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Quiz & Worksheet - Lewis Structures

1. What is the correct Lewis dot diagram for CH<sub>4</sub>?

$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \text{H} \cdot \text{C} \cdot \text{H} \\ \text{H} \\ \text{H} \end{array}$   
  $\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \text{H} \cdot \text{C} \cdot \text{H} \\ \text{H} \end{array}$   
  $\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \text{H} \cdot \text{C} \cdot \text{H} \\ \text{H} \end{array}$   
  $\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \text{H} \cdot \text{C} \cdot \text{H} \\ \text{H} \end{array}$

2. How do you represent a triple bond in a structural formula?

1 or three horizontal lines  
 3 lines  
 4 lines  
 1 or four horizontal lines

3. How many dots should be around an elemental symbol in a Lewis dot diagram if it has a full octet?

8  
 6  
 2  
 10  
 4

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Chem 1020  
Lewis structures worksheet

Complete in the following table:

Group	IA	IVA	VA	VIA	VIIA
Element	H	C	N	O	F, Cl, Br, I
# valence electrons	1	4	5	6	7
Normal # covalent bonds	1	4	3	2	1

For the following neutral molecules, calculate the total number of valence electrons and draw the correct Lewis structure. (For neutral molecules, it's okay to assume the normal number of covalent bonds apply and that the central atom is the first non-halogen element in the formula.)

1. F<sub>2</sub>: 7 + 7 = 14 ve total  
 $\text{F} \cdot \text{F}$

2. O<sub>2</sub>: 6 + 6 = 12 ve total  
 $\text{O} = \text{O}$

3. N<sub>2</sub>: 5 + 5 = 10 ve total  
 $\text{N} \equiv \text{N}$

4. CH<sub>4</sub>: 4 + 4(1) = 8 ve total  
 $\text{H} - \text{C} - \text{H}$   
 $\text{H} \quad \text{H}$   
*tetrahedral shape*

5. CHCl<sub>3</sub>: 4 + 3(1) + 7 = 14 ve total  
 $\text{H} - \text{C} - \text{Cl}$   
 $\text{H} \quad \text{Cl}$   
*tetrahedral*

6. CHCl<sub>3</sub>: 4 + 3(1) + 2(7) = 20 ve total  
 $\text{H} - \text{C} - \text{Cl}$   
 $\text{H} \quad \text{Cl}$   
*tetrahedral*

*Correct shapes included although shape only necessary if specifically asked for.*

Name Teacher's Notes Pd \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**Chemistry: Valence Electrons & Lewis Dot Structures Worksheet**

Apply your knowledge of valence electrons, Lewis dot structures and the octet rule to complete the table below.

Element	Valence Electrons		Lewis Dot Structure	to achieve a full valence shell	
	Main E Level	How Many?		# of e's gained	# of e's lost
Hydrogen	1	1	H•	1	1 <sup>-</sup>
Lithium	2	1	Li•	7	1
Cesium	6	1	Cs•	7	1
Magnesium	3	2	Mg•	6	2
Calcium	4	2	Ca•	6	2
Strontium	5	2	Sr•	6	2
Boron	2	3	B•	5	3
Aluminum	3	3	Al•	5	3
Carbon	2	4	•C•	4	4
Silicon	3	4	•Si•	4	4
Lead	6	4	•Pb•	4	4
Nitrogen	2	5	•N:	3	5
Phosphorous	3	5	•P:	3	5

**Lewis Structure Worksheet #2**

Key

Draw Lewis Structures for each of the following molecules or ions:

1. Br <sub>2</sub> 14 	2. BH <sub>3</sub> 6 
3. O <sub>2</sub> 12 	4. PS <sub>5</sub> 24 
5. H <sub>2</sub> CS 12 	6. CHCl <sub>3</sub> 24 
7. SF <sub>2</sub> 20 	8. SHF 14 
9. N <sub>2</sub> F <sub>4</sub> 38 	10. XeO <sub>4</sub> 32 
11. N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> (dinitrogen trioxide)* 28e 	12. NO <sub>2</sub> (nitrogen dioxide)* 17e 
13. N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> (dinitrogen tetroxide)* 34 	14. N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> (dinitrogen pentaoxide)* 40e 

\*Problems 11-14 are more challenging and may have more than one correct structure. Please note that if a molecule has an odd number of valence electrons, at least one atom in the molecule will NOT fulfill the octet rule.

