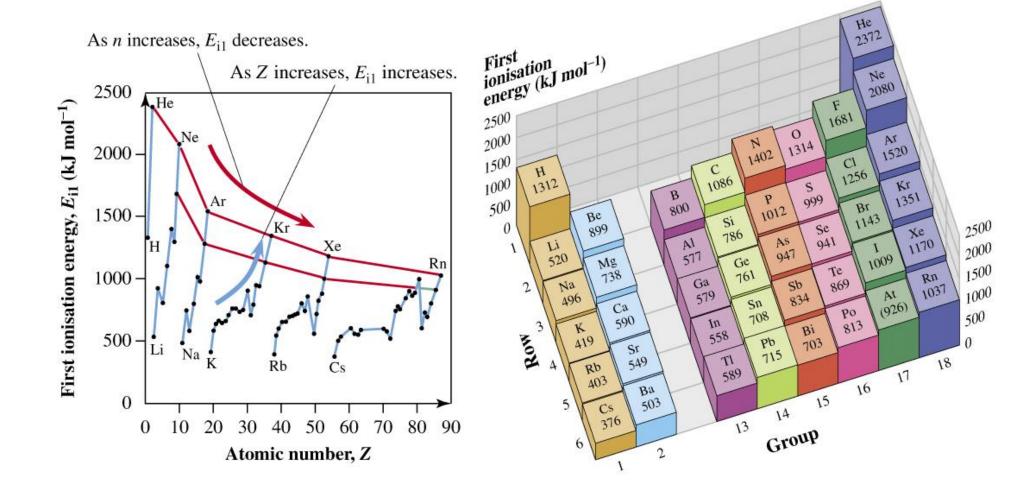




CHEM1011 LECTURE 12

Dr Shannan Maisey

### FIRST IONISATION ENERGY



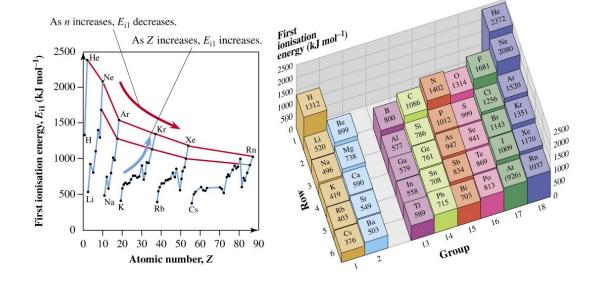


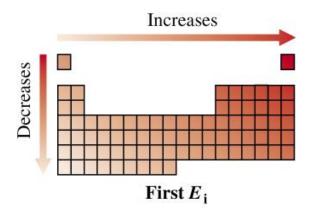
### FIRST IONISATION ENERGY

We know that shielding by the core electrons plays an important role in determining the ionisation energy of an atom – this helps us to understand the general trends

However these is another consideration that leads to the deviations from the trend across the period : The electron configuration in sub shells:

- Sub shells (all orbitals of same type in an energy level) which are full or half full add stability to the atom (more energetically favourable).
- This means removing electrons from atoms which have filled or half filled sub shells takes a little more energy than the trend predicts
- On the flip side, if removing an electron leaves the atom with this configuration then is takes a little less energy than the trend predicts.





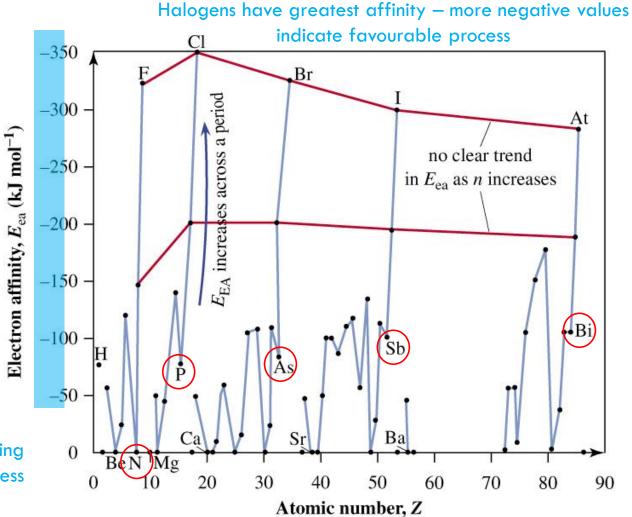


# **ELECTRON AFFINITY**

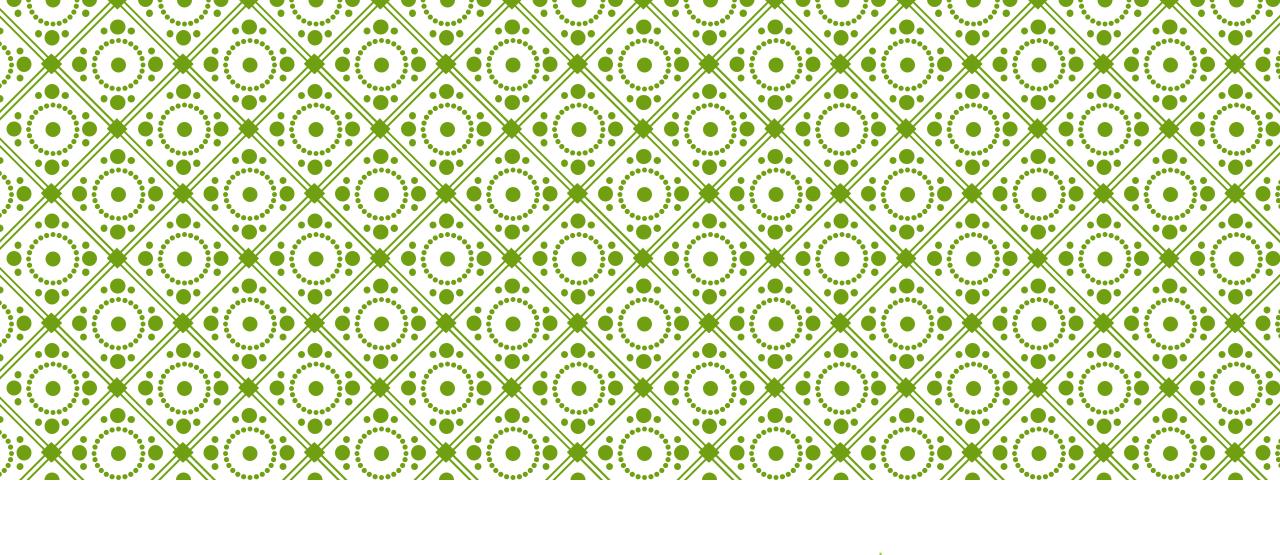
The energy required to add a mole of electrons to a mole of gaseous atoms to form gaseous anions.

The trends for electron affinity are dependent on the same as all other trends in the periodic table: nuclear charge and shielding...thus the  $Z_{\rm eff}$  on each valence electron (and by proxy relative distance)... the trends are just a little less obvious and more complicated.

Negative due to energy being released in the process







# INTRODUCTION TO BONDING

### EVERYTHING IN CHEMISTRY IS A COMPETITION!

Bonds are formed through the electrostatic attraction between nuclei (positively charged protons) and (negatively charged) electrons.

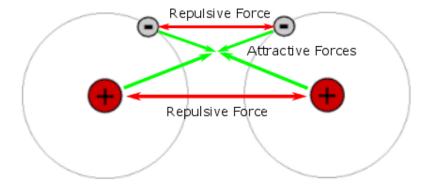
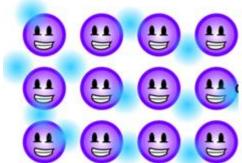


Diagram of repulsive and attractive electrostatic forces between two hydrogen atoms (Made from Images found at Redirect Notice 🕜)

- •The competition is between the (positively charged) nuclei of two atoms for interaction with the valence electron/s. This is an ongoing battle and is dynamic.
- •The inequity in the distribution of the electrons relative to the nuclei creates small areas of +ve and -ive charge (called poles) creating the electrostatic attractions.
- These tiny forces actually have a pretty significant influence on all matter....



### SO WHAT ACTUALLY IS A CHEMICAL BOND?



There is no simple, and yet complete, way to define chemical bonds...



- I. Individual atoms interact with other atoms because the sharing or exchange of valence electrons assists in the individual atoms achieving maximum stability.
- Inequity between the central positive charge of the nucleus and the negative charge of the surrounding electron creates poles.
- 3. Electrostatic forces hold groups of two or more atoms together and make them function as a unit.



