

## CHEMISTRY ONLINE

- TUITION -

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## CHEMISTRY

Physical Chemistry

Level \& Board
AQA (A-LEVEL)

TOPIC:
BONDING

PAPER TYPE: QUESTION PAPER -4

## Bonding

1. Thallium is in Group 3 of the Periodic Table. Thallium reacts with halogens to form many compounds and ions.
(a)Draw the shape of the $\mathrm{TIBr}_{3}{ }^{2-}$ ion and the shape of the $\mathrm{TICl}_{4}{ }^{3-}$ ion.

Include any lone pairs of electrons that influence the shapes.
Name the shape made by the atoms in $\mathrm{TlBr}_{3}{ }^{2-}$ and suggest a value for the bond angle.
(b)Thallium(I) bromide (TIBr) is a crystalline solid with a melting point of $480^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
Suggest the type of bonding present in thallium(I) bromide and state why the melting point is high.
(c)Write an equation to show the formation of thallium $(\mathrm{I})$ bromide from its elements.
2. Silicon dioxide $\left(\mathrm{SiO}_{2}\right)$ has a crystal structure similar to diamond.
(a) Give the name of the type of crystal structure shown by silicon dioxide.
(b)Suggest why silicon dioxide does not conduct electricity when molten.
(c)Silicon dioxide reacts with hydrofluoric acid (HF) to produce hexafluorosilicic acid $\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SiF}_{6}\right)$ and one other substance.

Write an equation for this reaction.
3. Which compound contains a co-ordinate bond?
A. HF
B. $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$
c. $\mathrm{CHCl}_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{Cl}$
(Total 1 mark)
4. Which has a bond angle of $109.5^{\circ}$ ?
A. C (diamond)
B. C (graphite)
C. $\mathrm{NH}_{2}{ }^{-}$
D. $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$
5. This question is about structure and bonding.
(a)Draw a diagram to show the strongest type of interaction between two molecules of ammonia $\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)$ in the liquid phase.

Include all lone pairs and partial charges in your diagram.
(b) Draw the shape of the $\mathrm{SF}_{4}$ molecule.

Include any lone pairs of electrons that influence the shapes.
In an $\mathrm{SF}_{4}$ molecule, the sulfur atom is attached to four fluorine atoms and has one lone pair of electrons.

Name each shape.
Suggest a value for the bond angle in $\mathrm{SF}_{4}$.
6. This question is about compounds that contain chlorine.
(a)Potassium chloride has potassium ions $\left(\mathrm{K}^{+}\right)$and chloride ions ( $\mathrm{Cl}^{-}$). $\mathrm{K}^{+}$and $\mathrm{Cl}^{-}$have the same electron configuration.

Explain why a chloride ion is larger than a potassium ion.
(b)Explain, in terms of structure and bonding, why the melting point of potassium chloride is high.
(c) Fluoroantimonic acid contains ions, $\mathrm{SbCl}_{6}{ }^{-}$

Draw the shape of the $\mathrm{SbCl}_{6}{ }^{-}$ion.
Include any lone pairs that influence the shape.
Name the shape of ion.
7. Which substance contains delocalised electrons?
A. cyclohexane
B. graphite
C. iodine
D. sodium chloride
(Total 1 mark)
8. This question is about shapes of molecules and ions.

Draw the shape of $\mathrm{XeF}_{4}$ and of $\mathrm{XeF}_{6}$.
Include any lone pairs of electrons that influence the shape.
Name the shape of $\mathrm{XeF}_{4}$.
State and explain the bond angle in $\mathrm{XeF}_{6}$.
9. The boiling point of propanal and ethen as:

The boiling point of propanal is $49^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. The boiling point of ethene is $-104{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

Explain why propanal has a higher boiling point than ethene.
(3)
10. In which substance do covalent bonds break when it melts?
A. hexane
B. ice
C. iodine
D. silicon dioxide


- Founder \& CEO of Chemistry Online Tuition Ltd.
- Completed Medicine (M.B.B.S) in 2007
- Tutoring students in UK and worldwide since 2008
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