Name:	Date:	Pd.
Name:	Daie	ru

HONORS: Intermolecular Forces Worksheet

- 1. Why are the intermolecular attractions in $H_2O_{(g)}$ weaker than the attractions in $H_2O_{(l)}$ or $H_2O_{(s)}$?
- 2. Consider the following: Br_2 (Mass of 159.81 g), Ne (Mass of 20.18 g), HCl (Mass of 36.46 g), and N_2 (Mass of 28.01 g). (Hint: Mass may not be the only factor involved!:-))
 - a. Which of the above would have the largest London dispersion forces? Why?
 - b. Which of the above would have the largest dipole-dipole attractions? Why?
- 3. Which of the following molecules would exhibit hydrogen bonding: methane (CH_4), ammonia (NH_3), methyl fluoride (CH_3F), or dihydrogen monosulfide (H_2S)? Explain why!
- 4. List the type(s) of intermolecular forces that are present in each of the following examples:

Compound	Intermolecular Forces	Compound	Intermolecular Forces
HBr		H ₂ O	
		CH ₂ Cl ₂	
CS ₂		C_2H_6	
NH ₃		CIF ₃	
H ₂ S		CH₃COOH	

- 5. Use your understanding of intermolecular forces to explain why: (Hint: You may need to calculate molecular masses!)
 - a. ICI boils at 97 °C, while Br₂ boils at 59 °C.
 - b. CHCl₃ boils at 61°C while CHBr₃ boils at 150 °C.
- 6. For each of the following, select the molecule that you would expect to have the higher boiling point and explain your reasoning: (Hint: You may need to calculate molecular masses!)

 a. HF or HCl
 - b. CH₄ or C₃H₈

Date:		

Pd: __

- 7. List the substances BaCl₂, H₂, CO, HF, and Ne in order of increasing boiling points and explain how you arrived at your answer.
- 8. How can we use intermolecular forces to explain the fact that chlorine is a gas at room temperature, while bromine is a liquid, and iodine is a solid?
- 9. Arrange the following in order of increasing melting point: RbF, CO₂, CH₃OH (Methanol), CH₃Br. Explain how you arrived at your answer.

10. <u>Challenge</u>: If you lived in Alaska, would it be better to keep methane (CH_4), propane (C_3H_8), or butane (C_4H_{10}) in an outdoor storage tank during the winter? Explain your answer.