provide a concise rationale for the above statement.
- iii) Define bond polarity in your own words.
- iv) Read page 189 and fill the following table

| Bond type       | Nonpolar  | Polar covalent | Ionic     |
|-----------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|
| ΔΕΝ             |           |                |           |
| Two<br>examples | i)<br>ii) | i)<br>ii)      | i)<br>ii) |
| examples        | 11)       | 11)            | 11)       |

v) Discuss in groups to answer the following problems. 6.13, 6.14

## Home-assigned problems.

6.16 and 6.17

## **B.** Naming covalent compounds (short lecture)

#### General rules

- Make sure the compound qualifies as a covalent molecule (and not ionic)
- Sive the name of the least electronegative element first
- Give the stem name of the more electronegative element, ending with "ide"
- Indicate the number of each type of atom by the prefixes, mono, di, tri, tetra, penta, etc.
  - a) PCl<sub>5</sub> phosphorus pentachloride
  - b)  $SO_2$  sulfur dioxide
  - c)  $N_2O$  dinitrogen monoxide
  - d) CO carbon monoxide
  - e)  $CO_2$  carbon dioxide

# Home-assigned problem.

Name the following covalent compounds: CCl<sub>4</sub>, NO, SeF<sub>4</sub>, CaCl<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>

# C. Drawing Lewis Structure

#### A Systematic Approach

- 1. Identify the central atom based on electronegativities of the constituents atoms. The central atom is the one with low electronegativity value. Exception: Hydrogen (always be the terminal atom)
- 2. Recognize the number of bonds each atom should make to satisfy it's octet
- 3. Determine the total number of valence electrons in the molecule.
- 4. Place one pair of electrons between each pair of bonded atoms to form a single bond.
- 5. Use any remaining pairs as lone pairs around each terminal atom (except H) so that each terminal atom is surrounded by eight electrons
- 6. If the central atom has fewer than eight electrons at this point, move one or more of the lone pairs on the terminal atoms into a position intermediate between the center and the terminal atom to form **double** or **triple bonds**

Discuss in groups to answer the following problems: 6.22, 6.23

## Home-assigned problems. 6.24, 6.25