

## Intermolecular Attractions

### Example One

Which of the following noble gases is the most polarizable?

- a. He
- b. Ne
- c. Ar
- d. Kr
- e. Xe

### Example Two

Which of the following compounds would experience the strongest London dispersion forces?

- a. C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub>
- b. CH<sub>4</sub>
- c. C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub>
- d. C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>8</sub>

### Example Three

Which statement best describes a dipole?

- a. The combination of two positive but unequal charges located at the center of the particle
- b. The combination of two negative charges and equal charges located at the center of the particle
- c. The combination of two equal and opposite charges separated by a small distance

### Example Four

Label all the intermolecular forces each of the substances below would experience

- a. H<sub>2</sub>
- b. HCl
- c. NO
- d. CO<sub>2</sub>

### Example Five

The boiling points of three haloalkanes are shown below. Explain the trend in the boiling point data for these three molecules.

Liquid	Dipole Moment (D)	Boiling Point (°C)
CH <sub>2</sub> F <sub>2</sub>	1.93	-52
CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>	1.60	40
CH <sub>2</sub> Br <sub>2</sub>	1.43	97

### Example Six

Samples of which of the molecules below will experience hydrogen bonding interactions?

- H<sub>2</sub>S
- NH<sub>3</sub>
- HCl
- HF
- CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>OH

### Example Seven

When a sample of ammonia, NH<sub>3</sub> is boiled, which of the following processes occur during the boiling process?

- The N-H bonds within the ammonia molecule are broken apart.
- Hydrogen bonds within the NH<sub>3</sub> molecule are broken apart.
- Hydrogen bonds between NH<sub>3</sub> molecules are broken allowing the NH<sub>3</sub> molecules to separate from one another.

### Example Eight

Which of the following interactions shows a "hydrogen bond"?

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| a) - C ..... H-O - | e) - O ..... H-O - |
| b) - O ..... H-N - | f) - O ..... H-C - |
| c) - N ..... H-C - | g) - C ..... H-O - |
| d) - O ..... H-S - | h) - N ..... H-C - |

### Example Nine

Samples of which of the particles below will experience hydrogen bonding interactions with  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ?

Select all that apply.

- a.  $\text{H}_2\text{CO}$
- b.  $\text{NCl}_3$
- c.  $\text{HCl}$
- d.  $\text{HF}$
- e.  $\text{NH}_4^+$

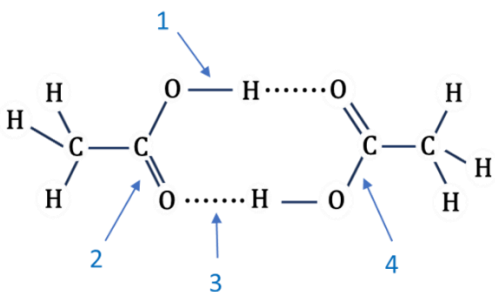
### Example Ten

In general, which of the following intermolecular forces is the weakest?

- a. London Dispersion Forces
- b. Dipole - Dipole Forces
- c. Hydrogen - Bonding Interactions

### Example Eleven

Which arrow is pointing toward a covalent bond and which arrow is pointing toward a hydrogen bond?



### Example Twelve

Hydrogen bonding occurs between molecules where hydrogen is bonded to which of the following elements: (Select all that apply)

- a. Hydrogen
- b. Fluorine
- c. Chlorine
- d. Oxygen
- e. Nitrogen

**Example Thirteen**

Which one of the following compounds is likely to experience London dispersion and dipole-dipole forces as well as hydrogen bonding interactions.

- a.  $\text{H}_2$
- b.  $\text{NF}_3$
- c.  $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$
- d.  $\text{F}_2$

**Example Fourteen**

Which intermolecular bond is caused by the temporary uneven distribution of electrons?

- (a) London dispersion forces
- (b) Hydrogen bonding
- (c) Dipole to dipole attractions