

Chemistry 1 Exam Review

Part 2 – Chapter 6-9

14. Label the periodic table below to show each of the following: (pg 154-158)

- 1) nonmetals, metals, metalloids
- 2) transitions metals, inner transition metals
- 3) alkali metals, alkali earth metals, halogens, noble gases
- 4) charge of common ions of representative elements (Groups 1A-8A)

A blank periodic table grid consisting of 7 rows and 18 columns. The first two rows are shorter, with 2 and 8 elements respectively. The third and fourth rows are full, with 18 elements each. The fifth and sixth rows are shorter, with 14 and 16 elements respectively. The seventh row is the longest, with 18 elements. This layout represents the standard periodic table with the f-block elements (lanthanides and actinides) shown as a separate block below the main body.

15. On the periodic table below, identify the s-, p-, d-, and f-blocks to show which energy sublevels are filled with valence electrons. (pg 159-161)

A blank periodic table grid identical in structure to the one above, consisting of 7 rows and 18 columns. The first two rows are shorter, with 2 and 8 elements respectively. The third and fourth rows are full, with 18 elements each. The fifth and sixth rows are shorter, with 14 and 16 elements respectively. The seventh row is the longest, with 18 elements. This layout represents the standard periodic table with the f-block elements (lanthanides and actinides) shown as a separate block below the main body.

16. To what does each term refer on the periodic table? (pg 154)

group / family

period

17. What is similar about elements within the same period on the periodic table? (pg 159, 179-180)

What is similar about elements within the same group on the periodic table? (pg 159, 179-180)

18. What are valence electrons? (pg 140,159)

How many valence electrons do atoms of these elements have?

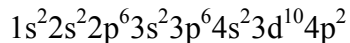
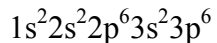
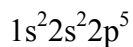
Mg Al I K Cl N

19. Circle the ions shown below that are stable ions.

Ca⁺ Ne¹⁻ O²⁻ Be²⁺ Cl⁻ Li³⁺

20. What are orbitals? (pg 131-134)

21. What element has each electron configuration shown below? (pg 135-138)



22. What is the octet rule? (pg 168)

Use the octet rule to explain how and why ions form. (pg 215-216)

Explain the difference between cations and anions. (pg 212-214)

23. List some common properties of ionic compounds. (pg 217-218)

24. Write the correct formula of each ionic compound listed below. (pg 221-227)

potassium iodide

magnesium carbonate

aluminum sulfide

ammonium chloride

iron (III) bromide

iron (II) bromide

Write the correct name of each ionic compound.

LiCl

Al₂O₃

KNO₃

MgCl₂

CuO

Cu₂O

25. Explain why and how covalent bonds form. (pg 241-244)

26. Write the correct formula of each covalent compound. (pg 248-249)

diphosphorous pentoxide

diboron monosilicide

carbon tetrachloride

disilicon hexabromide

dinitrogen trioxide

carbon monoxide

Write the correct name of each covalent compound.

ClO₂

IF₅

N₂F₄

N₂O₃

PBr₃

Br₂S

27. Identify each compound as ionic or covalent.

CaCl₂

SCl₄

KOH

CO₂

N₂O₅

BeF₂

H₂O₂

28. Which of the following contain both ionic and covalent bonds?

CaO

CS₂

Na₂CO₃

NF₃

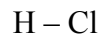
KNO₃

NiCl

29. What is a nonpolar bond? (pg 263-264)

What is a polar bond?

Identify bond as nonpolar or polar. Label each polar bond using δ^+ and δ^- to indicate its polarity.



30. For each molecule or ion below: (pg252-265)

1) Draw the correct *Lewis structure*

2) Identify the shape (tetrahedral, trigonal pyramidal, bent, trigonal planar, or linear) and bond angle

3) Tell whether it is polar or nonpolar



31. Which bond is most polar? Why?
(pg 263-264)

