



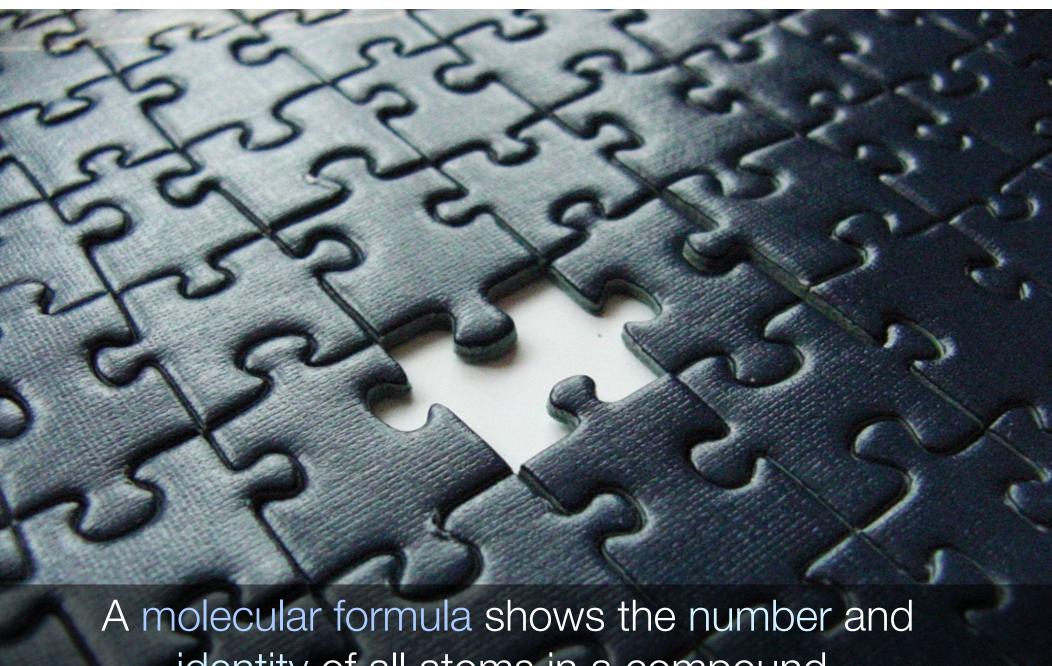
# Key Bonding Patterns

1A 2A 3A 4A 5A 6A 7A

dot structure:

# of bonds:

# of lone pairs:

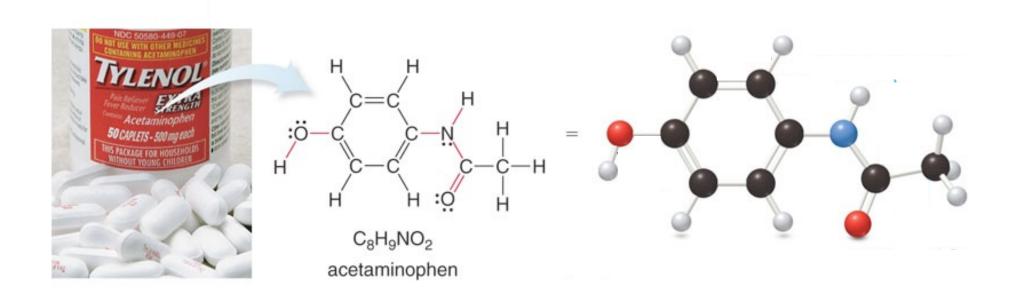


identity of all atoms in a compound.

How are they connected?

# Lewis Structures

Lewis structures show the connectivity of all atoms and valence electrons in a molecule.



# Drawing Lewis Structures

- 1. Arrange atoms.
- 2. Connect atoms.
- 3. Add lone pairs.