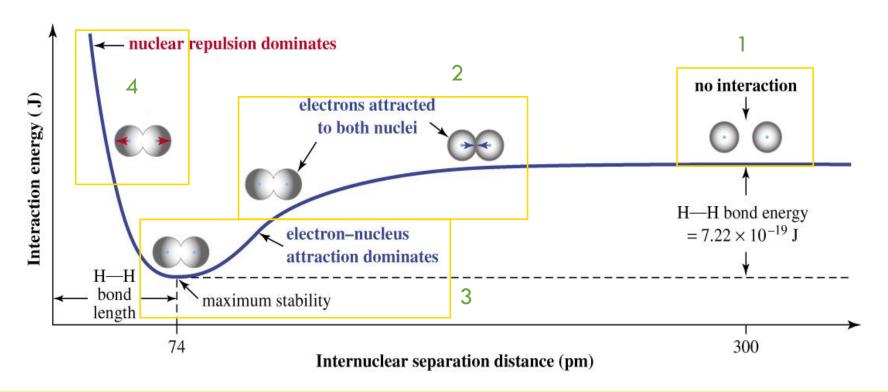
Another perspective: A chemical bond will form if the energy of the aggregate (molecule) is lower than that of the separated atoms





### FORMING A BOND

As two atoms come together to form a molecule their orbitals overlap. A chemical bond forms when the electrons around a pair of atoms redistribute themselves resulting in an overall lowering of energy (greater stability).





electron

repulsion

nucleus

attraction

The competition between the two nuclei for electrons will determine the type of bond formed. This is where electronegativity comes into effect.

Electrons can be shared equally

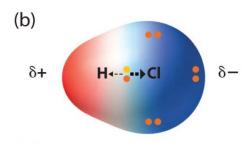
or

one atom can attract the other atom's electrons more strongly, resulting in an uneven sharing or even complete transfer of electron(s).



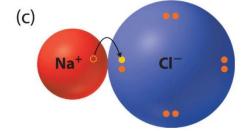
#### Nonpolar covalent bond

Bonding electrons shared equally between two atoms. No charges on atoms.



#### Polar covalent bond

Bonding electrons shared unequally between two atoms. Partial charges on atoms.



#### Ionic bond

Complete transfer of one or more valence electrons.
Full charges on resulting ions.

http://images.flatworldknowledge.com/averillfwk/averillfwk-fig08 011.jpg



### ALL BONDS INVOLVE THE SHARING OF ELECTRONS...

....how equal the sharing is determines the bond type....

lonic bonds: (very) unequal sharing...so much so that they are often considered a complete electron 'transfer' and the bond is the electrostatic attraction of +ve and -ve.

Covalent bonds: electrons are shared roughly equally.

Polar covalent bonds electrons are shared but unequally.

Metallic bonds – the 'free love' form of covalent bonding. Electrons are delocalised from nuclei and multiple electrons shared across many atoms.



# IONIC BONDING

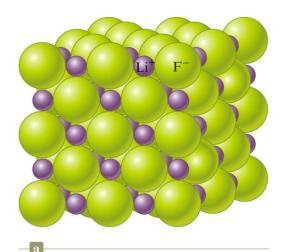
*lonic bonds form* when a metal reacts with a non metal.

The bonds involve very unequal sharing of electrons. Often referred to as an <u>exchange</u> of electrons...but what keeps them 'stuck' together?



### **IONIC BONDING**

An *ionic bond* is the electrostatic attraction between oppositely charged ions in a crystal structure.



This structure represents the ions as packed spheres.

This structure shows the positions (centers) of the ions. The spherical ions are packed in the way that maximizes the ionic attractions.

In reactions we simplify our representations of ionic compounds by considering only the smallest number of atoms required to form a compound with a neutral charge (empirical formula) e.g. NaCl.

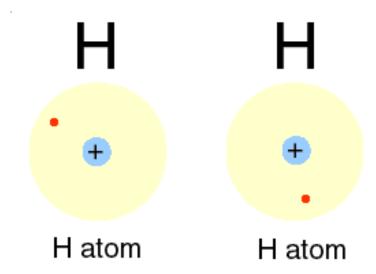
**But** ionic compounds actual form crystal structures where each ion is surrounded by several other ions of the opposite charge to maximise the electrostatic interaction.

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### COVALENT BONDING

- A CONTRACTOR
- B
- A covalent bond is formed when electrons are shared between two atoms.
- Generally between two non-metal atoms.
- •The electron sharing can be even or uneven (we will elaborate on this later)



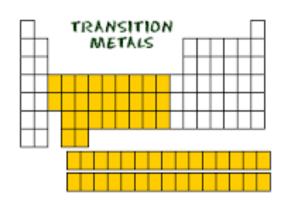
It takes two electrons to make a single covalent bond. One from each atom.

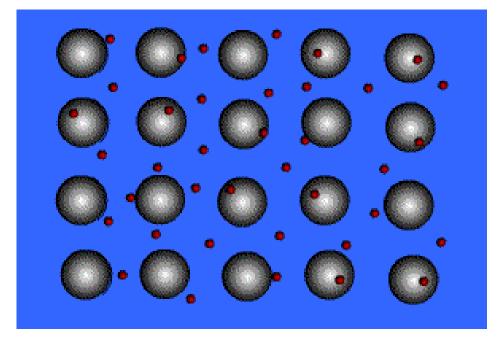


### METALLIC BONDING

Transition metals are a different story all together.... they don't tend to obey the octet rule...

Valence electrons are not shared exclusively between two atoms...they become **delocalized** and can be shared across the lattice of metal cations (cations because valence electrons have become delocalised).







### TO SUMMARISE...

lonic bonds: 'exchange' of electrons creates ions, electrostatic attraction between –ve and +ve charges lead to the formation of ionic bonds in a crystal lattice. (metal and non metal)

Covalent bonds: Two atoms each 'donate' an electron to share with the other atom. A single bond consist of two electrons being shared between the two atoms. (non-metal and non-metal)

Metallic bonds: Electrons are delocalised from the nuclei of metal atoms and multiple electrons shared across metal cations, creating lots of areas for electrostatic interaction and thus bonding to occur. (metal and metal)



# WHAT ABOUT IONIC COMPOUNDS CONTAINING POLYATOMIC IONS??

#### There are multiple intramolecular bonds at play here!

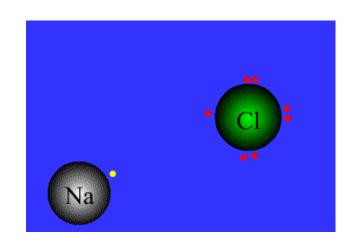
The individual polyatomic ions are held together by **covalent bonds**, e.g.  $NO_3^-$  and the molecule behaves as a unit with an overall charge (more on how this can be later)

These charged multi atom ions tend to then form **ionic bonds** with other ions, attracted by the opposite charge. E.g.

$$NH_4^+$$
 +  $2NO_3^ \rightarrow$   $NH_4(NO_3)_2$ 



### HOW CAN WE PREDICT WHICH BOND TYPE WILL FORM?







Why is it that some combinations of molecules form ionic bonds and others covalent?

Why aren't all covalent bonds created equal?



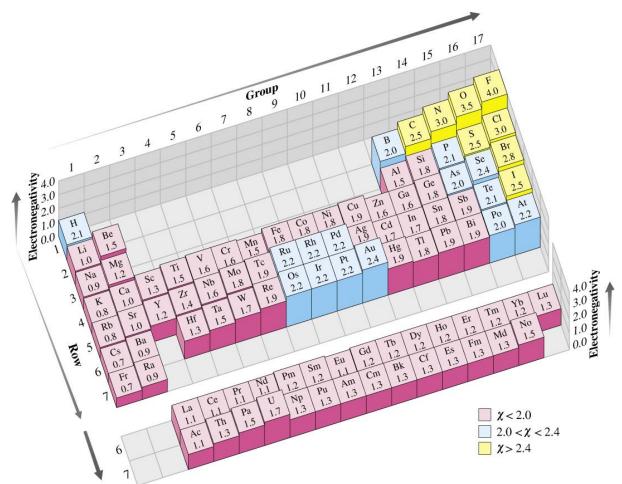
### **ELECTRONEGATIVITY**

In chemistry everything is a competition – like for electrons!

A relative measure of how strongly an atom attracts electrons in a chemical bond

(unitless).

Pauling scale:





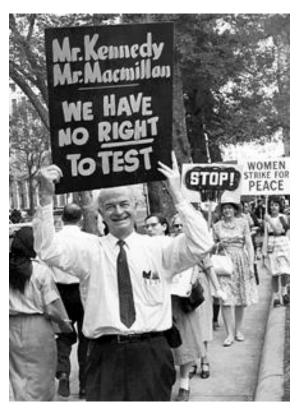
# LINUS PAULING (1901-1994)

- •The original scientist the describe and quantify electronegativity.
- He wrote 'the nature of the chemical bond'- one of the most important scientific texts ever. (mainly because it is written in a way that most people can understand! Lots of pictures ☺)
- ■The only person ever to receive two unshared Nobel Prizes for Chemistry (1954) and for Peace (1962).
- All round awesome dude.

