

COVALENT & IONIC SUBSTANCES

1) Which of the following substances could be simple molecular, giant covalent, ionic or are do they have another type of structure?

	С	C ₆₀	SiO ₂	N ₂ H ₄	KNO ₃	S ₈	He	Mg	Fe ₂ S ₃
ionic									
simple molecular									
giant covalent									
neither									

2) Look at the properties of the following substances.

Substance	M W (00)	D ''' ' (100)	Electrical conductivity as		
	Melting point (°C)	Boiling point (°C)	solid	liquid	
М	673	926	does not conduct	conducts	
N	3520	4658	does not conduct	does not conduct	
0	-87	25	does not conduct	does not conduct	
Р	98	345	conducts	conducts	
Q	1537	2318	does not conduct	conducts	
R	835	1280	conducts	conducts	

- a) Which of these compounds could have an ionic structure?
- b) Which of these compounds could have a simple molecular structure?
- c) Which of these compounds could have a giant covalent structure?
- 3) Complete the table to show stick and/or dot-cross diagrams for these molecules.

Molecule	Stick diagram	Dot-cross diagram
CCI ₄	CIC CI	
O ₂	0=0	
NF ₃		

Write the formula of the f	following ionic compounds	i.	
a) potassium oxide		d) iron (III) hydroxide	
b) aluminium chloride		e) magnesium nitrate	
c) sodium carbonate		f) ammonium iodide	
Diamond and graphite bo	oth have giant covalent str	uctures. Explain each of the followin	g.
a) Diamond and graphite	e both have very high melt	ing points	
b) Graphite conducts ele	ectricity but diamond does	not	
c) Graphite is soft but di	amond is hard		
Ethanol (alcohol) is made diagram of an ethanol mo a low boiling point.	e of molecules with the for olecule is shown. Explain	why ethanol has	H
Magnesium sulfate is an	ionic compound with the fo	ormula MgSO4	
-	•	ing point.	
b) Explain why magnesi	um sulfate conducts electr	icity as a liquid but not as solid	