Unit 5
Class Work
NAME
1/4/14

5.5 Covalent Bonding

SPARK (Take out your 5.4 WS)

Name the following compounds:

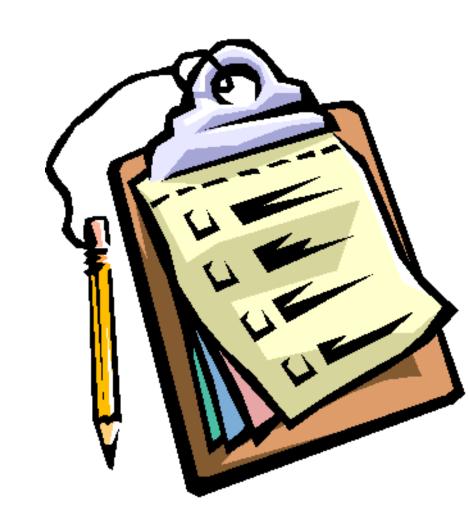
- 1) Si_3N_4
- 2) BaSO₄
- 3) $Ca(CIO_3)_2$

Be ready to quickly go over the homework!

Objective

Agenda:

- SPARK/Objective
- Lesson
- Practice
- Exit Ticket
- Homework



Naming Quiz

- When you are finished, pick up your two Winter Break Packets
- You will complete:
 - 200 Things to know for the chemistry Regents which will count for 3 homework grades
 - The 93 regents questions (on the answer sheet) which will count as a "take home" quiz!

Why do covalent bonds form?

Covalent Bonds

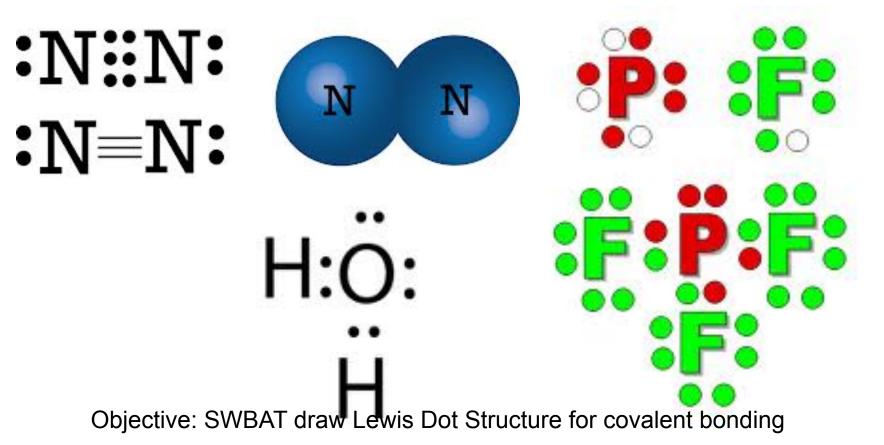
- Nonmetallic atoms share valence electrons to form stable electron configurations.
- A **covalent bond** results from two atoms sharing one electron.
- A molecule can form when two or more atoms bond covalently.

Question:

• Is energy released or required for a covalent bond to form?

Lewis Dot Structures

- Lewis dot structures can be used to show the sharing of electrons
- Can share more than one pair of electrons



Diatomic Molecules

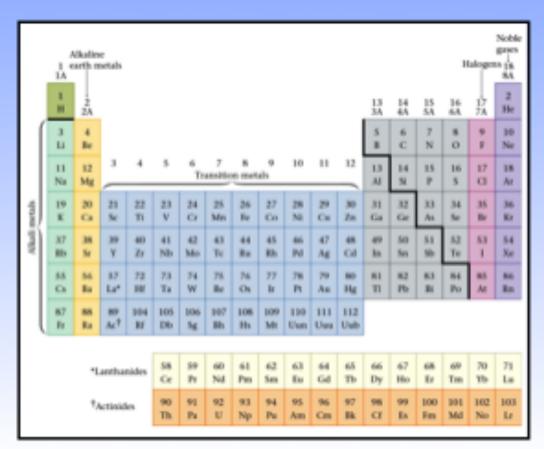
 Can a fluorine bond with another fluorine?

Diatomic Molecules

- Diatomic molecules never exist by themselves as single atoms. Why???
- Ex: Really! Cl₂, F₂, H₂ (hint: you can draw the Lewis Structures!)
- Have No Fear of Ice Cold....Brisk.

