#### Molecule Shapes

Learning Goals: Students will be able to:

- Identify substances to which "Molecular geometry" applies.
- Name molecule <u>and</u> electron geometries for basic molecules.
- Explain the model being used to predict molecule geometry.
- Predict common molecular geometry from the number of electron pairs and bonded atoms around a central atom of basic compounds.

by Trish Loeblein updated October 2011

1. Which is a molecule?

A.CO<sub>2</sub> B.CaCl<sub>2</sub> C.NH<sub>4</sub>Cl D.Li<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>

## 2. Which would have a linear shape?

- A. HBr
- B. CO<sub>2</sub>
- C. Both are linear

## 3. Which has only single bonds?

A. HBr
B. CO<sub>2</sub>
C. Both have all single bonds

#### 4. What shape is water?

- A. Tetrahedral
- **B. Bent**
- **C. Trigonal planar**
- **D.** Linear

# 5. Which is an example of an exception to the octet rule?

A.O<sub>2</sub> B.N<sub>2</sub> C.BF<sub>3</sub> D.I<sub>2</sub> E. More than one of these 5ans. Which is an example of an exception to the octet rule?



6. Which molecule could be represented with this diagram?

A. BH<sub>3</sub> B. CH<sub>4</sub> C. NH<sub>3</sub>

6b. What would the structural formula look like?



7. Which molecule could be represented with this diagram?

A. HCl

**B. CH**<sub>4</sub>

C. NH<sub>3</sub>

**D. F**<sub>2</sub>

7b. What would the structural formula look like?