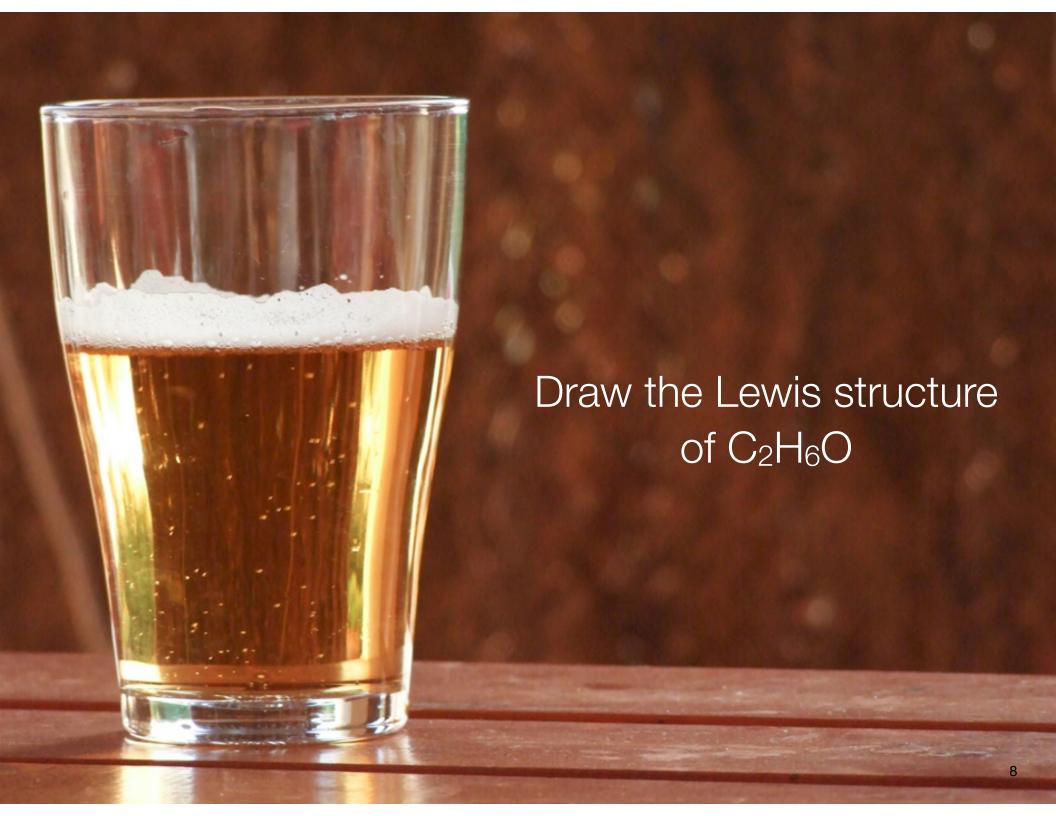
# Use Key Bonding Patterns



# Household Cleaner

Draw the Lewis structure of NH<sub>3</sub>





# Concept Check

Draw the Lewis structure of:

HCI

 $N_2H_4$ 

CH<sub>4</sub>O

 $H_2O_2$ 

# Concept Review (Section 4.1)

### **CONCEPT REVIEW EXERCISES**

- 1. How is a covalent bond formed between two atoms?
- 2. How does covalent bonding allow atoms in group 6A to satisfy the octet rule?

Practice Problems: 1-16

# Lewis Structures - Multiple Bonds

What about the Lewis structures for O<sub>2</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>?

Connect atoms with multiple covalent bonds to form a double or triple bond.

# Fruit Ripening Hormone

# Draw the Lewis structure of C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>



# Outliers to Octet Rule

Hydrogen - only has two electrons.

Elements in group 2A/3A can have less than 8 electrons.

Phosphorus (P) and sulfur (S) can have more than 8 electrons.

Atoms that have charges.

# Naming Covalent Compounds

Step 1: Name the first non-metal with its element name

Step 2: Name the second non-metal using the suffix "-ide"