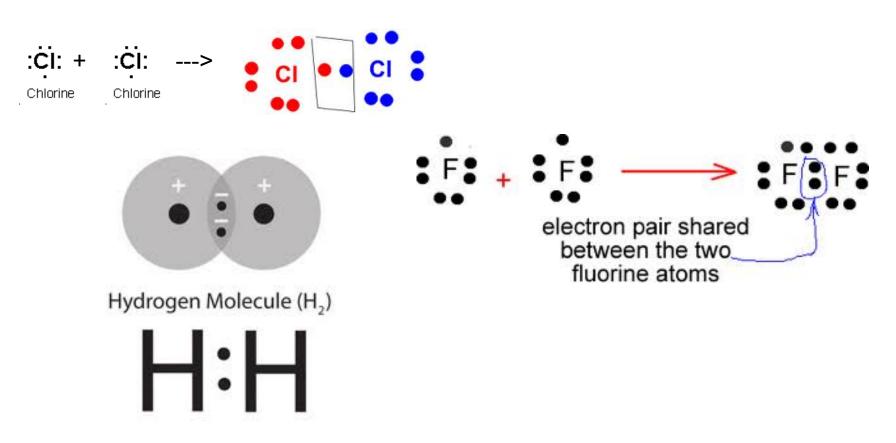
Review of Valence Electrons"

Number of valence electrons of a main (A) group atom = Group number





Diatomic Molecules



DRAW!

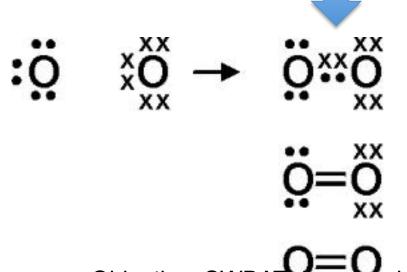
- Draw Lewis Dot structures Cl₂
- Use x's to represent the electrons from one atom and o's to represent the electrons from another atom

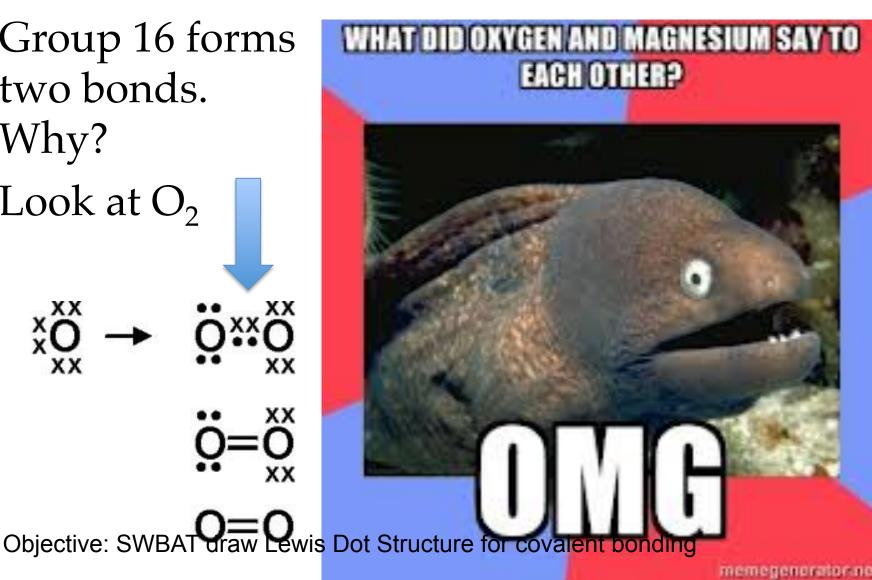
Example:

XX OO BR O

Group 16

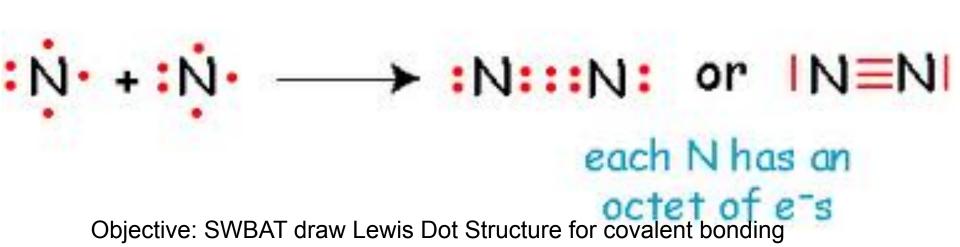
- Group 16 forms two bonds. Why?
- Look at O₂

