

SL & HL Questions on Shapes & Molecular polarity

- Predict the shape and bond angles of:
 - boron trichloride, BCl_3
 - phosphoryl chloride, POCl_3
 - phosphine, PH_3
 - hydrogen cyanide, HCN
- Explain why sulfur dioxide molecules, SO_2 , have a bent shape whereas carbon dioxide molecules, CO_2 , are linear.
- Explain why $\text{C}=\text{O}$ bonds are polar and yet the carbon dioxide molecule is non-polar.
- Explain why the $\text{H}-\text{N}-\text{H}$ angle in ammonia is smaller than the $\text{H}-\text{N}-\text{H}$ angle in the ammonium ion.
- A simplified model of benzene, C_6H_6 , shows the six carbon atoms in a ring with alternate single and double bonds between the carbon atoms. Each carbon atom is also bonded to one hydrogen atom. Based on this model predict the $\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{C}$ bond angle in benzene.
 - In cyclohexane, C_6H_{12} the six carbon atoms are also in a ring but are joined to each other only by single bonds. Each carbon atom is also bonded to two hydrogen atoms. Predict the $\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{C}$ bond angle in cyclohexane.
- Fluorine and oxygen are very electronegative elements. Explain why hydrogen fluoride, HF , and water, H_2O , are very polar molecules but tetrafluoromethane, CF_4 , and carbon dioxide, CO_2 are non-polar.

HL only questions

- Predict the shape of:
 - xenon tetrafluoride, XeF_4
 - the iodine tetrachloride ion, ICl_4^-
 - chlorine trifluoride, ClF_3
- Predict all the $\text{F}-\text{P}-\text{F}$ bond angles in:
 - phosphorus pentafluoride, PF_5
 - the phosphorus hexafluoride ion, PF_6^-