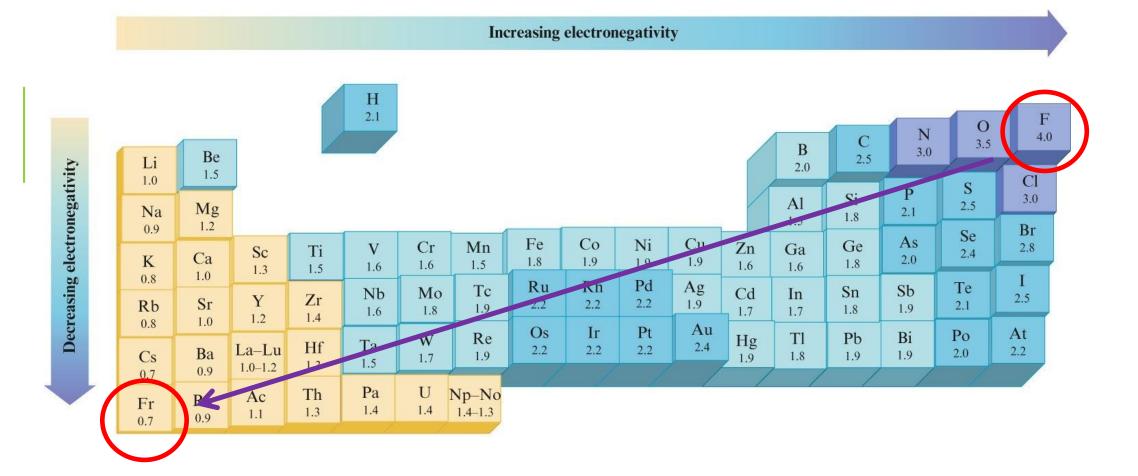
Learn more about him and his many contributions to humanity here!



http://scarc.library.oregonstate.edu/coll/pauling/bond/







The trend in electron negativity is something you should learn. The exact electronegative values are not as important.



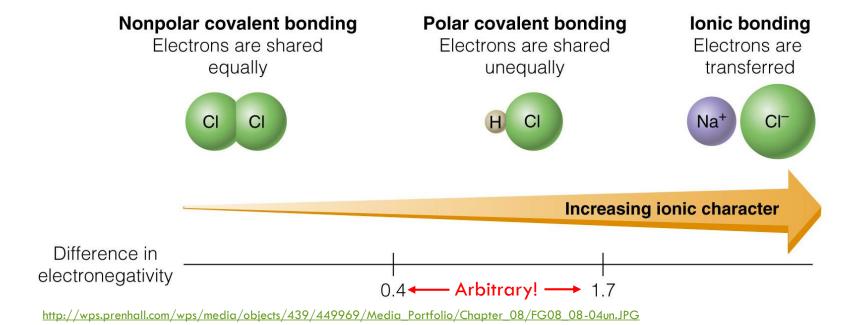
# HOW DO WE EXPLAIN THE TRENDS IN ELECTRONEGATIVITY?

- •Generally speaking, the electronegativity increases from left to right across a period because the number of protons increases which increases the effective nuclear charge  $(Z_{eff})$  which mean elements further to the right in a period attract electrons more strongly.
- The electronegativity decreases going down a group because the number of core electrons increases, so when other electrons approach the larger atoms, the attractive force of the nucleus is not felt as strongly because of the shielding from the electrons already bound in the atom.



There is a continuous range between the two extremes of ionic and covalent bonds. There is no definite distinction between these two bonding types.

It is possible to have a bond with both ionic and covalent character since some covalent behaviour in ionic compounds will always remain - and the partial charge transfer in a polar covalent bond leads to some ionic character in the bond.





### **BOND POLARITY**

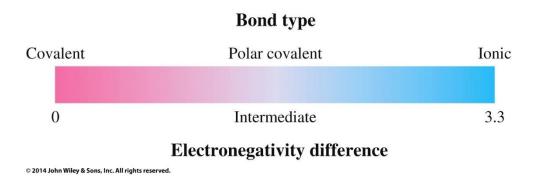
**Bond polarity:** determined by the relative **difference in electronegativity** of the two atoms sharing electrons.

#### In general (not a strict rule!!):

If the difference in electronegativities is > 1.7, the bonding is considered ionic.

If the difference in electronegativities is 0.4 - 1.7, the bonding is considered polar covalent.

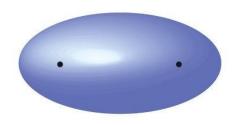
If the difference in electronegativities is  $\leq 0.4$ , the bonding is considered non-polar covalent.





### ELECTRONEGATIVITY AND BOND TYPES

The **polarity** of a bond depends on the **difference** between the electronegativity of the atoms forming the bond.



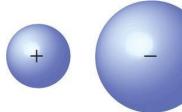
a

A covalent bond formed between identical atoms.

δ+ δ-

b

A polar covalent bond, with both ionic and covalent components.



c

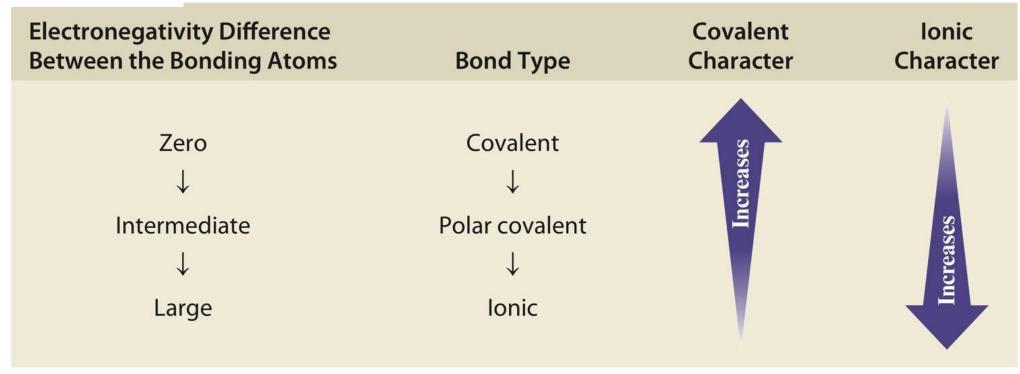
An ionic bond, with no electron sharing.

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### ELECTRONEGATIVITY AND BOND TYPE

The Relationship Between Electronegativity and Bond Type



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# NON-POLAR COVALENT BONDS

Non-polar covalent: no difference in electronegativity e.g. H—H, C—C bonds

1	ľ				U	UPAC	Perio	dic Tal	ole of	the Ele	ement	S					18
hydrogen 1.008 [1.0078, 1.0082]	2		Key:									13	14	15	16	17	He helium
3 <b>Li</b> lithium 6.94 [6.938, 6.997]	4 Be beryllium		atomic numl Symbo name conventional atomic w	ol weight								5 B boron 10.81 [10.806, 10.821]	6 C carbon 12.011 [12.009, 12.012]	7 N nitrogen 14.007 [14.006, 14.008]	8 O oxygen 15.999	9 F fluorine	10 <b>Ne</b> neon 20.180
11 Na sodium 22.990	12 <b>Mg</b> magnesium 24.305 [24.304, 24.307]	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13 Al aluminium 26.982	14 Si silicon 28.085 [28.084, 28.086]	15 P phosphorus	16 <b>S</b> sulfur 32.06 [32.059, 32.076]	17 CI chlorine 35.45 [35.446, 35.457]	18 <b>Ar</b> argon 39.948
19 <b>K</b> potassium	Ca calcium	21 Sc scandium	22 <b>Ti</b> titanium	23 <b>V</b> vanadium	24 Cr chromium	25 Mn manganese	Fe iron	27 Co cobalt	28 <b>Ni</b> nickel	Cu copper	30 <b>Zn</b> zinc	31 <b>Ga</b> gallium	32 <b>Ge</b> germanium	33 As arsenic	34 Se selenium	35 <b>Br</b> bromine 79.904	36 <b>Kr</b> krypton
39.098 37 <b>Rb</b> rubidium	40.078(4) 38 <b>Sr</b> strontium	44.956 39 <b>Y</b> yttrium	47.867 40 <b>Zr</b> zirconium	41 Nb niobium	42 Mo molybdenum	43 Tc technetium	44 Ru ruthenium	45 Rh rhodium	46 Pd palladium	63.546(3) 47 <b>Ag</b> silver	48 Cd cadmium	69.723 49 <b>In</b> indium	72.630(8) 50 <b>Sn</b> tin	74.922 51 <b>Sb</b> antimony	78.971(8) 52 <b>Te</b> tellurium	[79.901, 79.907] 53 I iodine	54 <b>Xe</b> xenon
55 Cs caesium	56 <b>Ba</b> barium	88.906 57-71 Ianthanoids	91.224(2) 72 <b>Hf</b> hafnium 178.49(2)	92.906 73 <b>Ta</b> tantalum	95.95 74 W tungsten 183.84	75 <b>Re</b> rhenium	76 Os osmium	77 <b>Ir</b> iridium	78 Pt platinum	79 <b>Au</b> gold	80 <b>Hg</b> mercury	81 TI thallium 204.38 [204.38, 204.39]	118.71 82 <b>Pb</b> lead	83 <b>Bi</b> bismuth	84 <b>Po</b> polonium	85 <b>At</b> astatine	86 <b>Rn</b> radon
87 Fr francium	88 Ra radium	89-103 actinoids	104 <b>Rf</b> rutherfordium	105 <b>Db</b> dubnium	106 Sg seaborgium	107 <b>Bh</b> bohrium	108 Hs hassium	109 Mt meitnerium	110 Ds darmstadtium	111 <b>Rg</b> roentgenium	112 Cn copernicium	113 Nh nihonium	114 FI flerovium	115 Mc moscovium	116 LV livermorium	117 Ts tennessine	118 <b>Og</b> oganesson