 $NO_2$   $N_2O_4$ 

# Naming Covalent Compounds

Step 3: Add prefixes to show the number of atoms of each element

Don't put two vowels together except with di- and tri-

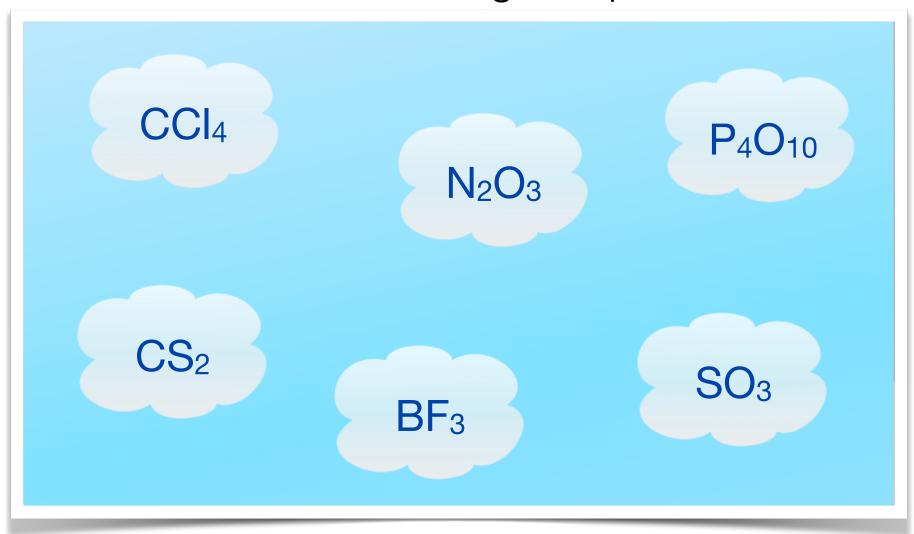
 $NO_2$ 

 $V_2O_4$ 

TABLE 4.1 Common Prefixes in Nomenclature	
Number of Atoms	Prefix
1	Mono
2	Di
3	Tri
4	Tetra
5	Penta
6	Hexa
7	Hepta
8	Octa
9	Nona
10	Deca

# Concept Check

# Name the following compounds



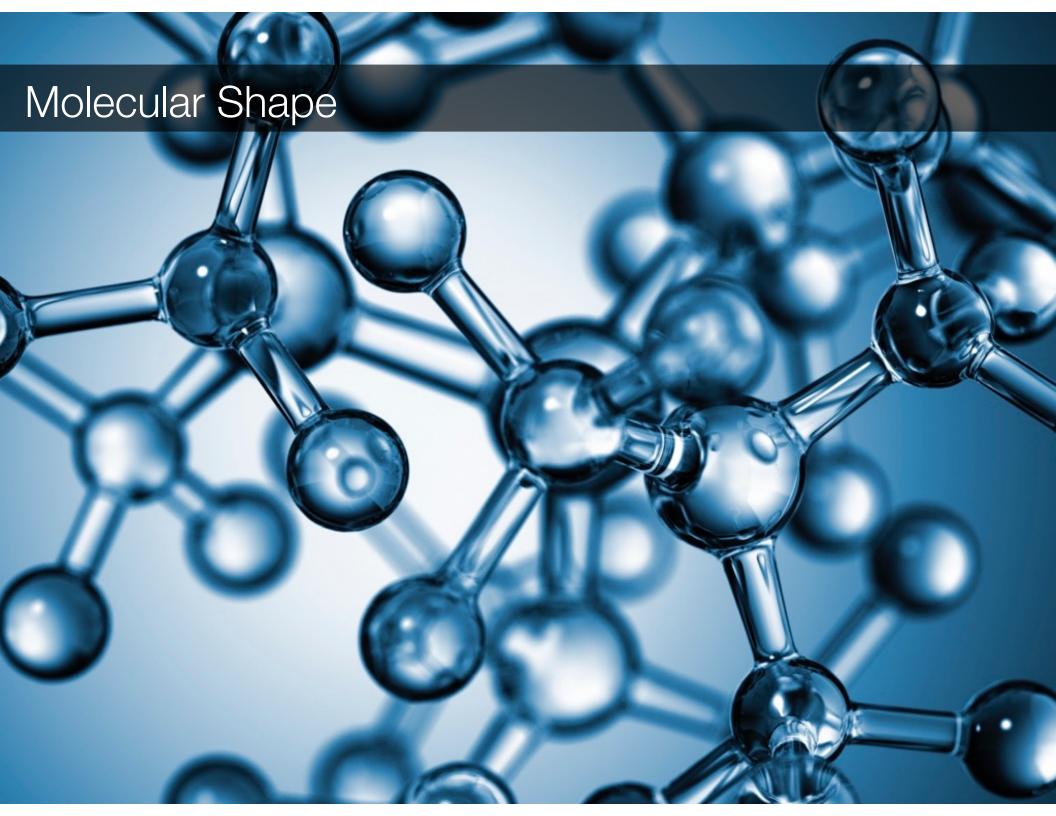
# Concept Review (Section 4.2 + 4.3)

### **CONCEPT REVIEW EXERCISES**

- 1. How do you recognize a covalent compound?
- 2. What are the rules for writing the molecular formula of a simple covalent compound?
- 3. What are the rules for naming a simple covalent compound?

Practice Problems: 1-10 in 4.2

1-4 in 4.3



# Molecular Shape

Determine how many groups surround the central atom.

