

## Vocabulary

1. **Chemical Formula** – an expression that shows the number and types of atoms joined in a compound (ex:  $\text{CO}_2$ =Carbon dioxide)
2. **Subscript** – a number written to the right and below of the chemical symbol. (ex:  $\text{CO}_2$ )
3. **Ionic Bond** – the force of attraction between positive and negative ions.
4. **Covalent Bond** – pair of shared electrons between two atoms.
5. **Molecule** – a group of atoms held together by a covalent bond.
6. **Polar Covalent Bond** – a covalent bond where electrons are shared unequally.

**Modeling Compounds and Molecules****Engage/Explore:**

Directions: In groups, you must construct models for the compounds and molecules listed below. (Note: you should use relative sizes for different atoms, if materials are available.) First, using the subscript, count the number of atoms of each element present in the compound or molecule. Then, make a model using appropriate materials, and finally make a diagram of your model, including labels to identify the different elements.

Water: H <sub>2</sub> O	Calcium Chloride: CaCl <sub>2</sub>
Sodium Bicarbonate: NaHCO <sub>3</sub>	Magnesium Sulfate: MgSO <sub>4</sub>
Acetic Acid: C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	Ammonia Chloride: NH <sub>4</sub> Cl
Citric Acid: C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>8</sub>	Sulfuric Acid: H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Period: \_\_\_\_\_

### Building Molecular Models

**DIRECTIONS:** Write the molecular formula for each of the following compounds, then count how many atoms are in each compound, next build and draw the molecular compounds.

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1) Methane:	6) Formic acid:
2) Butane:	7) Isobutane:
3) Acetic acid:	8) Methanol:
4) Ethanol:	9) Propane:
5) Ethyne:	10) Ethene:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Period: \_\_\_\_\_

**Building Molecular Compounds**

Directions: 1) List the name of each element and how many atoms are present

2) Label each as a molecule, compound, or bot

<b>H<sub>2</sub>O: Water</b>	<b>O<sub>2</sub>: Oxygen</b>	<b>NH<sub>3</sub>: Ammonia</b>
<b>HNO<sub>3</sub>: Nitric Acid</b>	<b>CH<sub>4</sub>: Methane</b>	<b>NO<sub>2</sub>: Nitrogen Dioxide</b>
<b>CO<sub>2</sub>: Carbon dioxide</b>	<b>H<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>: Carbonic Acid</b>	<b>H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>: Sulfuric Acid</b>
<b>C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>8</sub>: Propane</b>	<b>C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>18</sub>: Octane</b>	<b>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>7</sub>: Citric Acid</b>

1) How would your model be different if you built: **2O<sub>2</sub> or 5O<sub>2</sub>**

Explain \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Draw a picture:

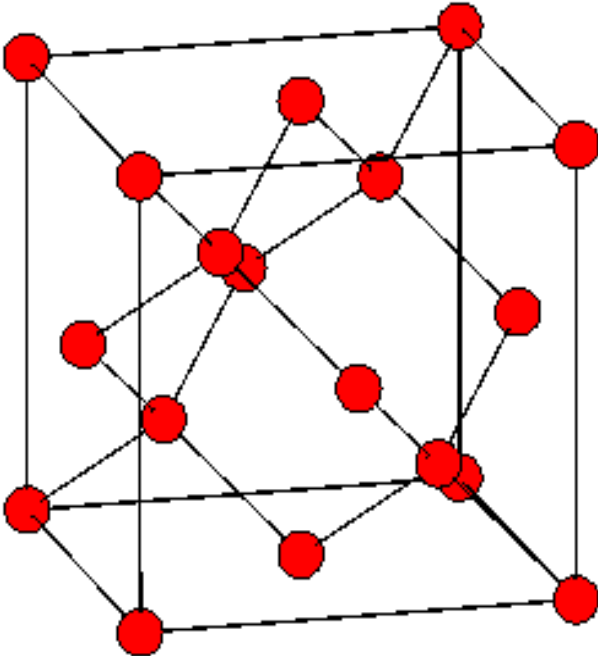
2) What is the difference between a subscript and coefficient?

