

# Bonding Capacity

H → 1 (white)

C → 4 (black)

O → 2

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S → 2

N → 3

Cl → 1

<b>58</b> <b>Ce</b> Cerium	<b>59</b> <b>Pr</b> Praseodymium	<b>60</b> <b>Nd</b> Neodymium	<b>61</b> <b>Pm</b> Promethium	<b>62</b> <b>Sm</b> Samarium	<b>63</b> <b>Eu</b> Europium	<b>64</b> <b>Gd</b> Gadolinium	<b>65</b> <b>Tb</b> Terbium	<b>66</b> <b>Dy</b> Dysprosium	<b>67</b> <b>Ho</b> Holmium	<b>68</b> <b>Er</b> Erbium	<b>69</b> <b>Tm</b> Thulium	<b>70</b> <b>Yb</b> Ytterbium	<b>71</b> <b>Lu</b> Lutetium
<b>90</b> <b>Th</b> Thorium	<b>91</b> <b>Pa</b> Protactinium	<b>92</b> <b>U</b> Uranium	<b>93</b> <b>Np</b> Neptunium	<b>94</b> <b>Pu</b> Plutonium	<b>95</b> <b>Am</b> Americium	<b>96</b> <b>Cm</b> Curium	<b>97</b> <b>Bk</b> Berkelium	<b>98</b> <b>Cf</b> Californium	<b>99</b> <b>Es</b> Einsteinium	<b>100</b> <b>Fm</b> Fermium	<b>101</b> <b>Md</b> Mendelevium	<b>102</b> <b>No</b> Nobelium	<b>103</b> <b>Lr</b> Lawrencium

## Molecular Models

What are the three-dimensional structures of the molecular substances: water ( $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ), hydrogen peroxide ( $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ ), hydrogen sulfide ( $\text{H}_2\text{S}$ ), methane ( $\text{CH}_4$ ), methanol ( $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$ ), ethanol ( $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ ), propane ( $\text{C}_3\text{H}_8$ ), ammonia ( $\text{NH}_3$ ), chlorine and sulfur (cyclooctasulfur)?

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Name	Molecular Formula	Structural Diagram
water	H <sub>2</sub> O	H-O-H
methanol	CH <sub>3</sub> OH	H-C(OH) <sub>3</sub>
chlorine	Cl <sub>2</sub>	Cl-Cl
sulfur	S <sub>8</sub>	S-S-S S-S-S-S

# Bases

Bases are defined as being ionic hydroxides (end in -OH).



Bases are named using the rules for naming ionic compounds.

**Ex. NaOH**





Sodium chloride



nitrogen dioxide