

Chemistry

2. Bonding and Structure

Revisiting Booklet

Name:



Resilient

Open-minded



Determined

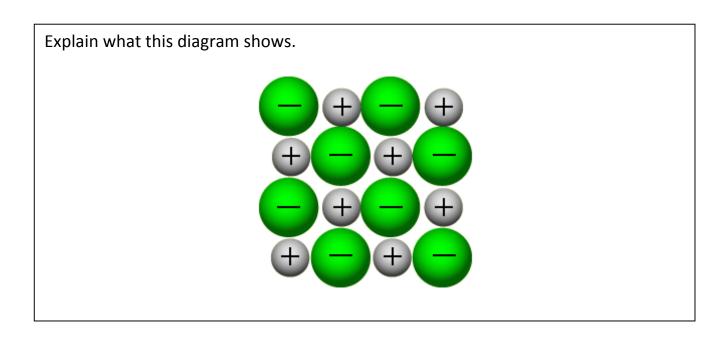
Topics

1. Chemical bonds
2. Ionic bonding
3. Ionic compounds
4. Covalent Bonding
5. Covalent compounds
6. Metallic Bonding
7. States of matter
8. Properties of materials
9. TRIPLE ONLY – nanoparticles
1. Chemical Bonding
What is a compound?
What is a chemical bond?
Name the three types of chemical bonding, and describe which elements they usually form
between.

What is an ion?	
What is an ionic bond?	
Draw the ionic bonding in:	
Sodium chloride, NaCl	Magnesium chloride, MgCl ₂
Magnesium oxide, MgO	Lithium oxide, Li₂O

2. Ionic Bonding

3. Ionic Compounds



Why do ionic compounds conduct electricity when molten or aqueous (dissolved in water)?
Why do ionic compounds have high melting and boiling points?
4. Covalent Bonding
What is a covalent bond?

Draw the covalent bonding in:	
Hydrogen, H ₂	Ammonia, NH ₃
Hydrochloric acid, HCl	Oxygen, O ₂
5. Covalent Compounds	
What is the difference between a simple cova	lent molecule and a giant covalent structure?

what is the difference between a simple covalent molecule and a giant covalent structure?
Give three examples of giant covalent structures.
Why do the above substances have very high melting points?

Complete the table about the two different forms of carbon.

Allotrope	Diagram	Number of C atoms bonded	Uses	Properties
Diamond				
Graphite				
Grapinic				

Why can graphite conduct electricity but not diamond?
Explain, in terms of its structure and bonding, why graphite is used in pencil leads
How is <i>graphene</i> different to graphite?
List some uses of graphene and fullerenes.
6 Metallic Bonding

Draw and label the structure of metallic bonding.

How are metallic bonds held together?
Why do metals conduct electricity?
Why can metals be shaped?
What is an alloy?
Draw a diagram to show the arrangement of particles in an alloy
Using your diagram to holp you, explain why allows are harder than nurs metals
Using your diagram to help you, explain why alloys are harder than pure metals.

7. States of Matter

Draw the arrangement of particles in a solid, liquid and gas
If a substance has a low boiling point, what is its state at room temperature?
What forces are overcome when a substance boils?
If a substance has a high boiling point, what does this tell you about the forces between the particles?

8. Properties of Materials

Giant Covalent Polymers Metals Small covalent Graphene/fullerene		Diagram of structure	How are the atoms /ions held together?	Properties
Giant Covalent Polymers Metals Small covalent	Ciant Ionic Lattica		Tions held together!	
Polymers Metals Small covalent	Giant ionic Lattice			
Polymers Metals Small covalent				
Polymers Metals Small covalent				
Polymers Metals Small covalent				
Polymers Metals Small covalent				
Polymers Metals Small covalent				
Polymers Metals Small covalent	Giant Covalent			
Metals Small covalent	Giarre Covarerre			
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Metals Small covalent				
Small covalent	Polymers			
Small covalent				
	Metals			
	Cmall covalant			
Graphene/fullerene	Silidii COVdielil			
Graphene/fullerene				
	Graphene/fullerene			
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10. TRIPLE ONLY – Nanoparticles

What is the typical radius of a nanoparticle?
Why do nanoparticles have properties that are different from those for the same materials in bulk?
What are some uses of nanoparticles?
What are some of the risks associated with nanoparticles?