57 La lanthanum	58 <b>Ce</b> cerium	59 Pr praseodymium	60 Nd neodymium	61 Pm promethium	62 <b>Sm</b> samarium 150.36(2)	63 Eu europium	64 Gd gadolinium	65 <b>Tb</b> terbium	66 <b>Dy</b> dysprosium	67 Ho holmium	68 <b>Er</b> erbium	69 Tm thulium	70 <b>Yb</b> ytterbium 173.05	71 Lu lutetium
AC actinium	90 Th thorium 232.04	91 Pa protactinium 231.04	92 <b>U</b> uranium 238.03	93 Np neptunium	94 Pu plutonium	95 Am americium	96 Cm curium	97 <b>Bk</b> berkelium	98 Cf californium	99 <b>Es</b> einsteinium	100 <b>Fm</b> fermium	101 Md mendelevium	No nobelium	103 <b>Lr</b> lawrencium

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# **COVALENT BONDS**

Covalent: next to each other (or diagonal)

e.g. Br—Cl, Br—S bonds

1	1				I	UPAC	Perio	dic Tak	ole of	the Ele	ement	S					18
hydrogen 1.008 [1.0078, 1.0082]	2		Key:									13	14	15	16	17	He helium
3 Li lithium 6.94 [6.938, 6.997]	4 Be beryllium		atomic numl Symbo name conventional atomic w standard atomic w	OI weight								5 B boron 10.81 [10.806, 10.821]	6 C carbon 12.011 [12.009, 12.012]	7 N nitrogen 14.007 [14.006, 14.008]	8 Oxygen 15.999 [15.999, 16.000]	9 F fluorine	10 <b>Ne</b> neon 20.180
11 Na sodium	12 <b>Mg</b> magnesium 24305 [24.304, 24.307]	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13 Al aluminium 26.982	14 Si silicon 28.085 [28.084, 28.086]	15 P phosphorus	16 S sulfur 32.06 [32.059, 32.076]	17 CI chlorine 35.45 [35.446, 35.457]	18 <b>Ar</b> argon
19 <b>K</b> potassium	20 Ca calcium	21 Sc scandium	22 <b>Ti</b> titanium	23 <b>V</b> vanadium	24 Cr chromium	25 <b>Mn</b> manganese	26 Fe iron	27 Co cobalt	28 <b>Ni</b> nickel	Cu copper	30 <b>Zn</b> zinc	31 <b>Ga</b> gallium	32 <b>Ge</b> germanium	33 As arsenic	34 Se selenium	35 Br bromine	36 <b>Kr</b> krypton
39.098 37 <b>Rb</b> rubidium	38 <b>Sr</b> strontium	44.956 39 <b>Y</b> yttrium	47.867 40 <b>Zr</b> zirconium	50.942 41 <b>Nb</b> niobium	51.996 42 <b>Mo</b> molybdenum	43 Tc technetium	55.845(2) 44 <b>Ru</b> ruthenium	58.933 45 <b>Rh</b> rhodium	58.693 46 <b>Pd</b> palladium	63.546(3) 47 <b>Ag</b> silver	65.38(2) 48 <b>Cd</b> cadmium	69.723 49 <b>In</b> indium	72.630(8) 50 <b>Sn</b> tin	74.922 51 <b>Sb</b> antimony	78.971(8) 52 <b>Te</b> tellurium	[79.901, 79.907] 53 I iodine	83.798(2) 54 <b>Xe</b> xenon
85.468 55 <b>Cs</b> caesium	87.62 56 <b>Ba</b> barium	88.906 57-71 lanthanoids	91.224(2) 72 <b>Hf</b> hafnium	92.906 73 <b>Ta</b> tantalum	95.95 74 <b>W</b> tungsten	75 <b>Re</b> rhenium	76 <b>Os</b> osmium	102.91 77 <b>Ir</b> iridium	78 <b>Pt</b> platinum	79 <b>Au</b> gold	80 <b>Hg</b> mercury	114.82 81 TI thallium	118.71 82 <b>Pb</b> lead	121.76 83 <b>Bi</b> bismuth	127.60(3) 84 <b>Po</b> polonium	126.90 85 <b>At</b> astatine	86 <b>Rn</b> radon
132.91 87 <b>Fr</b> francium	137.33 88 <b>Ra</b> radium	89-103 actinoids	178.49(2) 104 <b>Rf</b> rutherfordium	180.95 105 <b>Db</b> dubnium	183.84 106 <b>Sg</b> seaborgium	186.21 107 <b>Bh</b> bohrium	190.23(3) 108 <b>HS</b> hassium	192.22 109 Mt meitnerium	195.08 110 <b>DS</b> darmstadtium	196.97 111 <b>Rg</b> roentgenium	200.59  112  Cn copernicium	204.38 [204.38, 204.39] 113 <b>Nh</b> nihonium	207.2 114 <b>FI</b> flerovium	208.98 115 MC moscovium	116 Lv livermorium	117 Ts tennessine	118 Og oganesson



57 <b>La</b> lanthanum	58 Ce cerium	59 <b>Pr</b> praseodymium	60 Nd neodymium	61 Pm promethium	62 Sm samarium	63 Eu europium	64 Gd gadolinium	65 <b>Tb</b> terbium	66 <b>Dy</b> dysprosium	67 Ho holmium	68 <b>Er</b> erbium	69 Tm thulium	70 <b>Yb</b> ytterbium	71 <b>Lu</b> lutetium
138.91	140.12	140.91	144.24		150.36(2)	151.96	157.25(3)	158.93	162.50	164.93	167.26	168.93	173.05	174.97
AC actinium	90 <b>Th</b> thorium	91 Pa protactinium	92 <b>U</b> uranium	93 Np neptunium	94 Pu plutonium	95 <b>Am</b> americium	96 Cm curium	97 <b>Bk</b> berkelium	98 Cf californium	99 Es einsteinium	100 Fm fermium	101 Md mendelevium	No nobelium	103 <b>Lr</b> lawrencium

