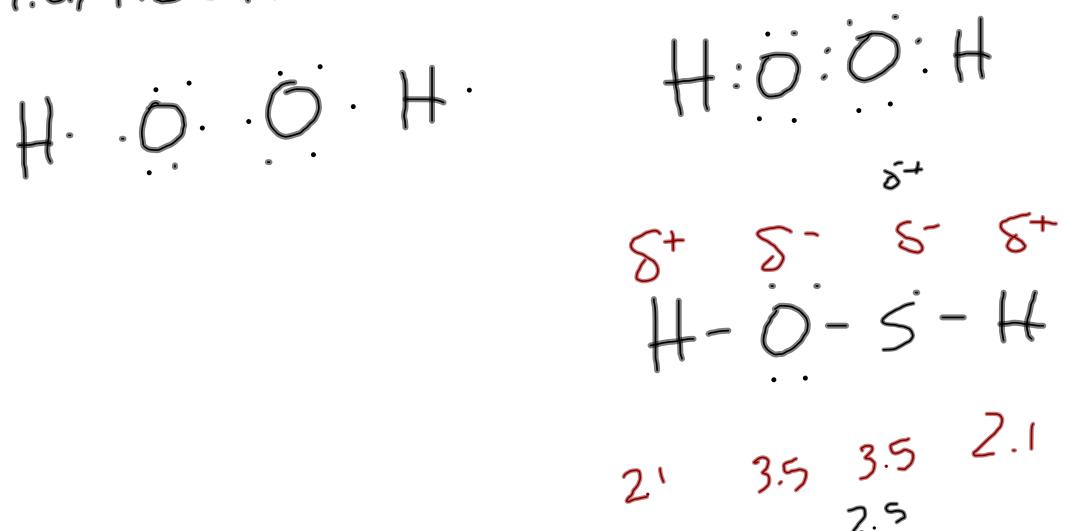
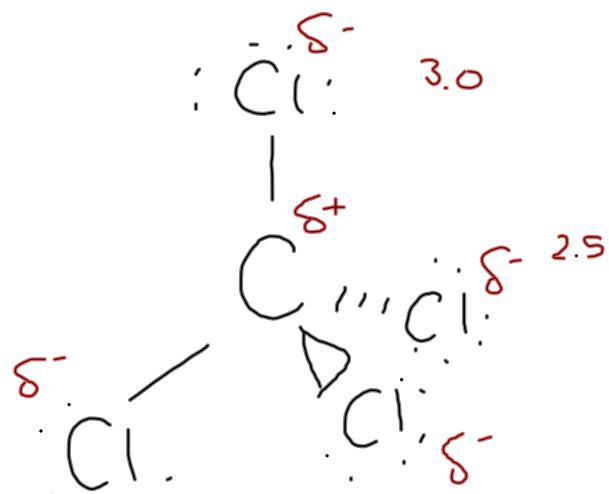
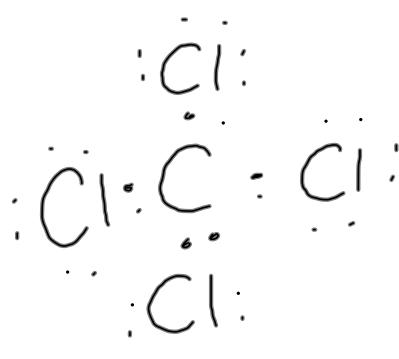


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37. a) HOOH



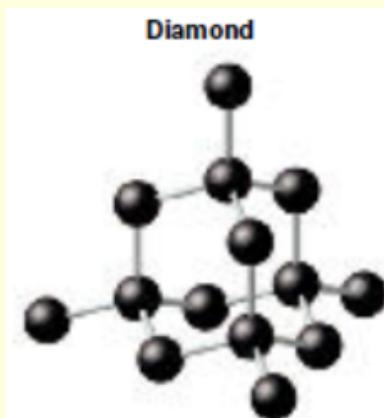
36. CCl₄



Network Solids

solids in which all of the atoms are covalently bonded to each other

- very stable substances with very high melting and boiling points
- melting requires breaking covalent bonds throughout the solid



Chapter 8 Mock Test

Table 8.3 Electronegativity Differences and Bond Types

Electronegativity difference range	Most probable type of bond	Example
0.0-0.4	Nonpolar covalent	H - H (0.0)
0.4-1.0	Moderately polar covalent	H - Cl (0.9)
1.0-2.0	Very polar covalent	H - F (1.9)
≥ 2.0	Ionic	$\text{Na}^+ \text{Cl}^-$ (2.1)

* No sharp boundary between ionic and covalent

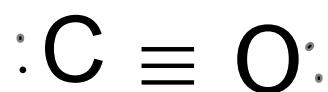
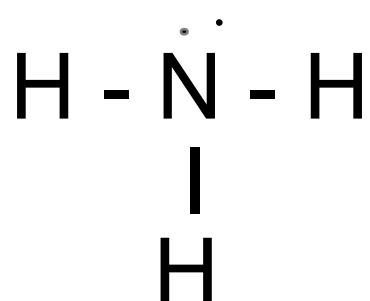
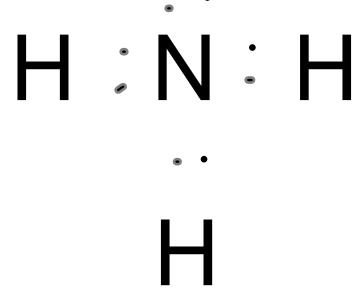
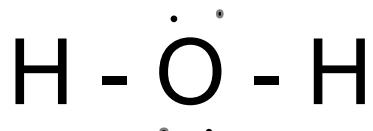
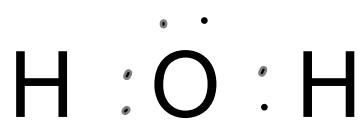
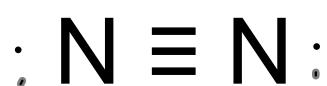
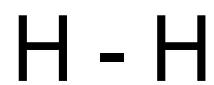


Table 6.2**Electronegativity Values for Selected Elements**

H							
Li	Be	B	C	N	O	F	
1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0	
Na	Mg	Al	Si	P	S	Cl	
0.9	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.5	3.0	
K	Ca	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	
0.8	1.0	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.8	
Rb	Sr	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	
0.8	1.0	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.5	
Cs	Ba	Tl	Pb	Bi			
0.7	0.9	1.8	1.9	1.9			

Chapter 8 Review

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#62-65, 72, 73, 75, 76

Chemical Bonding Topics

- Octet Rule
- Electron Dot Structure
- Metallic Bonding
- Covalent Bonding
- Coordinate Covalent Bonding
- VSEPR Theory
- Hybridization
- Polarity
- Intermolecular Forces
- Properties of Ionic Crystals, Covalent Compounds, Network Solids