

Bonding Practice Quiz

Name: Key

A) Answer each of the following questions in as much detail as possible.

1) Why do atoms bond together? To become stable (Octet Rule)

2) Describe an ionic bond in detail.

An attraction between (+) & (-) ions. (Metal loses e⁻; nonmetal gains)

3) Describe a covalent bond in detail.

Nonmetals share e⁻ to meet octet rule

4) Describe a metallic bond in detail.

Positive ^{metal} nuclei in a "sea of electrons"

For each of the following, label whether it is ionic, covalent, or metallic bond. Note that some will have more than one type of bond.

C 5) Involves sharing electrons

I 6) Smallest unit is a formula unit

shares

C 7) Poor conductors



C 8) Made of all nonmetals

C/M 9) Forms a crystal shape



I 10) Smallest unit is actually a ratio

M 11) Is held together by a "sea of electrons"



I 12) Conducts electricity if dissolved or melted

I 13) Involves a transfer of electrons

I 14) Brittle

C 15) Low melting points

C 16) Smallest unit is a molecule

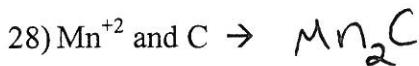
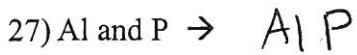
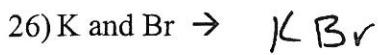
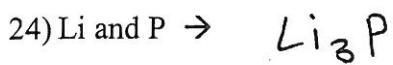
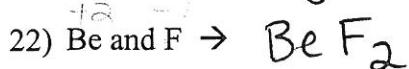
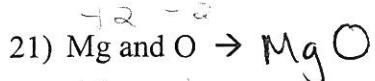
M 17) Malleable

I 18) Metal and a nonmetal

I 19) Involves positive and negative ions

M 20) Good conductors

For each of the following, use the "criss-cross" method to show what compound would form between the two elements. (example: Al and Br \rightarrow AlBr₃)



NP For each of the following, draw the Lewis dot diagram, then label the shape and the bond angles.

Compound	Lewis dot diagram	Shape	Bond angle
29) NH ₃	H - $\ddot{\text{N}}$ - H H	trig. pyr.	$< 109.5^\circ$
30) N ₂	:N≡N:	linear	180°
31) SiO ₂	: $\ddot{\text{O}}$ = Si = $\ddot{\text{O}}$:	box linear	180°
32) CBr ₄	:Br ⁻ - C - Br ⁻ :Br ⁻ : :Br ⁻ :	tetrahed.	109.5°
33) BF ₃	:F ⁻ - B - F ⁻ :F ⁻ :	trig. planar	120°
34) H ₂ Se	H - $\ddot{\text{Se}}$ - H	Bent	$< 109.5^\circ$
35) HCN	H - C ≡ N:	linear	180°