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# POLAR COVALENT BONDS

Polar covalent: >1 away e.g. C—Cl bond

1	1				I	UPAC	Perio	dic Tak	ole of	the Ele	ement	S					18
1 H hydrogen																	He helium
1.008 [1.0078, 1.0082]	2		Key:									13	14	15	16	17	4.0026
3 Li lithium 6.94 [6.938, 6.997]	4 Be beryllium 9.0122		atomic num Symbo name conventional atomic v standard atomic v	ol weight								5 B boron 10.81 [10.806, 10.821]	6 C carbon 12.011 [12.009, 12.012]	7 N nitrogen 14.007 [14.006, 14.008]	8 Oxygen 15.999 [15.999, 16.000]	9 <b>F</b> fluorine 18.998	10 <b>Ne</b> neon 20.180
11 Na sodium 22.990	12 <b>Mg</b> magnesium 24.305 [24.304, 24.307]	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13 Al aluminium 26.982	14 Si silicon 28.085 [28.084, 28.086]	15 P phosphorus	16 <b>S</b> sulfur 32.06 [32.059, 32.076]	17 CI chlorine 35.45 [35.446, 35.457]	18 <b>Ar</b> argon 39.948
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39.098 37 <b>Rb</b> rubidium	38 <b>Sr</b> strontium	44.956 39 <b>Y</b> yttrium	47.867 40 <b>Zr</b> zirconium	50.942 41 <b>Nb</b> niobium	42 Mo molybdenum	43 TC technetium	55.845(2) 44 <b>Ru</b> ruthenium	58.933 45 <b>Rh</b> rhodium	46 Pd palladium	63.546(3) 47 <b>Ag</b> silver	65.38(2) 48 Cd cadmium	69.723 49 <b>In</b> indium	72.630(8) 50 <b>Sn</b> tin	74.922 51 <b>Sb</b> antimony	78.971(8) 52 <b>Te</b> tellurium	[79.901, 79.907] 53 I iodine	83.798(2) 54 <b>Xe</b> xenon
85.468	87.62	88.906	91.224(2)	92.906	95.95		101.07(2)	102.91	106.42	107.87	112.41	114.82	118.71	121.76	127.60(3)	126.90	131.29
55 Cs caesium	56 <b>Ba</b> barium	57-71 lanthanoids	72 <b>Hf</b> hafnium	73 <b>Ta</b> tantalum	74 <b>W</b> tungsten	75 <b>Re</b> rhenium	76 Os osmium	77 <b>Ir</b> iridium	78 <b>Pt</b> platinum	79 <b>Au</b> gold	Hg mercury	81 TI thallium 204.38	Pb lead	83 <b>Bi</b> bismuth	Po polonium	85 At astatine	86 <b>Rn</b> radon
132.91	137.33		178.49(2)	180.95	183.84	186.21	190.23(3)	192.22	195.08	196.97	200.59	[204.38, 204.39]	207.2	208.98			
87 Fr francium	Ra radium	89-103 actinoids	104 <b>Rf</b> rutherfordium	105 <b>Db</b> dubnium	106 <b>Sg</b> seaborgium	107 <b>Bh</b> bohrium	108 HS hassium	109 Mt meitnerium	110 <b>Ds</b> darmstadtium	111 <b>Rg</b> roentgenium	Cn copernicium	Nh nihonium	114 FI flerovium	MC moscovium	116 Lv livermorium	117 Ts tennessine	Og oganesson



57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
<b>La</b>	Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	<b>Sm</b>	Eu	Gd	<b>Tb</b>	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	<b>Yb</b>	Lu
lanthanum	cerium	praseodymium	neodymium	promethium	samarium	europium	gadolinium	terbium	dysprosium	holmium	erbium	thulium	ytterbium	lutetium
89 Ac actinium	90 <b>Th</b> thorium	91 Pa protactinium	92 U uranium 238.03	93 Np neptunium	94 Pu plutonium	95 Am americium	96 Cm curium	97 <b>Bk</b> berkelium	98 Cf californium	99 Es einsteinium	100 Fm fermium	101 Md mendelevium	102 No nobelium	103 Lr lawrencium

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### **IONIC BONDS**

Ionic: far away from each other e.g. in MgO or NaCl

1 1 <b>H</b>					I	UPAC	Perio	dic Tal	ole of	the Ele	ement	S					18 2 <b>He</b>
hydrogen 1.008 [1.0078, 1.0082]	2		Key:									13	14	15	16	17	helium 4.0026
3 <b>Li</b> lithium	4 Be beryllium		Symbo name	ol								5 <b>B</b> boron	6 C carbon	7 <b>N</b> nitrogen	8 O oxygen	9 <b>F</b> fluorine	10 Ne neon
6.94 [6.938, 6.997]	9.0122		standard atomic w									10.81 [10.806, 10.821]	12.011 [12.009, 12.012]	14.007 [14.006, 14.008]	15.999 [15.999, 16.000]	18.998 17	20.180
Na sodium	Mg magnesium				2824			nam'			The same of	AI aluminium	Si silicon	P phosphorus	S sulfur	CI chlorine	Ar argon
22.990	[24.304, 24.307]	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	26.982	[28.084, 28.086]	30.974	[32.059, 32.076]		39.948
19 <b>K</b> potassium	20 <b>Ca</b> calcium	21 Sc scandium	22 <b>Ti</b> titanium	23 <b>V</b> vanadium	24 Cr chromium	25 Mn manganese	Fe iron	Co cobalt	28 <b>Ni</b> nickel	Cu copper	30 <b>Zn</b> zinc	31 <b>Ga</b> gallium	32 <b>Ge</b> germanium	33 As arsenic	34 Se selenium	35 <b>Br</b> bromine	36 <b>Kr</b> krypton
39.098	40.078(4)	44.956	47.867	50.942	51.996	54.938	55.845(2)	58.933	58.693	63.546(3)	65.38(2)	69.723	72.630(8)	74.922	78.971(8)	79.904 [79.901, 79.907]	83.798(2)
37 <b>Rb</b> rubidium	38 <b>Sr</b> strontium	39 <b>Y</b> yttrium	40 <b>Zr</b> zirconium	41 <b>Nb</b> niobium	Mo molybdenum	TC technetium	44 <b>Ru</b> ruthenium	45 <b>Rh</b> rhodium	46 Pd palladium	47 <b>Ag</b> silver	Cd cadmium	49 In indium	Sn tin	51 <b>Sb</b> antimony	52 <b>Te</b> tellurium	53 I iodine	Xe xenon
85.468	87.62	88.906	91.224(2)	92.906	95.95		101.07(2)	102.91	106.42	107.87	112.41	114.82	118.71	121.76	127.60(3)	126.90	131.29
55 Cs caesium	56 <b>Ba</b> barium	57-71 lanthanoids	72 <b>Hf</b> hafnium	73 <b>Ta</b> tantalum	74 <b>W</b> tungsten	75 <b>Re</b> rhenium	76 Os osmium	77 <b>Ir</b> iridium	78 Pt platinum	79 <b>Au</b> gold	Hg mercury	81 TI thallium	Pb lead	83 <b>Bi</b> bismuth	Po polonium	85 At astatine	Rn radon
132.91	137.33		178.49(2)	180.95	183.84	186.21	190.23(3)	192.22	195.08	196.97	200.59	[204.38, 204.39]	207.2	208.98			
87 <b>Fr</b> francium	Ra radium	89-103 actinoids	104 <b>Rf</b> rutherfordium	105 <b>Db</b> dubnium	106 <b>Sg</b> seaborgium	Bh bohrium	108 HS hassium	109 <b>Mt</b> meitnerium	DS darmstadtium	Rg roentgenium	Cn copernicium	Nh nihonium	114 FI flerovium	MC moscovium	116 Lv livermorium	TS tennessine	Og oganesson

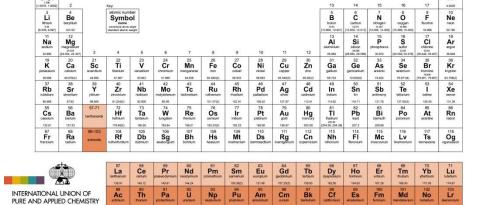


57 <b>La</b> lanthanum	58 <b>Ce</b> cerium	59 Pr praseodymium	60 Nd neodymium	61 Pm promethium	62 <b>Sm</b> samarium 150.36(2)	63 Eu europium	64 Gd gadolinium	65 <b>Tb</b> terbium	66 <b>Dy</b> dysprosium	67 Ho holmium	68 <b>Er</b> erbium	69 Tm thulium	70 <b>Yb</b> ytterbium 173.05	71 Lu lutetium
AC actinium	90 Th thorium 232.04	91 Pa protactinium 231.04	92 <b>U</b> uranium 238.03	93 Np neptunium	94 Pu plutonium	95 Am americium	96 Cm curium	97 <b>Bk</b> berkelium	98 Cf californium	99 Es einsteinium	100 Fm fermium	101 Md mendelevium	No nobelium	103 Lr lawrencium

# YOU PREDICT!

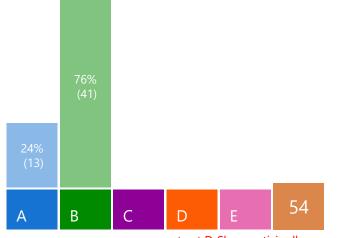
What type of bond will likely form between a C atom and a O atom?

- A. covalent
- B. Polar covalent
- C. Ionic.
- D. Metallic
- E. Not possible to determine



**IUPAC Periodic Table of the Elements** 

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#### http://DrShan.participoll.com/

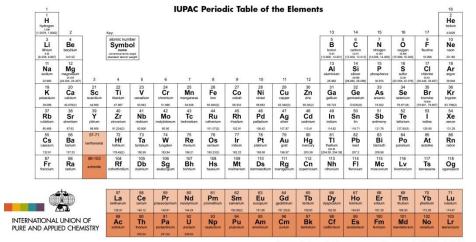
# YOU PREDICT!

What type of bond will likely form between a Mg atom and a S atom?

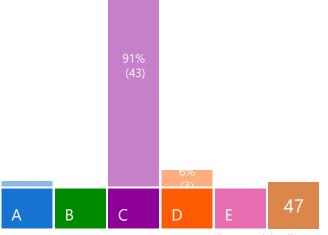
- A. covalent
- B. Polar covalent
- C. Ionic.