\_\_\_\_\_

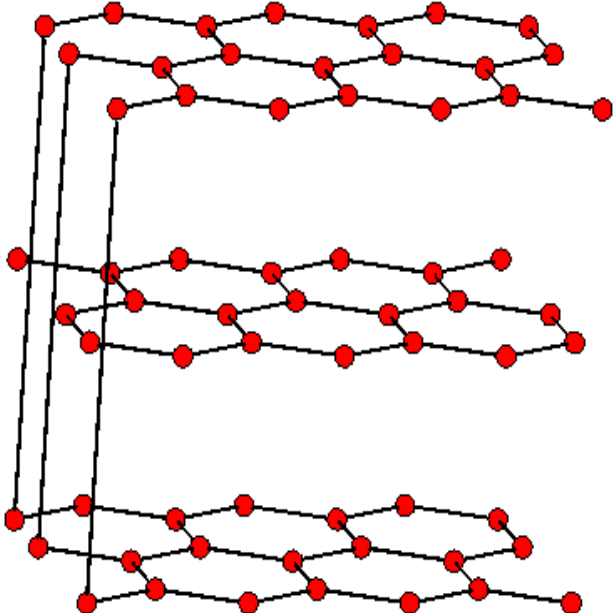
\_\_\_\_\_

Molecular Structure images:

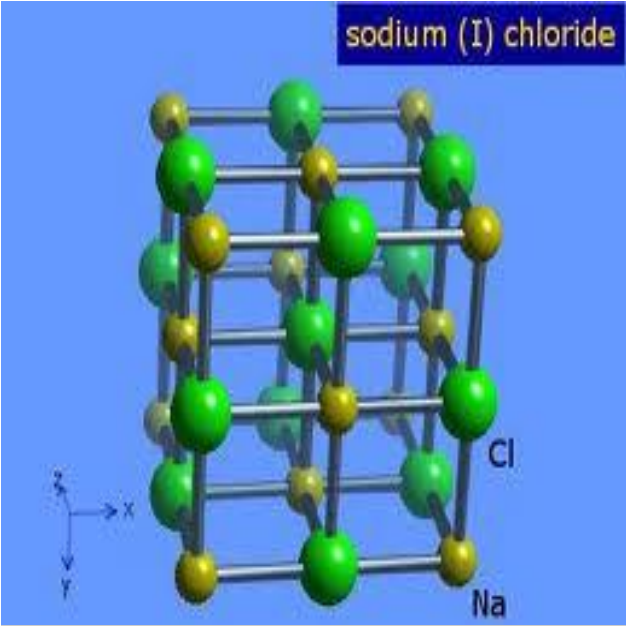
Diamond: cubic structure, C<sub>18</sub>



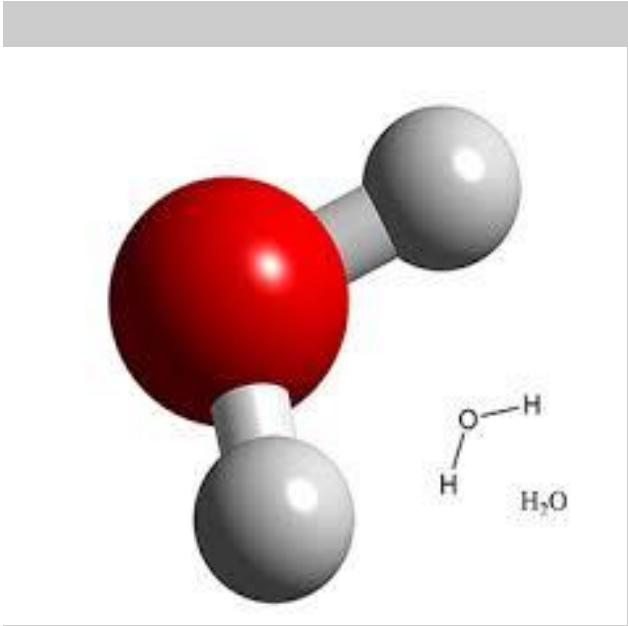
Graphite: hexagonal structure, C<sub>64</sub>



