## 6.4 review questions

1.

Incomplete Valence Octet	Valence Octet	Expanded Valence Octet
Н	С	Si
Ве	N	Р
В	0	S
Al	F	Cl

2. Helium and neon are both invisible totally unreactive gases whose similar behaviour qualifies each of them as members of the family which includes other unreactive gases. They do have a different number of outer electrons, but the outer electron cloud of each is a particularly stable configuration. Helium only has 2 electrons, and those are represented by the 2 dots in its Lewis structure. That single pair of outer electrons fills the 1s sublevel and also completes the 1<sup>st</sup> energy level, which explains why helium is unreactive.

Neon has 8 outer electrons represented as 4 pairs of dots. Those 8 electrons fill the 2s and 2p sublevels, complete the 2<sup>nd</sup> energy level, and give neon a stable valence octet consisting of 4 pairs of electrons. As a result, neon is also unreactive.

3.

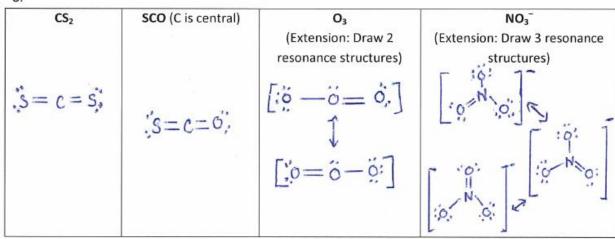
Element Pair	Probable Central Atom	Probable Peripheral Atom	
(a) phosphorus and chlorine	phosphorus	chlorine	
(b) nitrogen and oxygen	nitrogen	oxygen	
(c) carbon and sulphur	carbon	sulphur	
(d) nitrogen and hydrogen	nitrogen	hydrogen	
(e) oxygen and fluorine	oxygen fluorine		

4.

5.

OF <sub>2</sub>	H₂S	PCI <sub>3</sub>	CCI <sub>2</sub> F <sub>2</sub>
			; ; ;
			j
:F-0-F	н 5 Н	:ci-?-ci:	:01-001:
1			
		:C1;	:F:

8.



9.

H-CEC-H

H-Ö-Ö-H

C=C

H-C-Ö-H

H H

H

H