## Bonding knowledge organiser

## 1. Vocabulary

Ionic bond
Bond formed by the transfer of electrons from a metal to a non-metal. Strong attraction between oppositely charged ions.
Covalent bond
Bond between non-metals. A shared pair of electrons
Metallic bond

Macromolecular
(Giant covalent)
Positive metal ions in a 'sea' of delocalised electrons

## Molecular cova lent molecule

Large covalently bonded molecule. Eg diamond, graphite, silicon dioxide
lent molecule
Small covalently bonded molecules that are held together by intermolecular forces. Eg lodine, water, carbon dioxide.

Co-ordinate bond A type of covalent bond where both electrons are donated by one atom.
Bonding pair A pair of electrons in a covalent bond
Lone pair
Electronegativity

Polar covalent
bond

Intermolecular forces

A pair of un-bonded electrons. Repel more than bonding pairs

The power of an atom to attract the electrons in a covalent bond

A bond with a unequal distribution of electrons due to a difference in electronegativity of the bonding atoms

The forces between molecules. They are responsible for the trends in melting and boiling points of substances

## 2. Common anions

| Sufate | $\mathrm{SO}_{4}{ }^{2 \cdot}$ | Hydroxide | $\mathrm{OH}^{-}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Carbonate | $\mathrm{CO}_{3}{ }^{2 \cdot}$ | Ammonium | $\mathrm{NH}_{4}{ }^{+}$ |
| Nitrate | $\mathrm{NO}_{3}{ }^{-}$ |  |  |


| 3. Intermolecular forces |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Van der Waals | Temporary dipoles induce complimentary dipoles in neighbours | Happens in all molecules | Eg. Alkanes |
|  | Permanent di-pole- dipole | Attraction between slightly positive and negative ends of bond | Happens in any asymmetric bond with different electronegativity | Eg. Hydrogen chloride |
|  | Hydrogen bonding | Attraction between slightly positive and negative ends of bond | Happens when H bonded to O, N, F only | Eg. Water, Ammonia, Alcohol |


| 4. VSEPR molecular shapes |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Electron pairs | Geometry | Bonding pairs | Lone pairs | Shape | Angle | Example |
| 2 | Linear | 2 | 0 | Linear | 180 | $\mathrm{BeCl}_{2}$ |
| 3 | Trigonal planar | 3 | 0 | Trigonal planar | 120 | $\mathrm{SO}_{3}$ |
| 4 | Tetrahedral | 4 | 0 | Tetrahedral | 109.5 | $\mathrm{CH}_{4}$ |
|  |  | 3 | 1 | Trigonal pyramidal | 107 | $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$ |
|  |  | 2 | 2 | V-shape | 104.5 | $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ |
| 5 | Trigonal bipyramidal | 5 | 0 | Trigonal bipyramidal | 120, 90 | $\mathrm{PCl}_{5}$ |
|  |  | 4 | 1 | See-saw | 120,90 | $\mathrm{TeCl}_{4}$ |
|  |  | 3 | 2 | T-shape | 87.5 | $\mathrm{ClF}_{3}$ |
| 6 | Octahedral | 6 | 0 | Octahedral | 90 | $\mathrm{SF}_{6}$ |
|  |  | 4 | 2 | Square planar | 90 | $\mathrm{ICl}_{4}{ }^{-}$ |

