## REVIEW QUESTIONS Chapter 11

**<u>1</u>** For each compound listed below, identify the intermolecular forces present. Use (–) to indicate non-predominant forces and (+) to indicate predominant force.

	Intermolecular Forces		
Compound	Dispersion	Dipole-Dipole	Hydrogen
	Force	Force	bonding
Cl <sub>2</sub>			
HBr			
NH <sub>3</sub>			
CH <sub>3</sub> OCH <sub>3</sub>			
CH <sub>3</sub> OH			
CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>			
FCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> F			
HOCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> OH			
FCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> OH			

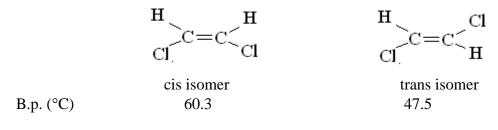
2. Predict the order of decreasing vapor pressure for FCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>F, HOCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>OH, and FCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>OH. Give an explanation for your choices.



3. Arrange the following substances in order of decreasing boiling point. Explain your answer.

 $CH_4 \qquad CBr_4 \qquad CH_2Cl_2 \qquad CH_3Cl \qquad CHBr_3 \qquad CH_2Br_2$ 

4. Shown below are the two isomers of 1,2-dichloroethene and their respective boiling points:



Give an explanation for the larger boiling point of the cis isomer.

5. Trimethylamine, (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>N and propylamine CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, have fishy, ammonia-like odors. Explain why propylamine has a lower vapor pressure than trimethylamine.

6. Explain the observed trend in the boiling points of the compounds listed below:

H <sub>2</sub> Te	-2°C
H <sub>2</sub> Se	-41.5°C
$H_2S$	-60.7°C
H <sub>2</sub> O	+100°C