A group is either an atom or a lone pair of electrons

Five Key Molecular Shapes

# Molecular Shape - Two Groups

carbon dioxide

Any atom surrounded by two groups is linear.

# Molecular Shape - Three Groups

boron trifluoride

Any atom surrounded by three groups is trigonal planar.

# Molecular Shape - Four Groups

silicon tetrachloride

Any atom surrounded by four groups is tetrahedral.

# Molecular Shape - Four Groups

phosphorus tribromide

Any atom surrounded by four groups (one lone pair) is trigonal pyramidal.

# Molecular Shape - Four Groups

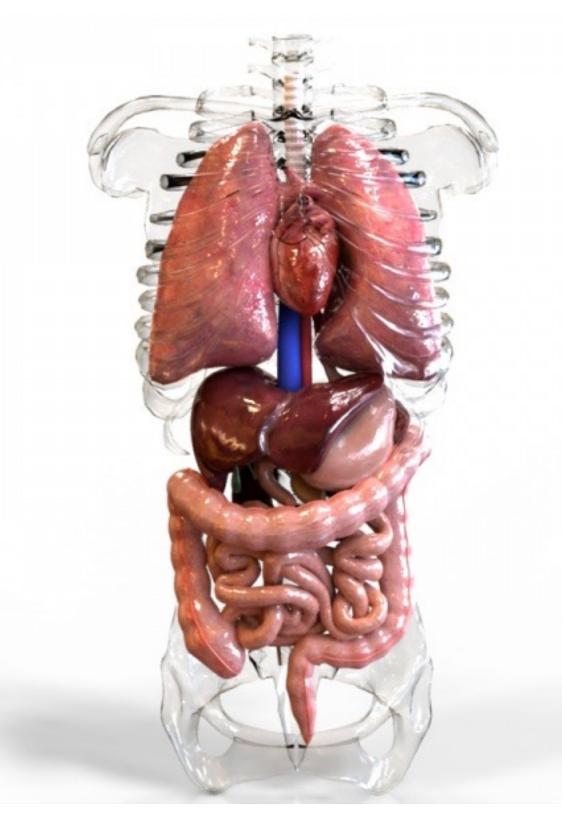
water

Any atom surrounded by four groups (two lone pairs) is bent.

# Household Cleaner

What is the molecular shape of NH<sub>3</sub>





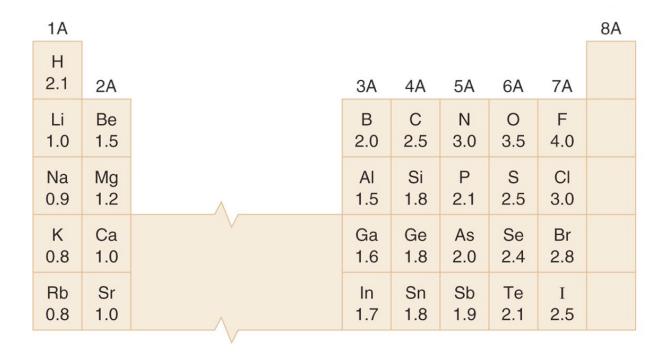
# Embalming Fluid

What is the molecular shape of CH<sub>2</sub>O?

# Bond Polarity

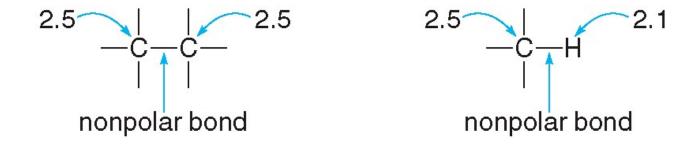
# **Bond Polarity**

Electronegativity is a measure of how much an atom "wants" electrons.



# **Bond Polarity**

If the difference in electronegativities of two atoms are < 0.5 units, the bond is non-polar.



If the difference in electronegativities of two atoms are > or = 0.5 units, the bond is polar.

# Overall Polarity of a Molecule

Step 1:

Step 2:

Step 3:

 $H_2O$   $CO_2$ 

# Concept Review (Section 4.4 + 4.5)

### **CONCEPT REVIEW EXERCISES**

- 1. What is the name for the distance between two atoms in a covalent bond?
- 2. What does the electronegativity of an atom indicate?
- 3. What type of bond is formed between two atoms if the difference in electronegativities is small?
  Medium? Large?

2. How do you determine the shape of a molecule?

Practice Problems: 7-10 in 4.4 5-8 in 4.5