HW11 - Intermolecular Forces

① This is a preview of the published version of the quiz

Started: Oct 21 at 11:22am

Quiz Instructions

Question 4

Homework 11 - Intermolecular Forces

Question 1	2 pts
Forces between particles (atoms, molecules, or ions) of a substance are called	
intramolecular forces.	
o armed forces.	
intermolecular forces.	
○ None of these.	
Question 2	3 pts
What would be the most significant type of intermolecular forces in a liquid sample of fluoroform (CHF ₃)?	
hydrogen bonding	
○ dispersion	
○ covalent	
○ dipole-dipole	
○ ionic	
Question 3	2 pts
What is the predominant intermolecular force between IBr molecules in liquid IBr?	
o dispersion forces	
○ dipole forces	
○ hydrogen bonds	
o ionic forces	
o covalent bonds	

2 pts

○ Br-H ······ Br	
○ CI-H ······ CI	
○ F-H ····· F	
○ C-H ······ O	
Question 5	2 pts
Identify the kinds of intermolecular forces that might arise between molecules of N_2H_4 .	
hydrogen bonding	
○ London forces	
Condon forces, dipole-dipole, and hydrogen bonding	
○ dipole-dipole	
Condon forces, dipole-dipole	
Question 6	2 pts
The dominant forces between molecules are	
electrostatic.	
electrostatic.	
electrostatic. electrodynamic.	
electrostatic. electrodynamic. electromagnetic.	
electrostatic. electrodynamic. electromagnetic. magnetic.	
electrostatic. electrodynamic. electromagnetic. magnetic.	3 pts
electrostatic. electrodynamic. electromagnetic. magnetic. gravitational. Question 7	3 pts
electrostatic. electrodynamic. electromagnetic. magnetic. gravitational.	3 pts
electrodynamic. electromagnetic. magnetic. gravitational. Question 7 Which of the following molecules are likely to form hydrogen bonds?	3 pts
electrostatic. electromagnetic. magnetic. gravitational. Question 7 Which of the following molecules are likely to form hydrogen bonds? 1. CH ₃ CH ₂ OH	3 pts
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None of these form hydrogen bonds	S.		
1, 2, and 3			

Question 8	3 pts
Consider the two water molecules below.	
H A B H H	
Which of the following statements is correct?	
The covalent bond A is stronger than the hydrogen bond B.	
The covalent bond B is stronger than the hydrogen bond A.	
The covalent bond B is weaker than the hydrogen bond A.	
○ The covalent bond A is weaker than the hydrogen bond B.	

Question 9	2 pts
Which of the following is not correctly paired with its dominant type of intermolecular forces?	
○ CaO, ionic forces	
○ C ₆ H ₆ (benzene), instantaneous dipoles	
NH ₃ , hydrogen bonding	
HBr, hydrogen bonding	
○ SiH ₄ , instantaneous dipoles	

Question 10	2 pts
Which of the following interactions is generally the strongest?	
o dispersion forces	
○ dipole-dipole interactions	
hydrogen bonding	
o ionic interactions	

Question 11 2 pts

Which of the following statements is NOT correct?	
Dispersion forces	
are temporary rather than permanent dipole-dipole interactions.	
are also called London forces.	
are the only forces between nonpolar molecules.	
odecrease in strength with increasing molecular size.	
Question 12	3 p
Why is I ₂ a solid while H ₂ is a gas?	
○ I₂ is less polarizable than H₂.	
○ H₂ can perform hydrogen bonding.	
○ I₂ is more polarizable than H₂.	
○ I₂ has a larger dipole than H₂.	
Question 13	2 p
Very weak and very short range attractive forces between temporary (induced) dipoles are called	
o dispersion forces.	
gravitational forces.	
o cohesive forces.	

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