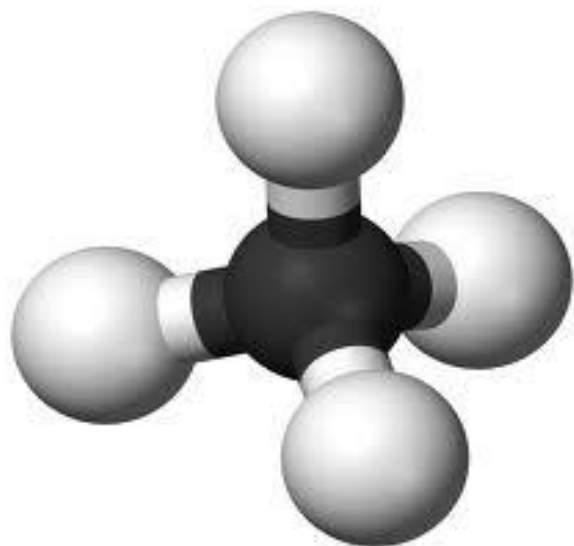
Salt: Many cubic NaCl molecules together



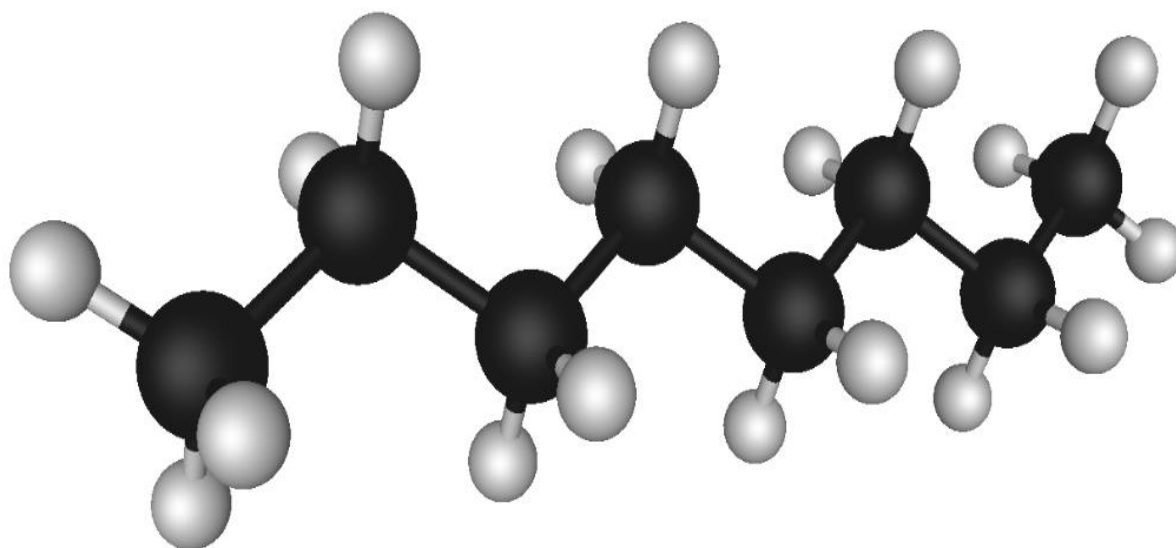
Water: H<sub>2</sub>O (one molecule)



Hydrocarbon: CH<sub>4</sub> Methane



Hydrocarbon: C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>18</sub> Octane