**Lewis Structure Video Worksheet**

CH <sub>4</sub>	NH <sub>3</sub>	O <sub>2</sub>
HCl	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	OH <sup>-</sup>
H <sub>2</sub> S	CO <sub>2</sub>	H <sub>2</sub>

1. Press Pause
2. Do a Lewis Structure
3. Click the box to see the answer.

the amino acid serine: b. An entire class of compounds, including spheres and tubes of various shapes, were discovered based on C<sub>60</sub>. Check Your Answers For very simple molecules and molecular ions, we can write the Lewis structures by merely pairing up the unpaired electrons on the constituent atoms. Richard Smalley (1943-2005), a professor of physics, chemistry, and astronomy at Rice University, was one of the leading advocates for fullerene chemistry. Titan also contains ethane (H<sub>3</sub>CCH<sub>3</sub>), acetylene (HCCH), and ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>). Let us know here.  $\text{SO}_3^{2-}$  d. See these examples: For more complicated molecules and molecular ions, it is helpful to follow the step-by-step procedure outlined here: Let us determine the Lewis structures of SiH<sub>4</sub>, CHO<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>, NO<sup>+</sup>, and OF<sub>2</sub> as examples in following this procedure: Determine the total number of valence (outer shell) electrons in the molecule or ion. carbonic acid: Answer a Answer b Answer c Answer d Answer e PROBLEM (PageIndex{8}) How are single, double, and triple bonds similar? a. Both methanol and ethanol produce CO<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>O when they burn. Distribute the remaining electrons as lone pairs on the terminal atoms (except hydrogen) to complete their valence shells with an octet of electrons. Write the Lewis structures for carbon tetrachloride and phosgene. uracil: e. Writing Lewis Structures NASA's Cassini-Huygens mission detected a large cloud of toxic hydrogen cyanide (HCN) on Titan, one of Saturn's moons. Give the name of the electronic arrangement and the name for the molecular geometry for each of the species in question #3. Write the Lewis structures for each of these molecules. HONO Answer a Answer b Answer c Click here to see a video of the solution PROBLEM (PageIndex{4}) Methanol, H<sub>3</sub>COH, is used as the fuel in some race cars. In CHO<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>, the less electronegative carbon atom occupies the central position with the oxygen and hydrogen atoms surrounding it. Remember that H is never a central atom: Where needed, distribute electrons to the terminal atoms: HCN: six electrons placed on N H<sub>3</sub>CCH<sub>3</sub>: no electrons remain HCCH: no terminal atoms capable of accepting electrons NH<sub>3</sub>: no terminal atoms capable of accepting electrons Where needed, place remaining electrons on the central atom: HCN: no electrons remain H<sub>3</sub>CCH<sub>3</sub>: no electrons remain HCCH: four electrons placed on carbon NH<sub>3</sub>: two electrons placed on nitrogen Where needed, rearrange electrons to form multiple bonds in order to obtain an octet on each atom: HCN: form two more C-N bonds H<sub>3</sub>CCH<sub>3</sub>: all atoms have the correct number of electrons HCCH: form a triple bond between the two carbon atoms NH<sub>3</sub>: all atoms have the correct number of electrons Check Your Learning Both carbon monoxide, CO, and carbon dioxide, CO<sub>2</sub>, are products of the combustion of fossil fuels. Two electrons are shared in a single bond; four electrons are shared in a double bond; and six electrons are shared in a triple bond. (diacetylene may be a little tricky!) Answer Click here to see a video of the solution PROBLEM (PageIndex{6}) Carbon tetrachloride was formerly used in fire extinguishers for electrical fires. Write the chemical equations for these combustion reactions using Lewis structures instead of chemical formulas. This type of molecule, called a fullerene, shows promise in a variety of applications. For a molecule, we add the number of valence electrons on each atom in the molecule:  $\begin{matrix} \text{Si} & \text{H} & \text{O} \\ 4 & 1 & 6 \\ \hline 11 \end{matrix}$  For a positive ion, such as CHO<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>, we add the number of valence electrons on the atoms to the number of negative charges on the ion (one electron is gained for each single negative charge):  $\begin{matrix} \text{C} & \text{H} & \text{O} & \text{O} \\ 4 & 1 & 6 & 6 \\ \hline 17 \end{matrix}$  For a negative ion, such as CHO<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>,  $\begin{matrix} \text{C} & \text{H} & \text{O} & \text{O} \\ 4 & 1 & 6 & 6 \\ \hline 17 \end{matrix}$  For a positive ion, such as NO<sup>+</sup>, we add the number of valence electrons on the atoms in the ion and then subtract the number of positive charges on the ion (one electron is lost for each single positive charge) from the total number of valence electrons:  $\begin{matrix} \text{N} & \text{O} \\ 5 & 6 \\ \hline 11 \end{matrix}$  For a negative ion, such as OH<sup>-</sup>,  $\begin{matrix} \text{O} & \text{H} \\ 6 & 1 \\ \hline 7 \end{matrix}$  For a neutral molecule, we simply add the number of valence electrons:  $\begin{matrix} \text{O} & \text{F} & \text{O} \\ 6 & 7 & 6 \\ \hline 19 \end{matrix}$  Draw a skeleton structure of the molecule or ion, arranging the atoms around a central atom and connecting each atom to the central atom with a single (one electron pair) bond. Answer PROBLEM (PageIndex{5}) Many planets in our solar system contain organic chemicals including methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) and traces of ethylene (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>), ethane (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub>), propyne (H<sub>3</sub>CCCH), and diacetylene (H<sub>3</sub>CCCH). An exception is that hydrogen is almost never a central atom. SiH<sub>4</sub>: Si already has an octet, so nothing needs to be done. Answer Each bond includes a sharing of electrons between atoms. In general, the less electronegative elements are more likely to be central atoms. Currently, I have  $\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2=\text{O}-\text{NH}-\text{CH}_3$ . They also possess unique electronic and optical properties that have been put to good use in solar powered devices and chemical sensors. We cannot add any more electrons since we have already used the total that we found in Step 1, so we must move electrons to form a multiple bond: This still does not produce an octet, so we must move another pair, forming a triple bond: In OF<sub>2</sub>, each atom has an octet as drawn, so nothing changes. Answer PROBLEM (PageIndex{7}) The arrangement of atoms in several biologically important molecules is given here. How do they differ? In 1996, the Nobel Prize in Chemistry was awarded to Richard Smalley (Figure 3), Robert Curl, and Harold Kroto for their work in discovering a new form of carbon, the C<sub>60</sub> buckminsterfullerene molecule (Figure 1 in Chapter 7 Introduction). What are the Lewis structures of these two molecules? urea: c.  $\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_4$  PROBLEM (PageIndex{11}) Write Lewis structures for the following: (please note, none of the solutions are using the expanded octet rule or formal charges) H<sub>2</sub> HBr PCl<sub>3</sub> SF<sub>2</sub> H<sub>2</sub>CCH<sub>2</sub> H<sub>2</sub>NNH H<sub>2</sub>CN<sub>2</sub> NO<sup>-</sup> N<sub>2</sub> CO CN<sup>-</sup> Answer a Answer b Answer c Answer d Answer e Answer f Answer g Answer h Answer i Answer j Answer k PROBLEM (PageIndex{2}) Write Lewis structures for the following: (please note, none of the solutions are using the expanded octet rule or formal charges) O<sub>2</sub> H<sub>2</sub>CO ClNO SiCl<sub>4</sub> H<sub>3</sub>O<sup>+</sup>  $\text{C}(\text{NH}_4^+)_4$   $\text{C}(\text{BF}_4^-)_4$  HCCH ClCN  $\text{C}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_2)_2$  Answer a Answer b Answer c Answer d Answer e Answer f Answer g Answer h Answer i Answer j Answer k PROBLEM (PageIndex{3}) Write Lewis structures for: (please note, none of the solutions are using the expanded octet rule or formal charges) a. For OF<sub>2</sub>, we had 16 electrons remaining in Step 3, and we placed 12, leaving 4 to be placed on the central atom: Rearrange the electrons of the outer atoms to make multiple bonds with the central atom in order to obtain octets wherever possible. Other examples include P in POCl<sub>3</sub>, S in SO<sub>2</sub>, and Cl in ClO<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup>. For SiH<sub>4</sub>, CHO<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>, and NO<sup>+</sup>, there are no remaining electrons; we already placed all of the electrons determined in Step 1. Carbon soot has been known to man since prehistoric times, but it was not until fairly recently that the molecular structure of the main component of soot was discovered. Both of these gases also cause problems: CO is toxic and CO<sub>2</sub> has been implicated in global climate change. CHO<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>: We have distributed the valence electrons as lone pairs on the oxygen atoms, but the carbon atom lacks an octet: NO<sup>+</sup>: For this ion, we added eight valence electrons, but neither atom has an octet. Figure 3.  $\text{C}(\text{PO}_4^{3-})_4$  c. (Note that we denote ions with brackets around the structure, indicating the charge outside the brackets.) When several arrangements of atoms are possible, as for CHO<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>, we must use experimental evidence to choose the correct one. Complete the Lewis structures of these molecules by adding multiple bonds and lone pairs.  $\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{CONHCH}_3$  How could I draw the Lewis structure so that oxygen and nitrogen have a full octet? pyruvic acid: d. Upon his death in 2005, the US Senate honored him as the "Father of Nanotechnology." (credit: United States Department of Energy) As the most electronegative element, fluorine also cannot be a central atom. Ethanol, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OH, is used extensively as motor fuel in Brazil. Solution Calculate the number of valence electrons: HCN: (1 × 1) + (4 × 1) + (5 × 1) = 10 H<sub>3</sub>CCH<sub>3</sub>: (1 × 3) + (2 × 4) + (1 × 3) = 14 HCCH: (1 × 1) + (2 × 4) + (1 × 1) = 10 NH<sub>3</sub>: (5 × 1) + (3 × 1) = 8 Draw a skeleton and connect the atoms with single bonds. What are the Lewis structures of these molecules? Contributors Think one of the answers above is wrong? There are no remaining electrons on SiH<sub>4</sub>, so it is unchanged: Place all remaining electrons on the central atom. Because of their size and shape, fullerenes can encapsulate other molecules, so they have shown potential in various applications from hydrogen storage to targeted drug delivery systems. It is no longer used for this purpose because of the formation of the toxic gas phosgene, Cl<sub>2</sub>CO. Do not add any more atoms.

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