Rules to Answer	Amorphous Solid	Quartz and Glass	Crystalline Solids
Accurate answer supported by evidence, and reasoning links answer and evidence. Response is specific and detailed. Presence of precise wording and scientific terminology.	Define the term amorphous. Give a few examples of amorphous solids.	What makes a glass different from a solid such as quartz? Under what conditions could quartz be converted into glass?	Name all types of crystalline solids
Crystalline Solids	Crystalline Solids	Types of Atomic solid	Atomic Solid
Elaborate: Molecular Solids Ionic Solids Atomic solids	What are polymorphs?	Nonbonding atomic solids Metallic atomic solids Network covalent atomic solids	Which type of atomic solid forms closest-packed structure?
Classify as ionic, metallic, molecular, network covalent or amorphous  P <sub>4</sub> O <sub>10</sub> , (NH <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> , SiC, I <sub>2</sub> , P <sub>4</sub> , Plastic, Graphite, Brass, Rb, LiBr	Coordination Number What is meant by term coordination number?	Coordination Number Simple Cubic Body-Centered Cubic Face-Centered Cubic	Atoms per Unit Cell Simple Cubic Body-Centered Cubic Face-Centered Cubic
Edge Length Simple Cubic Body-Centered Cubic Face-Centered Cubic	What is Coordination number of following structure? Cubic close packed structure Body centered cubic close structure	Atomic mass  Determine the atomic mass of unknown metal if you know its density and the dimension of its unit cell.	Type of intermolecular forces  Solid water Ethyl Alcohol Diethyl ether Methane
Hexagonal close-packing	Cubic close-packing	Crystal lattice and Unit cell	Tetrahedral void and
Elaborate	Elaborate and Compare it with hexagonal close-packing	Contrast and Compare	Octahedral void  Contrast and Compare
How many lattice points? Face-centred cubic Face-centered tetragonal Body-centred	Metallic and Ionic crystals Similarities and Differences	Ionic solids are hard and brittle Explain	Calculate Packing Efficiency Simple Cubic Body-centred cubic Face-centred cubic
Silver crystallises in fcc lattice. If edge length of the cell is 4.07 x 10 cm and density is 10.5 g cm <sup>-3</sup> , calculate the atomic mass of silver	In a cubic solid, atoms of Q are at the corners of the cube and P at the body-centre. What is the formula of the compound? What are the coordination numbers of P and Q?	Niobium crystallises in body-centred cubic structure. If density is 8.55 g cm <sup>-3</sup> , calculate atomic radius of niobium using its atomic mass 93 u.	If the radius of the octachedral void is r and radius of the atoms in close packing is R, derive relation between r and R.
Copper crystallises into a fcc lattice with edge length 3.61 x 10 <sup>-8</sup> cm. Show that the calculated density is in agreement with its measured value of 8.92 g cm <sup>-3</sup> .	Analysis shows that nickel oxide has the formula Ni <sub>0.98</sub> O <sub>1.00</sub> . What fractions of nickel exist as Ni <sup>2+</sup> and Ni <sup>3+</sup> ions?	Semiconductor  What is a semiconductor?  Describe the two main types of semiconductors and contrast their conduction mechanism.	Non-stoichiometric cuprous oxide, Cu <sub>2</sub> O can be prepared in laboratory. In this oxide, copper to oxygen ratio is slightly less than 2:1. Can you account for the fact that this substance is a p-type semiconductor?