CH 221 Chapter Two Part 2 Study Guide

- Define <u>molecular formula</u>, <u>empirical formula</u> and <u>structural</u> (or "<u>condensed</u>") formula and know how to use them. Define <u>allotropes</u> and give several examples.
- List the elements that exist as <u>diatomic molecules</u> and be able to predict which elements are <u>monatomic</u> (Noble gases).
- Understand the definitions of <u>cation</u> (positive charge) and <u>anion</u> (negative charge). Metals are usually cations (lose electrons) while nonmetals will often be anions (gain electrons).
- Understand the "quick and dirty" ionic charge guide for <u>predicting the ionic charges</u> on atoms in groups 1A-3A and 5A-8A. Recognize that transition metal elements often exist in a variety of positively charged "oxidation" states.
- Be able to give the <u>names, formulas</u> and <u>ionic charges</u> for the <u>polyatomic ions</u> listed in the textbook and in the Nomenclature lab.
- Be able to <u>write the formulas</u> for a number of <u>ionic compounds</u> using groups 1A-3A and 5A-7A.
- Explain the general <u>properties</u> of ionic compounds. Understand the importance of <u>Coulomb's Law</u> and how it relates to electrostatic forces. We will be revisiting this concept in CH 222.
- Be able to determine the <u>name</u> of an ionic (metal plus nonmetal) or covalent (nonmetal plus nonmetal) compound using the rules outlined in this chapter.
- Understand the concepts of <u>formula mass</u> and <u>molar mass</u> (i.e. <u>molecular weight</u>) and how they relate to the mole and Avogadro's number. Be able to calculate the <u>molar</u> <u>mass</u> for *any* given compound. Master the skills necessary to convert moles to grams and grams to moles.
- Understand and be able to use <u>percent composition</u> in relation to empirical formulas.
- Understand the <u>difference</u> between <u>empirical and molecular formulas</u> and what is needed to calculate the molecular formula from an empirical formula (i.e. a molar mass determination such as from mass spectrometry).
- Be able to use experimental data to calculate the number of water molecules in a <u>hydrated</u> compound.
- Be able to solve and understand the assigned problems in problem set #3.