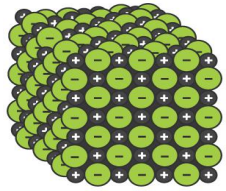
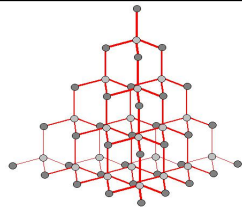
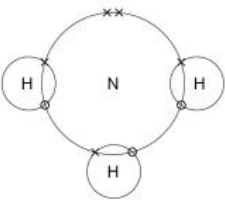
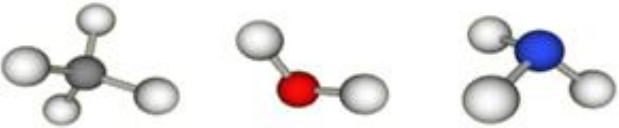
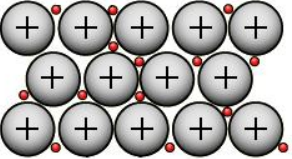
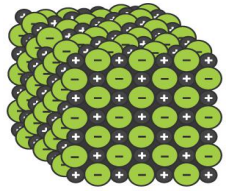
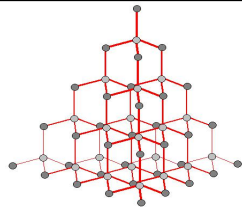
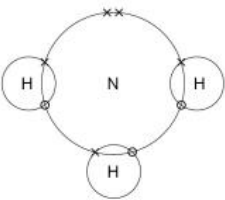
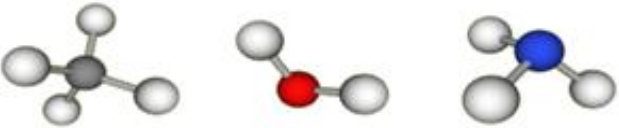
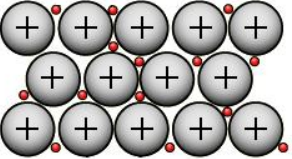





	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	ionic bonds	empirical formula	noble gas electronic structure	non-metal ions		<i>non-metallic elements and compounds of non-metals</i>
2	simple molecules	metals combined with non-metals	molecular formula	$\text{Na} \cdot + \begin{array}{c} \times \times \\ \times \text{Cl} \times \\ \times \times \end{array} \longrightarrow \left[\text{Na} \right]^+ \left[\begin{array}{c} \times \times \\ \times \text{Cl} \times \\ \times \times \end{array} \right]^-$ <p>(2,8,1) (2,8,7) (2,8) (2,8,8)</p>	<i>delocalised electrons</i>	
3	<i>giant ionic lattice</i>	<i>diamond</i>	covalent bonds		<i>silicon dioxide</i>	$\left(\begin{array}{cc} \text{H} & \text{H} \\ & \\ -\text{C} & -\text{C}- \\ & \\ \text{H} & \text{H} \end{array} \right)_n$
4		dot-and-cross diagrams	limitations of dot-and-cross, ball-and-stick, 2D and 3D diagrams to represent molecules or giant structures		<i>periodic table group number</i>	
5	<i>shared electrons</i>			electrostatic attraction	e.g. H₂O, NH₃, CH₄	<i>alloy</i>
6	positively charged ions	elements in groups 1 and 2	<i>polymers</i>	metal ions	<i>metallic bonding</i>	transfer of electrons

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	ionic bonds	empirical formula	noble gas electronic	?		<i>non-metallic elements and compounds of non-metals</i>
2	?	metals combined with	<i>molecular formula</i>	$\text{Na} \cdot + \begin{array}{c} \times \times \\ \times \text{Cl} \times \\ \times \times \end{array} \longrightarrow \left[\text{Na} \right]^+ \left[\begin{array}{c} \times \times \\ \times \text{Cl} \times \\ \times \times \end{array} \right]^-$ <p>(2,8,1) (2,8,7) (2,8) (2,8,8)</p>	<i>delocalised electrons</i>	
3	<i>giant ionic lattice</i>	<i>diamond</i>	?		<i>silicon dioxide</i>	$\left(\begin{array}{cc} \text{H} & \text{H} \\ & \\ -\text{C} & -\text{C}- \\ & \\ \text{H} & \text{H} \end{array} \right)_n$
4		dot-and-cross diagrams	limitations of dot-and-cross, ball-and-stick, 2D and 3D diagrams to represent molecules or giant structures		?	
5	?			electrostatic attraction	e.g. H ₂ O, NH ₃ , CH ₄	<i>alloy</i>
6	positively charged ions	<i>elements in groups 1 and 2</i>	<i>polymers</i>	?	<i>metallic bonding</i>	transfer of electrons

4.2.1 CHEMICAL BONDS: IONIC, COVALENT AND METALLIC REVISION CHECKLIST

Can you...			
a) state the three main types of chemical bond			
b) define each of the three main types of chemical bond			
c) explain chemical bonding in terms of electrostatic forces and the transfer or sharing of electrons			
d) draw dot and cross diagrams for ionic compounds formed by metals in Groups 1 and 2 with non-metals in Groups 6 and 7			
e) work out the charge on the ions of metals and non-metals from the group number of the element, limited to the metals in Groups 1 and 2, and non-metals in Groups 6 and 7			
f) deduce that a compound is ionic from a diagram of its structure in one of the specified forms			
g) describe the limitations of using dot and cross, ball and stick, two and three dimensional diagrams to represent a giant ionic structure			
h) work out the empirical formula of an ionic compound from a given model or diagram that shows the ions in the structure			
i) draw dot-and-cross diagrams for the molecules H ₂ , Cl ₂ , O ₂ , N ₂ , HCl, H ₂ O, NH ₃ and CH ₄			
j) represent the covalent bonds in small molecules, in the repeating units of polymers and in part of giant covalent structures, using a line to represent a single bond			
k) describe the limitations of using dot and cross, ball and stick, two and three dimensional diagrams to represent molecules or giant structures			
l) deduce the molecular formula of a substance from a given model or diagram in these forms showing the atoms and bonds in the molecule			
m) describe metallic bonding through the sharing of delocalised electrons			

