<u>Ch. 13:</u>

- **1.** (a) lead. (b) tin. (c) mercury. (d) silver. (e) silicon.
- **2.** (a) K (b) Na (c) P (d) Al (e) F
- **5.** (a) 19 F 9 electrons 9 protons 10 neutrons
 - (b) 32 S 16 electrons 16 protons 16 neutrons
 - (c) ⁷⁵As 33 electrons 33 protons 42 neutrons
 - (d) ⁸⁸Sr 38 electrons 38 protons 50 neutrons
 - (e) ²⁰¹Hg 80 electrons 80 protons 121 neutrons
- **10.** (a) N has 7 protons, so mass 13 gives 13-7 = 6 neutrons.
 - (b) K has 19 protons, so mass 41 gives 41-19 = 22 neutrons.
 - (c) Pb has 82 protons, so mass 207 gives 207-82 = 125 neutrons.
- **19.** (a) 4 electrons = berylium.
 - (b) Ne + 1 electron = sodium.
 - (c) Ar + 9 electrons = cobalt.
 - (d) 35 electrons = bromine.
 - (e) Kr + 14 electrons = tin.
- **31.** Atoms in the third period contain consecutive electons filling the n=3 levels (s then p).
- **32.** Members of the nitrogen family (column V) all have []s²p³ configuration of outer electrons corresponding to a Lewis dot diagram with 5 dots.

35. A. (c) B. (c) C. (a) D. (d) E. (d) F. (b) G. (c) H. (b) I. (b) J. (c)

<u>Ch. 14:</u>

- 1. Helium He, Neon Ne, Argon Ar, Krypton Kr, Xenon Xe, Radon Rn
- **4.** The number of dots is given by the column in the period table:



6. Try to "share" dots to get 2 (for Na) or 8 around each element. In some cases, double or triple bonds are needed. BF₃ has 2 possibilities.



- **10.** (a) S = group VI, 6 electrons. (b) C = group IV, 4 electrons.
 - (c) Mg = group II, 2 electrons.
 - (d) Ne = group VIII, 8 electrons.
 - (e) $B = \text{group III}, \quad 3 \text{ electrons.}$

24. (a) F forms a single covalent bond. (b) O forms 2. (c) N forms 3. (d) C forms 4.

31. Use electronegativity values for prediction:

- Br = 2.8, F = 4.0, Li = 1.0, Na = 1.0, K = 0.9, S = 2.5, N = 3.0, Ne = inert
- (a) Br and F, difference = 1.2, **polar covalent.**
- (b) Li and Na, difference = 0.0, predicts non-polar covalent, but these are metals so expect **metallic bond.**
- (c) K and S, difference = 0.6, **polar covalent.**
- (d) N and Ne, Ne is inert so expect **no bond.**
- **40.** Cu forms metallic bonds in which the outer electrons are shared between all atoms and the electrons can flow easily.
- **46.** A. (d) B. (c) C. (a) D. (c) E. (c) F. (d) G. (c) H. (a) I. (a) J. (b)