- D. Metallic
- E. Not possible to determine



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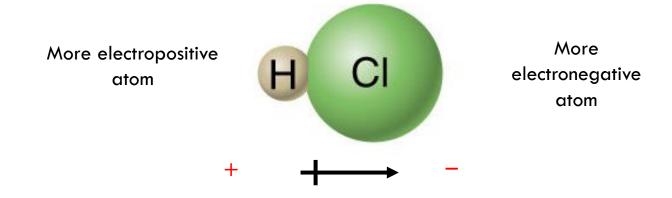


vote at DrShan.participoll.com



### **BOND POLARITY**

The direction of the polarity in the bond is sometimes shown as an arrow pointing towards the more electronegative atom, indicating the pull of the electrons in the bond. The end away from the arrowhead is crossed to indicate that it is more positive.



Electrons are "pulled" towards the chlorine, making it more negative.

Bond dipole moments are vectors, and can be combined for a molecule to give an overall molecular dipole moment (sometimes may be zero).

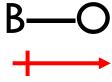


### BOND POLARITY EXAMPLE

Determine the type of bond in B—O and draw an arrow indicating the polarity:

13	14	15	16	17	4.0026
5 B boron 10.81 [10.806, 10.821]	6 C carbon 12.011 [12.009, 12.012]	7 N nitrogen 14.007 [14.006, 14.008]	8 O oxygen 15.999 [15.999, 16.000]	9 <b>F</b> fluorine 18.998	10 <b>Ne</b> neon 20.180
13 Al aluminium 26.982	14 <b>Si</b> silicon 28.085 [28.084, 28.086]	15 P phosphorus 30.974	16 <b>S</b> sulfur 32.06 [32.059, 32.076]	17 <b>CI</b> chlorine 35.45 [35.446, 35.457]	18 <b>Ar</b> argon 39.948

Boron and oxygen are more than 1 apart so this is <u>polar covalent</u>. Oxygen is the more electronegative atom so the arrowhead is at the oxygen end of the bond.





# QUESTIONS TO TEST YOURSELF ON

Answers at the end



Predict the bond type between: As—Se

A	Covalent
В	Polar covalent
С	lonic
D	Metallic
E	Don't know

1						UPAC	Dorio	dic Tak	lo of	tha El	mont	_					18
1 H hydrogen						OFAC	renoc	aic idi	ne oi	IIIC LI	eiiieiii	3					2 He
1.008 [1.0078, 1.0082]	2		Key:									13	14	15	16	17	4.0026
3 Li lithium 6.94 [6.938, 6.997]	4 Be beryllium		atomic num Symbo name conventional atomic v standard atomic v	ol weight								5 B boron 10.81 [10.806, 10.821]	6 C carbon	7 N nitrogen 14.007 [14.006, 14.008]	8 0 0 0xygen 15.999 [15.999, 16.000]	9 <b>F</b> fluorine 18.998	10 <b>Ne</b> neon
11 Na sodium 22.990	12 <b>Mg</b> magnesium 24.305 [24.304, 24.307]	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13 Al aluminium 26.982	14 Si silicon 28.085 [28.084, 28.086]	15 P phosphorus	16 S sulfur 32.06 [32.059, 32.076]	17 CI chlorine 35.45 [35.446, 35.457]	18 <b>Ar</b> argon 39.948
19 <b>K</b> potassium	20 Ca calcium	21 Sc scandium	22 <b>Ti</b> titanium	23 <b>V</b> vanadium	24 Cr chromium	25 Mn manganese	26 Fe iron	27 Co cobalt	28 <b>Ni</b> nickel	29 Cu copper	30 <b>Zn</b> zinc	31 <b>Ga</b> gallium	32 <b>Ge</b> germanium	AS arsenic	34 Se selenium	35 <b>Br</b> bromine	36 <b>Kr</b> krypton
39.098	40.078(4)	44.956	47.867	50.942	51.996	54.938	55.845(2)	58.933	58.693	63.546(3)	65.38(2)	69.723	72.630(8)	74.922	78.971(8)	[79.901, 79.907]	83.798(2)
Rb rubidium	38 Sr strontium	39 <b>Y</b> yttrium	Zr zirconium	Nb niobium	Mo molybdenum	Tc technetium	Ru ruthenium	Rh rhodium	Pd palladium	Ag silver	Cd cadmium	49 In indium	Sn tin	51 <b>Sb</b> antimony	Te tellurium	53 I iodine	Xe xenon
85.468	87.62	88.906	91.224(2)	92.906	95.95		101.07(2)	102.91	106.42	107.87	112.41	114.82	118.71	121.76	127.60(3)	126.90	131.29
Cs caesium	56 <b>Ba</b> barium	57-71 lanthanoids	72 <b>Hf</b> hafnium	73 <b>Ta</b> tantalum	74 W tungsten	75 <b>Re</b> rhenium	76 Os osmium	77 <b>Ir</b> iridium	78 Pt platinum	79 <b>Au</b> gold	Hg mercury	81 TI thallium	Pb lead	83 <b>Bi</b> bismuth	Po polonium	At astatine	86 <b>Rn</b> radon
132.91	137.33	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	178.49(2)	180.95	183.84	186.21	190.23(3)	192.22	195.08	196.97	200.59	[204.38, 204.39]	207.2	208.98	0000000		
87 Fr francium	Ra radium	89-103 actinoids	104 <b>Rf</b> rutherfordium	Db dubnium	106 Sg seaborgium	107 <b>Bh</b> bohrium	HS hassium	109 Mt meitnerium	DS darmstadtium	Rg roentgenium	Cn copernicium	113 <b>Nh</b> nihonium	114 FI flerovium	MC moscovium	116 LV livermorium	TS tennessine	Og oganesson



57 <b>La</b> lanthanum	58 <b>Ce</b> cerium	59 Pr praseodymium	60 Nd neodymium	61 Pm promethium	62 <b>Sm</b> samarium 150.36(2)	63 Eu europium	64 Gd gadolinium	65 <b>Tb</b> terbium	66 <b>Dy</b> dysprosium	67 Ho holmium	68 <b>Er</b> erbium	69 Tm thulium	70 <b>Yb</b> ytterbium	71 Lu lutetium
AC actinium	90 <b>Th</b> thorium 232.04	91 Pa protactinium 231.04	92 <b>U</b> uranium 238.03	93 <b>Np</b> neptunium	94 Pu plutonium	95 Am americium	96 Cm curium	97 <b>Bk</b> berkelium	98 Cf californium	99 <b>Es</b> einsteinium	100 Fm fermium	101 Md mendelevium	No nobelium	103 Lr lawrencium

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Predict the bond type between: C—O

A	Covalent
В	Polar covalent
С	lonic
D	Metallic
E	Don't know

1	,				I	UPAC	Perio	dic Tak	ole of	the Ele	ement	S					18
1 <b>H</b> hydrogen																	He helium
1.008 [1.0078, 1.0082]	2		Key:									13	14	15	16	17	4.0026
3 Li lithium 6.94 [6.938, 6.997]	4 Be beryllium 9.0122		atomic num Symbo name conventional atomic w standard atomic w	ol weight								5 <b>B</b> boron 10.81 [10.806, 10.821]	6 C carbon 12.011 [12.009, 12.012]	7 N nitrogen 14.007 [14.006, 14.008]	8 Oxygen 15.999 [15.999, 16.000]	9 <b>F</b> fluorine 18.998	10 <b>Ne</b> neon 20.180
11 Na sodium 22.990	12 <b>Mg</b> magnesium 24.305 [24.304, 24.307]	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13 Al aluminium 26.982	14 Si silicon 28.085 [28.084, 28.086]	15 P phosphorus 30.974	16 <b>S</b> sulfur 32.06 [32.059, 32.076]	17 CI chlorine 35.45 [35.446, 35.457]	18 <b>Ar</b> argon 39.948
19 <b>K</b> potassium	20 Ca calcium	Sc scandium	22 Ti titanium	23 V vanadium	Cr chromium	25 Mn manganese	26 Fe iron	Co cobalt	28 Ni nickel	Cu copper	30 Zn zinc	31 <b>Ga</b> gallium	32 <b>Ge</b> germanium	33 As arsenic	34 Se selenium	35 Br bromine	36 Kr krypton
39.098 37 <b>Rb</b> rubidium	38 <b>Sr</b> strontium	39 <b>Y</b> yttrium	47.867 40 <b>Zr</b> zirconium	50.942 41 <b>Nb</b> niobium	Mo molybdenum	43 Tc technetium	55.845(2) 44 <b>Ru</b> ruthenium	58.933 45 <b>Rh</b> rhodium	58.693 46 <b>Pd</b> palladium	63.546(3) 47 <b>Ag</b> silver	65.38(2) 48 <b>Cd</b> cadmium	69.723 49 <b>In</b> indium	72.630(8) 50 <b>Sn</b> tin	74.922 51 <b>Sb</b> antimony	78.971(8) 52 <b>Te</b> tellurium	[79.901, 79.907] 53 <b>I</b> iodine	83.798(2) 54 <b>Xe</b> xenon
55 Cs caesium	56 <b>Ba</b> barium	88.906 57-71 Ianthanoids	91.224(2) 72 <b>Hf</b> hafnium 178.49(2)	92.906 73 <b>Ta</b> tantalum	95.95 74 <b>VV</b> tungsten 183.84	75 <b>Re</b> rhenium	76 Os osmium	77 Ir iridium	78 Pt platinum	79 <b>Au</b> gold	80 <b>Hg</b> mercury	81 TI thallium 204.38 [204.38, 204.39]	118.71 82 <b>Pb</b> lead	83 <b>Bi</b> bismuth	84 <b>Po</b> polonium	85 <b>At</b> astatine	86 <b>Rn</b> radon
87 <b>Fr</b> francium	88 <b>Ra</b> radium	89-103 actinoids	104 <b>Rf</b> rutherfordium	105 <b>Db</b> dubnium	106 Sg seaborgium	107 <b>Bh</b> bohrium	108 Hs hassium	109 Mt meitnerium	110 <b>Ds</b> darmstadtium	111 <b>Rg</b> roentgenium	112 Cn copernicium	113 Nh nihonium	114 FI flerovium	115 Mc moscovium	116 LV livermorium	117 <b>Ts</b> tennessine	118 <b>Og</b> oganesson