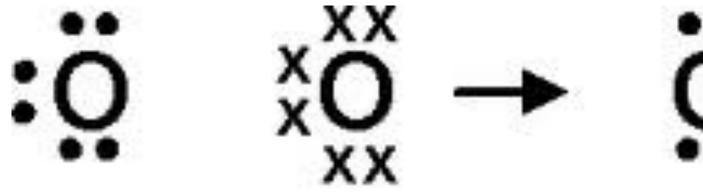


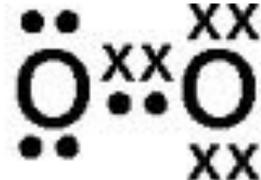


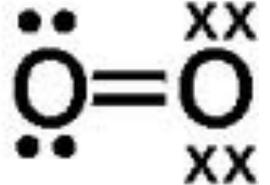
Group 15

- Group 15 forms 3 bonds. Why?
- Ex: N₂
- Ex. 2 Ammonia, NH₃
- Draw structure of NH₃

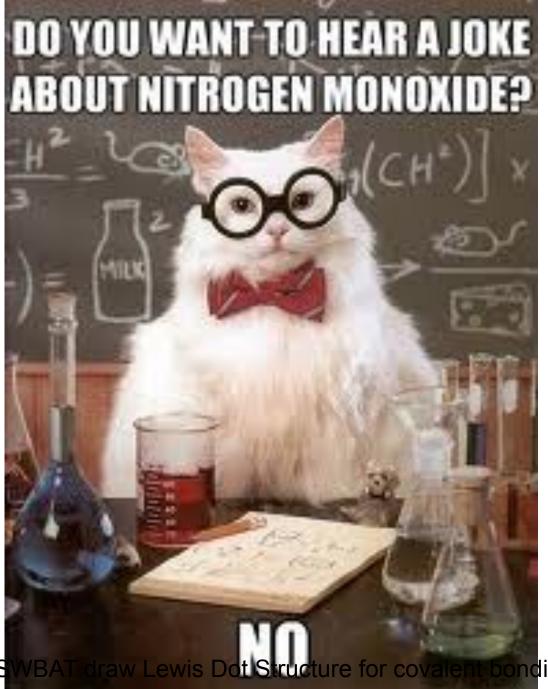








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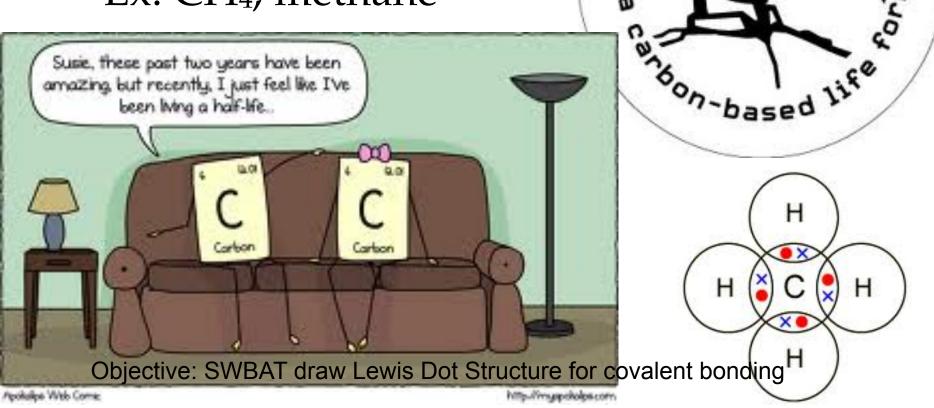


