

Name:

Date:

Period:

Seat #:

[1] Describe the interparticle forces at work in the following:

- within a water molecule H_2O
- in a crystal of the salt NaCl
- in a solution of potassium nitrate KNO_3
- in diamond
- in a fiber of nylon
- in liquid butane
- between water molecules in ice
- between the two strands in the double helix of DNA
- in paraffin wax
- between the molecules of carbon dioxide CO_2 in dry ice
- between the molecules of HCl in liquid HCl
- in tungsten metal
- in a solution of perchloric acid

[2] Which one of the following pairs of molecules would you expect to have the higher melting point?

- Cl_2 or Br_2
- C_4H_{10} or C_5H_{12}
- NH_3 or PH_3
- Na or Mg
- BeO or KCl
- ICl or Br_2

[3] Which states or types of matter would be characterized by each of the following statements?

- High individual molecular speeds.
- A melting point spread over a wide temperature range.
- A regular repeating array of structural units.
- Molecules move with respect to one another but are held together in a condensed state.
- Molecules close together but having sufficiently high kinetic energies to overcome the intermolecular forces.
- Valence electrons delocalized over huge arrays of atoms.
- Totally random molecular order with comparatively great distances between individual molecules.
- A three-dimensional network of covalent bonds.

[4] Acetone ($\text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{O}$) and chloroform (CHCl_3) form an unusually strong intermolecular bond. Why is this? Draw a picture of how the molecules attract each other.

[5] Complete the following calculations:

- How much heat is required to melt 15 grams of ice at 0°C ?
- How much heat is released when 100 grams of steam condenses at 100°C ?
- If a system of ice and water has a mass of 12 grams, and it is converted completely to water at 0.0°C by supplying 1.33 kJ of heat, how much water was initially present?

Heat of fusion of ice = 333 J/g Heat of vaporization of water = 2250 J/g