57 La lanthanum	58 <b>Ce</b> cerium	59 <b>Pr</b> praseodymium 140.91	60 Nd neodymium	61 Pm promethium	62 <b>Sm</b> samarium 150.36(2)	63 Eu europium	64 Gd gadolinium	65 <b>Tb</b> terbium	66 <b>Dy</b> dysprosium	67 Ho holmium	68 <b>Er</b> erbium	69 Tm thulium 168.93	70 <b>Yb</b> ytterbium	71 Lu lutetium
AC actinium	90 Th thorium 232.04	91 Pa protactinium 231.04	92 <b>U</b> uranium 238.03	93 Np neptunium	94 Pu plutonium	95 <b>Am</b> americium	96 Cm curium	97 <b>Bk</b> berkelium	98 Cf californium	99 <b>Es</b> einsteinium	100 Fm fermium	101 Md mendelevium	No nobelium	103 <b>Lr</b> lawrencium

Predict the bond type between: C—C

A	Covalent
В	Polar covalent
С	lonic
D	Metallic
E	Don't know

1	_				I	UPAC	Perio	dic Tak	ole of	the Ele	ement	S					18
1 <b>H</b> hydrogen																	He helium
1.008 [1.0078, 1.0082]	2		Key:									13	14	15	16	17	4.0026
3 Li lithium 6.94 [6.938, 6.997]	4 Be beryllium 9.0122		atomic num Symbo name conventional atomic v standard atomic v	ol weight								5 <b>B</b> boron 10.81 [10.806, 10.821]	6 C carbon 12.011 [12.009, 12.012]	7 N nitrogen 14.007 [14.006, 14.008]	8 0 0 0xygen 15.999 [15.999, 16.000]	9 <b>F</b> fluorine 18.998	10 Ne neon 20.180
11 Na sodium 22.990	12 <b>Mg</b> magnesium 24305 [24.304, 24.307]	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13 Al aluminium 26.982	14 Si silicon 28.085 [28.084, 28.086]	15 P phosphorus	16 <b>S</b> sulfur 32.06 [32.059, 32.076]	17 CI chlorine 35.45 [35.446, 35.457]	18 <b>Ar</b> argon 39.948
19 <b>K</b> potassium	20 Ca calcium	21 Sc scandium	22 <b>Ti</b> titanium	23 <b>V</b> vanadium	24 Cr chromium	25 Mn manganese	26 Fe iron	Co cobalt	28 <b>Ni</b> nickel	29 Cu copper	30 <b>Zn</b> zinc	31 <b>Ga</b> gallium	32 <b>Ge</b> germanium	33 As arsenic	34 Se selenium	35 Br bromine	36 <b>Kr</b> krypton
39.098	40.078(4)	44.956	47.867	50.942	51.996	54.938	55.845(2)	58.933	58.693	63.546(3)	65.38(2)	69.723	72.630(8)	74.922	78.971(8)	[79.901, 79.907]	83.798(2)
Rb rubidium	38 Sr strontium	39 <b>Y</b> yttrium	40 <b>Zr</b> zirconium	41 <b>Nb</b> niobium	Mo molybdenum	TC technetium	Ru ruthenium	Rh rhodium	Pd palladium	Ag silver	Cd cadmium	49 <b>In</b> indium	Sn tin	51 <b>Sb</b> antimony	Te tellurium	53   iodine	Xe xenon
55 <b>Cs</b> caesium	56 <b>Ba</b> barium	88.906 57-71 lanthanoids	91.224(2) 72 <b>Hf</b> hafnium	92.906 73 <b>Ta</b> tantalum	95.95 74 <b>W</b> tungsten	75 <b>Re</b> rhenium	76 Os osmium	77 <b>Ir</b> iridium	78 <b>Pt</b> platinum	79 <b>Au</b> gold	80 <b>Hg</b> mercury	81 TI thallium	82 <b>Pb</b> lead	83 <b>Bi</b> bismuth	84 <b>Po</b> polonium	85 <b>At</b> astatine	86 <b>Rn</b> radon
132.91 87 <b>Fr</b> francium	137.33 88 <b>Ra</b> radium	89-103 actinoids	178.49(2) 104 <b>Rf</b> rutherfordium	180.95 105 <b>Db</b> dubnium	183.84 106 <b>Sg</b> seaborgium	186.21 107 <b>Bh</b> bohrium	190.23(3) 108 <b>HS</b> hassium	192.22 109 <b>Mt</b> meitnerium	195.08 110 <b>DS</b> darmstadtium	196.97 111 <b>Rg</b> roentgenium	200.59 112 Cn copernicium	[204.38, 204.39] 113 <b>Nh</b> nihonium	207.2 114 <b>FI</b> flerovium	208.98 115 <b>MC</b> moscovium	116 Lv livermorium	117 <b>Ts</b> tennessine	118 Og oganesson



57 <b>La</b> lanthanum	58 <b>Ce</b> cerium	59 Pr praseodymium	60 Nd neodymium	61 Pm promethium	62 <b>Sm</b> samarium 150.36(2)	63 Eu europium	64 Gd gadolinium	65 <b>Tb</b> terbium	66 <b>Dy</b> dysprosium	67 Ho holmium	68 <b>Er</b> erbium	69 Tm thulium	70 <b>Yb</b> ytterbium 173.05	71 Lu lutetium
AC actinium	90 <b>Th</b> thorium 232.04	91 Pa protactinium 231.04	92 <b>U</b> uranium 238.03	93 Np neptunium	94 Pu plutonium	95 <b>Am</b> americium	96 Cm curium	97 <b>Bk</b> berkelium	98 Cf californium	99 <b>Es</b> einsteinium	100 <b>Fm</b> fermium	101 Md mendelevium	No nobelium	103 <b>Lr</b> lawrencium

