| Nai | ne SE   | 1  |                      | Date             | and the same of                              |           | _Class               | - 3         |                      |  |
|-----|---|--|----------------------|------------------|--|-----------|----------------------|-------------|----------------------|--|
|     |   | 10                                       | onic and Cov         | alent Bondi      | ng Pra                                       | ctice (   | Quiz                 |             |                      |  |
|     | A covalent bond forms between a and a,  |  |                      |                  |  |           |                      |             |                      |  |
|     | a. nonmetal, nonmetal<br>b. metal, metal  |  |                      |                  | 6. metal, metalloid<br>d. metal, nonmetal    |           |                      |             |                      |  |
|     | 2. How many electrons does nitrogen need to become stable?  |  |                      |                  |  |           |                      |             |                      |  |
|     | a. 1  | a. 1 b. 2                                |                      |                  |  | d. 4      |                      |             |                      |  |
|     | 3. Which of the following is an example of an ionic bond?   |  |                      |                  |  |           |                      |             |                      |  |
|     |   | a. NO <sub>2</sub><br>b. CO <sub>2</sub> |                      |                  | C.KO<br>d. H <sub>2</sub> O                  |           |                      |             |                      |  |
|     | <ul> <li>4. Which of the following is the correct name for P<sub>2</sub>I</li> <li>a. phosphorus pentafluoride</li> <li>b. potassium tetrafluoride</li> <li>c. phosphorus tetrafluoride</li> <li>d. diphosphorus tetrafluoride</li> </ul> |  |                      |                  | -30-3  | Number 1  | Greek Prefix<br>mono | Number<br>6 | Greek Prefix<br>hexa |  |
|     |   |  |                      |                  |  | 2         | di                   | 7           | hepta                |  |
|     |   |  |                      |                  |  | 3         | tri                  | 8           | octa                 |  |
|     |   |  |                      |                  |  | 4         | tetra                | 9           | nona                 |  |
|     |   |  |                      |                  | 151  | 5         | penta                | 10          | deca                 |  |
|     | 5. Covalent bonds occur when two or more atomselectrons.  |  |                      |                  |  |           |                      |             |                      |  |
|     | a share   |  |                      |                  | c. transfe                                   | **        |                      |             |                      |  |
|     |   | b. give away                             |                      |                  |  | d. accept |                      |             |                      |  |
|     | 6. Which element is stable and will not give away nor accept electrons?   |  |                      |                  |  |           |                      |             |                      |  |
|     | a. bari   | a, barium                                |                      |                  | c. sulfur                                    |           |                      |             |                      |  |
|     | ь, оху  | b. oxygen                                |                      |                  |  | n         |                      |             |                      |  |
|     | 7. What is the chemical formula for the bond that forms between lithium and nitrogen  |  |                      |                  |  |           |                      | en?         | 2                    |  |
|     | a, LiN<br>b, Li <sub>2</sub> N  |  |                      |                  | C.)Li <sub>3</sub> N<br>d. Li <sub>4</sub> N |           |                      | 1           | 3-                   |  |
|     | 8. What i   | s the force                              | e of attraction that | holds atoms or i | ons togeth                                   | er called | 17                   |             |                      |  |
|     | a vieter  | ice electr                               | one                  |                  | c. chemical bond<br>d. compound cement       |           |                      |             |                      |  |

\*

- a. positively charged because it accepts electrons from the metal.
- (b.) negatively charged because it accepts electrons from the metal.
- c. negatively charged because it accepts protons from the metal.
- d. Neutral.
- 11. What can ionic compounds do that covalent compounds can't do when dissolved in water?
  - a. make sugar
  - b. make a solution

c. conduct electricity d. make covalent bonds

- 12. What is the formula of potassium when it gives up its valence electrons? b. K2+
- 13. What is the charge of a nitrogen anion?
  - a. N
- b. N2-
- c. N3-
- d. N4-
- 14. Which of the following pairs of elements is most likely to form a covalent bond?
  - a, sodium and chlorine (b) carbon and fluorine

- c. lithium and carbon
- d. magnesium and oxygen
- 15. Draw a Lewis-Dot diagram for the ionic compound K and Cl. Then, name the compound.

Name: Potassium

16. Draw a Lewis-Dot diagram for the covalent compound CH<sub>4</sub>. Then, name the compound.