

**MOLECULAR MODEL LAB**

<u>Name &amp; Formula</u>	<u>Electro-negativity Difference</u>	<u>Bond Polarity</u>	<u>Drawing of Model</u>	<u>Lewis Structure</u>	<u>Symmetry (Yes/No)</u>	<u>Molecular Polarity</u>	<u>Molecular Shape</u>
hydrogen H <sub>2</sub>							
methane CH <sub>4</sub>							
ammonia NH <sub>3</sub>							
hydrogen bromide HBr							
chloro-methane CH <sub>3</sub> Cl							
oxygen O <sub>2</sub>							
water H <sub>2</sub> O							
carbon dioxide CO <sub>2</sub>							
form-aldehyde CH <sub>2</sub> O							
phosphorus trichloride PCl <sub>3</sub>							

**MOLECULAR MODEL KEY:**

**HYDROGEN = YELLOW**

**NITROGEN = BLUE**

**CHLORINE = GREEN**

**PHOSPHORUS = BLUE**

**CARBON = BLACK**

**BROMINE = ORANGE**

**OXYGEN = RED**

**WOODEN STICKS = SINGLE BONDS**

**METAL SPRINGS = DOUBLE BONDS**

**MOLECULAR MODEL LAB QUESTIONS:**

- 1.) What shapes of molecules ALWAYS yield polar molecules? Why?
- 2.) Explain why H<sub>2</sub>O is polar and CO<sub>2</sub> is not. Use Lewis structures to answer.
- 3.) What kind of molecular polarity do you have if the molecule contains only nonpolar bonds? Why?
- 4.) What shapes are nonpolar molecules? Are these shapes ALWAYS nonpolar molecules? If not, give two examples (chemical formulas) when these shapes are polar molecules.
- 5.) Explain why chloromethane is not symmetrical and polar. Also, explain why methane is symmetrical and nonpolar. Use Lewis structures to answer.
- 6.) Fill in the blanks with either "symmetrical" or "not symmetrical".
  - \* Polar molecules are \_\_\_\_\_.
  - \* Nonpolar molecules are \_\_\_\_\_.

<u>Atomic #</u>	<u>Element</u>	<u>Electronegativity Value</u>
1	H	2.20
3	Li	0.98
4	Be	1.57
5	B	2.04
6	C	2.55
7	N	3.04
8	O	3.44
9	F	3.98
11	Na	0.93
12	Mg	1.31
13	Al	1.61
14	Si	1.90
15	P	2.19
16	S	2.58
17	Cl	3.16
35	Br	2.96

**Problem Set #6**

Name:

Date:

Directions - For each of the molecules or ions listed below, draw the Lewis structure, identify the bond polarity between the atoms, molecular polarity of the overall molecule, class, and shape. Additionally, identify the intermolecular forces (IMFs) that would be present between molecules of the compound or ion.

<p>1. <math>\text{NO}_2^{-1}</math> (nitrite ion)</p>       <p>N - O bonds =  Molecular polarity =  Class =  Shape =  IMFs =</p>	<p>2. <math>\text{SeO}_3</math> (selenium trioxide)</p>       <p>Se - O bonds =  Molecular polarity =  Class =  Shape =  IMFs =</p>
<p>3. <math>\text{H}_2\text{O}</math> (dihydrogen monoxide)</p>       <p>H - O bonds =  Molecular polarity =  Class =  Shape =  IMFs =</p>	<p>4. <math>\text{CO}_2</math> (carbon dioxide)</p>       <p>C - O bonds =  Molecular polarity =  Class =  Shape =  IMFs =</p>
<p>5. <math>\text{TeS}_2</math> (tellurium disulfide)</p>       <p>Te - S bonds =  Molecular polarity =  Class =  Shape =  IMFs =</p>	<p>6. <math>\text{SiBr}_4</math> (silicon tetrabromide)</p>       <p>Si - Br bonds =  Molecular polarity =  Class =  Shape =  IMFs =</p>

<p>7. <math>\text{NCl}_3</math> (nitrogen trichloride)</p>    <p>N - Cl bonds =  Molecular polarity =  Class =  Shape =  IMFs =</p>	<p>8. <math>\text{CH}_2\text{O}</math> (formaldehyde)</p>    <p>C - H bonds =  C - O bond =  Molecular polarity =  Class =  Shape =  IMFs =</p>
<p>9. <math>\text{CH}_2\text{Br}_2</math> (dibromomethane)</p>    <p>C - H bonds =  C - Br bonds =  Molecular polarity =  Class =  Shape =  IMFs =</p>	<p>10. <math>\text{PSeBr}</math></p>    <p>P - Se bond =  P - Br bond =  Molecular polarity =  Class =  Shape =  IMFs =</p>