

Name: _____

Date: _____

- [5 pt] 1. Complete the table below illustrating the differences between Chemical Bonds and Intermolecular Forces (IMF's)?

Property	Chemical Bonds	Intermolecular Forces
Attraction between:		
Relative Strength:		
Represented by (in LS):		
Determine Properties like:		
List Different Types:		

- [10 pt] 2. Define each of the Intermolecular Forces (IMF) discussed in class, **AND** provide an example **NOT USED IN CLASS** showing the interaction between **TWO** molecule(s). Properly label all charges (+/-) and partial charges (δ^+ / δ^-).

(a) London Dispersion Forces (LDF)

(b) Dipole-Dipole Forces (DD)

(c) Hydrogen Bonding (HB)

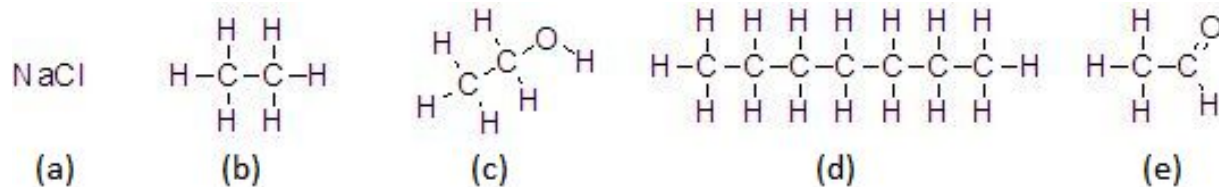
(d) Ion-Dipole (ID)

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- [4 pt] 3. Discuss (using sentences) the relative magnitude of the IMF vs. the Kinetic Energy (Temperature) in solids, liquids and gases.
- [4 pt] 4. Draw a picture showing how water molecules would hydrogen bond to ethanol ($\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$). Pay careful attention to the bond angles in ethanol. (Remember your Lewis Structures)
- [3 pt] 5. Explain why the Boiling point of a substance is Directly Proportional ($\text{BP} \propto \text{IMF}$) to the strength of the IMF's between molecules.
- [4 pt] 6. The boiling point for compound A is 50°C and for compound B is 75°C . From this 6. _____ data, which compound is more likely to be able to form hydrogen bonds. Explain.
- [4 pt] 7. The melting point for compound A is -25°C and for compound B is -50°C . From this 7. _____ data, which compound is more likely to be able to form hydrogen bonds. Explain.

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- [8 pt] 8. List the IMF present in a pure sample of each of the molecules below. Order the following molecules from lowest Boiling Point to highest Boiling Point (A < B < C etc). Explain.



- [8 pt] 9. List the IMF present in a pure sample of each of the molecules below. Order the following molecules from lowest Boiling Point to highest Boiling Point (A < B < C etc). Explain.