# LEWIS DOT DIAGRAMS ELEMENTS 1-20

<p>HYDROGEN 1</p> <p><b>H</b>·</p> <p>1.01</p>							<p>HELIUM 2</p> <p>·<b>He</b>·</p> <p>4.00</p>
<p>LITHIUM 3</p> <p><b>Li</b>·</p> <p>6.94</p>	<p>BERYLLIUM 4</p> <p>·<b>Be</b>·</p> <p>9.01</p>	<p>BORON 5</p> <p>·<b>B</b>·</p> <p>10.81</p>	<p>CARBON 6</p> <p>·<b>C</b>·</p> <p>12.01</p>	<p>NITROGEN 7</p> <p>·<b>N</b>·</p> <p>14.01</p>	<p>OXYGEN 8</p> <p>·<b>O</b>·</p> <p>16.00</p>	<p>FLUORINE 9</p> <p>·<b>F</b>·</p> <p>19.00</p>	<p>NEON 10</p> <p>·<b>Ne</b>·</p> <p>20.18</p>
<p>SODIUM 11</p> <p><b>Na</b>·</p> <p>22.99</p>	<p>MAGNESIUM 12</p> <p>·<b>Mg</b>·</p> <p>24.31</p>	<p>ALUMINUM 13</p> <p>·<b>Al</b>·</p> <p>26.98</p>	<p>SILICON 14</p> <p>·<b>Si</b>·</p> <p>28.09</p>	<p>PHOSPHORUS 15</p> <p>·<b>P</b>·</p> <p>30.97</p>	<p>SULFUR 16</p> <p>·<b>S</b>·</p> <p>32.07</p>	<p>CHLORINE 17</p> <p>·<b>Cl</b>·</p> <p>35.45</p>	<p>ARGON 18</p> <p>·<b>Ar</b>·</p> <p>39.95</p>
<p>POTASSIUM 19</p> <p><b>K</b>·</p> <p>39.10</p>							<p>CALCIUM 20</p> <p>·<b>Ca</b>·</p> <p>40.08</p>

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

5\_\_

## Build a Molecule Computer Sim

### Learning Goals:

1. Describe the difference between a molecule name and chemical formula.
2. Distinguish between the coefficient and subscript in a chemical formula.
3. Use pictorial representations of molecules to generate chemical formulas.

### First Tab

1. Make a molecule:
  - a. How do you know you made a molecule? \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Write the molecule **name** of some molecules you made (ex. Water).

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

2. Molecule Names and Chemical Formulas:
  - a. Compare the name and chemical formula for some molecules:

Molecule Name	Drawing	Chemical Formula

### Second Tab



3. Make Many

- a. Fill all the collection boxes and then complete the questions for each Goal.

Goal: $4\text{H}_2$	
Draw it!	
What does the big '4' in $4\text{H}_2$ mean?	
What does the little '2' in $4\text{H}_2$ mean?	

Goal: $2\text{CO}_2$	
Draw it!	
What does the big '2' in $2\text{CO}_2$ mean?	
What does the little '2' in $2\text{CO}_2$ mean?	

Goal: $2\text{O}_2$	
Draw it!	
What does the big '2' in $2\text{O}_2$ mean?	
What does the little '2' in $2\text{O}_2$ mean?	

Goal: $2\text{NH}_3$	
Draw it!	
What does the big '2' in $2\text{NH}_3$ mean?	
What does the little '3' in $2\text{NH}_3$ mean?	

**Third Tab Challenge**

4. What's the biggest molecule you can make?

- a. Molecule Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
b. Chemical formula: \_\_\_\_\_

5. Can you make a molecule that can be broken into smaller molecules?

- a. Big molecule **name**: \_\_\_\_\_  
b. Big molecule **chemical formula**: \_\_\_\_\_  
c. Smaller molecule **names**: \_\_\_\_\_  
d. Smaller molecule **chemical formulas**: \_\_\_\_\_