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Shape of COCl ₂ Cl Cl Cl 0	Shape of H ₂ CO H H H C	Shape of O_2 O = O	Shape of O ₃
Trigonal planar	Trigonal planar	Linear	V shaped or bent
Definition: Uneven sharing of electrons, where one atom in bonding pair is more electronegative	Definition: Ability of an atom in a bond to attract electrons towards itself	The 5 most electronegative elements	Determined by the number of regions of electron density around an atom (bonding and nonbonding)
Polar covalent bond	Electronegativity	F O N and Cl S	Shape of molecule
NaCl	SO ₂	SiO	
Type of particles? Type of bond?	Type of particles? Type of bond?	SIO ₂ Type of particles? Type of bond?	Type of particles? Type of bond?
Type of particles? Type of bond? lons lonic bond	Type of particles? Type of bond? Molecules Weak intermolecular	SIU ₂ Type of particles? Type of bond? Atoms Covalent	NgO Type of particles? Type of bond? Ions Ionic bond
Type of particles? Type of bond? Ions Ionic bond S ₈ Type of particles? Type of bond?	Type of particles? Type of bond? Molecules Weak intermolecular SCl ₂ Type of particles? Type of bond?	Type of particles? Type of bond? Atoms Covalent C (diamond) Type of particles? Type of bond?	Type of particles? Type of bond? Ions Ionic bond SiCl ₄ Type of particles? Type of bond?

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	Cu Type of particles? Type of bond?	C (graphite) Type of particles? Type of bond?	Intermolecular attractions / forces are molecules	Intramolecular attractions / forces are molecules
	Atoms Metallic	Atoms Covalent	between	within
	Polar or nonpolar molecule? • cl • • cl • • cl - c - cl • • cl •	Polar or nonpolar molecule? • Cl • H – C – H • Cl •	Polar or nonpolar molecule? 0 = c = 0	Polar or nonpolar molecule?
	Nonpolar	Polar	Nonpolar	Polar
	Polar or nonpolar molecule? H H – N • H	Polar or nonpolar molecule? • Cl • • F - C - Cl • • F •	Polar or nonpolar molecule?	Polar or nonpolar molecule?
	Polar	Polar	Nonpolar	Polar
	General name given to pairs of bonding or nonbonding electrons, double and triple bonds	Definition: Ability to conduct electricity by movement of electrons or ions	Type of solid: Consists of small covalently bonded molecules with weak attractions between molecules	Temperature at which (s) \rightarrow (l); its value reflects the strength of bonds between particles
	Regions of electron density / negative charge / electron clouds	Electrical conductor / conductivity	(Covalent) molecular	Melting point

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Temperature at which (I) \rightarrow (g); its value reflects the strength of bonds between particles	Nonpolar solutes will dissolve in solvents e.g.	Polar solutes will dissolve in solvents e.g.	Type of solid: Consists of large covalently bonded molecules with strong attractions between atoms		
Boiling point	Nonpolar Cyclohexane	Polar Water	Covalent network		
Type of solid: A 3D crystal lattice made up of alternating + and - ions	Definition: Charged particles formed when atoms have lost or gained electrons	Name for a positively charged ion	Name for a negatively charged ion		
lonic	lons	Cation	Anion		
Most ionic solutes e.g. NaCl will dissolve in solvents	Attractive force between molecular dipoles	Type of solid: Consists of metal cations in a sea of delocalised electrons	Definition: Electrostatic attraction between oppositely charged ions		
Polar e.g. water	Weak intermolecular attraction	Metallic	Ionic bond		
Definition: Attraction between positively charged nuclei of metal atoms and loosely held valence electrons	Definition: Bond formed by the sharing of a pair of electrons	Trend in bonding types moving across a period L to R e.g. NaCl AlCl ₃ PCl ₃ Cl ₂	Definition: Diagram showing bonding between atoms in a molecule and any lone pairs of electrons in the molecule		
Metallic bond	Covalent bond	Ionic to covalent	Lewis diagram		

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	Bond between two atoms containing 4 electrons (2 pairs)	Bond between two atoms containing 6 electrons (3 pairs)	Type of solid: Crystal lattice of ions held together by electrostatic attractions	Type of solid: Molecules held together by weak intermolecular attractions		
	Double bond	Triple bond	Ionic solid	Covalent molecular		
	Type of solid: Atoms held together by nondirectional attractions between delocalised electrons and metal ions	Type of solid: Many atoms in a regular 3D lattice held together by covalent bonds	Shape of molecule & bond angle:	Shape of molecule & bond angle:		
	Metallic solid	Covalent network solid	Linear 180°	Trigonal planar Approx. 120°		
	Shape of molecule & bond angle:	Shape of molecule & bond angle:	Shape of molecule & bond angle:	Shape of molecule & bond angle:		
	Tetrahedral Approx. 109°	V shaped / bent Approx. 109°	Trigonal pyramid / pyramidal Approx. 109°	Linear Bond angle n/a		
	Identity of this covalent network solid	Identity of this covalent network solid	Identity of this covalent network solid	UPDATED		
	Diamond, C	Silicon dioxide / silica / SiO ₂	Graphite, C	No Brain Too Small		