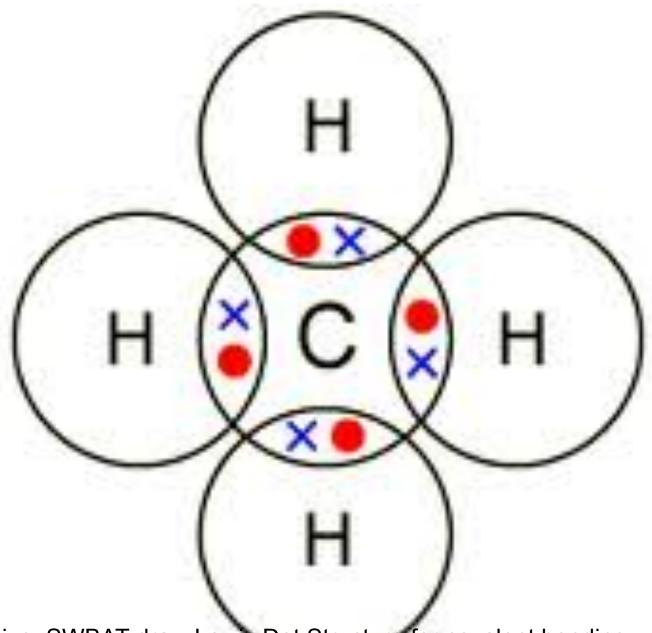
Group 14

eroud to be

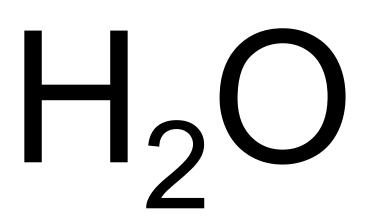
• Group 14 can form 4 bonds. Why?

• Ex: CH₄, methane





Step 1: Determine the type and number of atoms in the molecule.



2 Hydrogen atoms

1 Oxygen atom

REMEMBER: Our subscripts tell us how many atoms of each element exist in the molecule. No subscript???

Means 1 atom Objective: SWBAT draw Lewis Dot Structure for covalent bonding

Step 2: Determine the total number of valence electrons in the atoms to be combined.

H=
$$(1 \times 2) = 2$$
O = 6
Total = 8

Step 3: Arrange the atoms to form a skeleton structure for the molecule

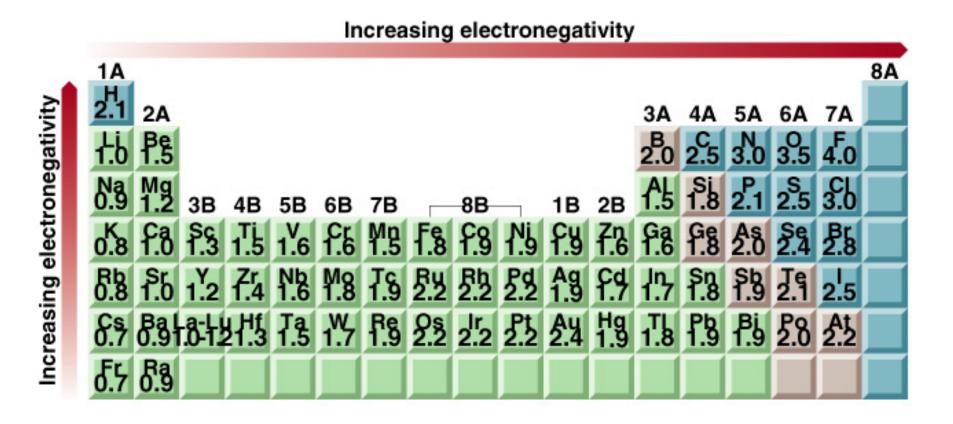


Each bond represents 2 electrons:
These electrons are shared by both atoms

Hints for creating a skeleton structure:

- 1. The least-electronegative atom is central
- 2. If Carbon is present, it is the central atom
- 3. Hydrogen is NEVER central

What is the trend in electronegativity on the periodic table??



Electronegativity: the tendency of an atom to attract shared electrons toward

- Step 4: Add unshared pairs of electrons so each atom has an octet (except H)
- A single line is used to represent a single bond

H₀OH

- Step 5: Check # of valence electrons used equals the number available.
- Check that all atoms have 8 valence electrons!!!! (Except hydrogen which should have 2 valence electrons)

Practice!!!

Name and draw the following:

- 1. N_2O_4
- $2. P_3Cl_6$
- 3. SO₃
- 4. CO₂
- 5. NH₃

Independent Work

- Complete 5.5 Worksheet
- Finish for homework!

HOMEWORK

Finish 5.5 independent practice sheet! Read pages 164-167 and 170-174. Try two questions on page 174