Bonding Remediation

Test evaluation

1. #3-3	2. #3-1a	3. #3-40	4. #2-3	5. #2-1c
6. #2-1b	7. #3-3e	8. #3-3	9. #3-1b	10.

#3-1/#3-2 Ionic Bonding _____

#3-3/#3-4 Covalent Bonding _____/12



#2 Atomic structure /3

If you do not know where you are struggling, selyou teachy

Ionic Bonding

1. Convert the following formulas and names.



Ionic naming

- a. caco3 Calcium Carbonato

- a. CaCO₃ Culcium Catibolitad

 b. Cuo Copper(II) Oxide

 c. Cu₂O Copper(I) Oxide

 d. Aluminum Hydroxide Aluminum hydroxide

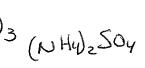
 Al (OH)₃:

 e. Iron(III) oxalate

 Fe₂(C2O₄)₃

 f. Ammonium sulfate

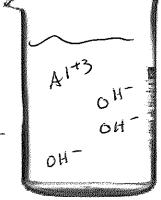
 (NH4)₂SO₄



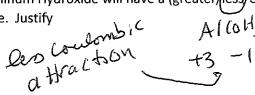


Ionic properties

- 2. Aluminum hydroxide dissolves in water
 - a. Write the dissolving reaction. Al (6H)₃ \longrightarrow Al^{T3} \rightarrow OH⁻
 - b. Draw out a particulate drawing in the beaker.



3. Aluminum Hydroxide will have a (greater/less/equal) melting point compared to Aluminum oxide. Justify



Covalent Bonding

4. Convert the following formulas and names



Covalent naming

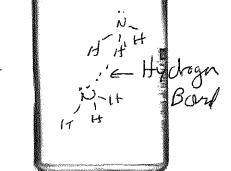
- a. co2 Carbondioxido b. No Nitrogen monoxido c. N2Os divitrogen penta oxido
- d. Sulfur Hexaflouride $SF\omega$
- e. Carbon monoxide
- Carbon tetrachloride CCl4
- 5. Ammonia is a common substance in cleaning agents. formula is NH₃. Answer the following questions.



Covalent **Properties**

- H-N-H a. Create a Lewis structure.
- b. What is the electronic structure? It tetrahedral
 c. What is the molecular structure? Trigonal Planar
- d. Is there a polar bond?

 - yes, Asymetrial Is the substance polar?
- In the beaker to the right draw a sample of liquid ammonia. Label the intermolecular force



The lipid bilayer is a component of every cell in the human body. Based upon the drawing provided explain and identify what and why the forces here.