Predict the bond type between: Cu—Zn

A	Covalent
В	Polar covalent
С	lonic
D	Metallic
E	Don't know

1						UPAC	Dorio	lic Tak	de of	tha Ele	amont	•					18
1 H hydrogen					•	OFAC	renoc	aic idi	ne oi	IIIC LI		3					2 He helium
[1.0078, 1.0082]	2		Key:									13	14	15	16	17	4.0026
3 Li lithium	4 Be beryllium		Symbo	ol								5 <b>B</b> boron	6 C carbon	7 N nitrogen	8 O oxygen 15.999	9 <b>F</b> fluorine	Ne neon
[6.938, 6.997]	9.0122		standard atomic w	veight								[10.806, 10.821]	75555	[14.006, 14.008]	[15.999, 16.000]	18.998	20.180
Na sodium	Mg magnesium											AI aluminium	Si silicon	15 P phosphorus	16 <b>S</b> sulfur	17 CI chlorine	18 <b>Ar</b> argon
22.990	[24.304, 24.307]	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	26.982	[28.084, 28.086]	30.974	[32.059, 32.076]	[35.446, 35.457]	39.948
19 <b>K</b> potassium	20 Ca calcium	21 Sc scandium	22 <b>Ti</b> titanium	23 <b>V</b> vanadium	24 Cr chromium	Mn manganese	Fe iron	Co cobalt	28 <b>Ni</b> nickel	Cu copper	30 <b>Zn</b> zinc	31 <b>Ga</b> gallium	32 <b>Ge</b> germanium	33 As arsenic	34 Se selenium	35 <b>Br</b> bromine	36 <b>Kr</b> krypton
39.098	40.078(4)	44.956	47.867	50.942	51.996	54.938	55.845(2)	58.933	58.693	63.546(3)	65.38(2)	69.723	72.630(8)	74.922	78.971(8)	79.904 [79.901, 79.907]	83.798(2)
Rb rubidium	38 Sr strontium	39 <b>Y</b> yttrium	40 <b>Zr</b> zirconium	Nb niobium	Mo molybdenum	TC technetium	Ru ruthenium	45 <b>Rh</b> rhodium	46 Pd palladium	Ag silver	Cd cadmium	49 In indium	50 <b>Sn</b> tin	51 Sb antimony	Te tellurium	53 I iodine	Xe xenon
85.468 55	87.62	88.906 57-71	91.224(2)	92.906	95.95	75	101.07(2)	102.91	106.42	107.87	112.41	114.82	118.71	121.76	127.60(3)	126.90	131.29
Cs caesium	56 <b>Ba</b> barium	Ianthanoids	72 <b>Hf</b> hafnium	73 <b>Ta</b> tantalum	74 W tungsten	Re rhenium	76 Os osmium	77 <b>Ir</b> iridium	78 Pt platinum	79 <b>Au</b> gold	Hg mercury	81 TI thallium	Pb lead	83 <b>Bi</b> bismuth	Po polonium	85 At astatine	Rn radon
132.91	137.33		178.49(2)	180.95	183.84	186.21	190.23(3)	192.22	195.08	196.97	200.59	[204.38, 204.39]	207.2	208.98			
87 <b>Fr</b> francium	Ra radium	89-103 actinoids	104 <b>Rf</b> rutherfordium	105 <b>Db</b> dubnium	106 Sg seaborgium	Bh bohrium	HS hassium	109 Mt meitnerium	DS darmstadtium	Rg roentgenium	Cn copernicium	Nh nihonium	114 FI flerovium	MC moscovium	116 Lv livermorium	TS tennessine	Og oganesson



57 <b>La</b> lanthanum	58 <b>Ce</b> cerium	59 Pr praseodymium	60 Nd neodymium	61 Pm promethium	62 <b>Sm</b> samarium 150.36(2)	63 Eu europium	64 Gd gadolinium	65 <b>Tb</b> terbium	66 <b>Dy</b> dysprosium	67 Ho holmium	68 <b>Er</b> erbium	69 Tm thulium	70 <b>Yb</b> ytterbium 173.05	71 Lu lutetium
AC actinium	90 <b>Th</b> thorium	91 Pa protactinium 231.04	92 <b>U</b> uranium 238.03	93 Np neptunium	94 Pu plutonium	95 <b>Am</b> americium	96 Cm curium	97 <b>Bk</b> berkelium	98 Cf californium	99 <b>Es</b> einsteinium	100 <b>Fm</b> fermium	101 Md mendelevium	No nobelium	103 <b>Lr</b> lawrencium

Predict the bond type between: K—Br

A	Covalent
В	Polar covalent
С	lonic
D	Metallic
E	Don't know

1					I	UPAC	Period	dic Tak	ole of	the Ele	ement	S					18
1																	2
H hydrogen																	He helium
1.008	2		Key:									13	14	15	16	17	4.0026
3	4		atomic num	ber								5	6	7	8	9	10
Li	Be		Symbo	ol								B	Ċ	N	O	F	Ne
lithium 6.94	beryllium		name conventional atomic v									boron 10.81	carbon 12.011	nitrogen	oxygen 15.999	fluorine	neon
[6.938, 6.997]	9.0122		standard atomic w									[10.806, 10.821]	[12.009, 12.012]	[14.006, 14.008]	[15.999, 16.000]	18.998	20.180
11	12											13	14	15	16	17	18
Na sodium	Mg magnesium											AI aluminium	Si	P phosphorus	S	CI	Ar argon
22.990	24.305 [24.304, 24.307]	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	26.982	28.085 [28.084, 28.086]	30.974	32.06 [32.059, 32.076]	35.45 [35.446, 35.457]	39.948
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
K	Ca	Sc	Ti l	V	Čr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Ž'n	Ğa	Ğe	Ås	Se	Br	Kr
potassium	calcium	scandium	titanium	vanadium	chromium	manganese	iron	cobalt	nickel	copper	zinc	gallium	germanium	arsenic	selenium	bromine 79,904	krypton
39.098	40.078(4)	44.956	47.867	50.942	51.996	54.938	55.845(2)	58.933	58.693	63.546(3)	65.38(2)	69.723	72.630(8)	74.922	78.971(8)	[79.901, 79.907]	83.798(2)
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
Rb rubidium	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb niobium	Мо	Тс	Ru ruthenium	Rh rhodium	Pd palladium	Ag silver	Cd	In indium	Sn	Sb antimony	Te tellurium	iodine	Xe
10000100000	(55)	2.500	577777000000000000		molybdenum	technetium		7.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	A	1000000	100000000000000000000000000000000000000				(165-151-151-151-151-151-151-151-151-151-	000000000	xenon
85.468	87.62	88.906 57-71	91.224(2)	92.906	95.95	75	101.07(2)	102.91	106.42	107.87	112.41	114.82	118.71	121.76	127.60(3)	126.90	131.29
Cs Cs	56 <b>Ba</b>	5/-/1	Hf	73 <b>Ta</b>	74 <b>W</b>	Re	76 <b>Os</b>	lr	78 <b>Pt</b>	Au	Hg	81 <b>TI</b>	82 <b>Pb</b>	Bi	Po	At	Ř'n
caesium	barium	lanthanoids	hafnium	tantalum	tungsten	rhenium	osmium	iridium	platinum	gold	mercury	thallium	lead	bismuth	polonium	astatine	radon
132.91	137.33		178.49(2)	180.95	183.84	186.21	190.23(3)	192.22	195.08	196.97	200.59	204.38 [204.38, 204.39]	207.2	208.98			
87	88	89-103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118
Fr	Ra	actinoids	Rf	Db	Sg seaborgium	Bh	Hs	Mt	Ds	Rg	Cn	Nh	FI	Mc	Lv	Ts	Og
francium	radium		rutherfordium	dubnium	seaborgium	bohrium	hassium	meitnerium	darmstadtium	roentgenium	copernicium	nihonium	flerovium	moscovium	livermorium	tennessine	oganesson



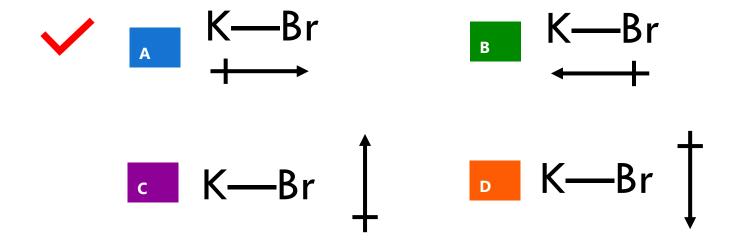
57 <b>La</b> lanthanum	58 <b>Ce</b> cerium	59 Pr praseodymium	60 Nd neodymium	61 Pm promethium	62 <b>Sm</b> samarium 150.36(2)	63 Eu europium	64 <b>Gd</b> gadolinium	65 <b>Tb</b> terbium	66 <b>Dy</b> dysprosium	67 Ho holmium	68 <b>Er</b> erbium	69 Tm thulium	70 <b>Yb</b> ytterbium 173.05	71 Lu lutetium
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# **ANSWERS**

- 1. A
- 2. B
- 3. A
- **4.** D
- 5. C

### BOND POLARITY EXAMPLE

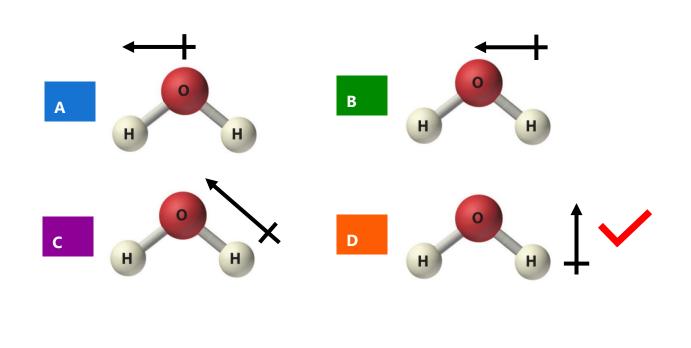
What is the direction of the polarity in the K—Br bond?



E Don't know

### BOND POLARITY EXAMPLE

What is the direction of the polarity in the O—H bond in a water molecule?



E Don't know