## Lesson 63: Molecular Compound Assessment Chemistry with Lab

Molecular compound	ds are formed bet	ween:
a. metals	b. nonmetals	c. metals and nonmetals
In molecular compo	unds, the atoms	bond together to form:
a. molecules	b. ions	
In molecular compo element per molecu		sed to show the number of atoms of each
Match the prefix wit	h the meaning:	
a. di	(	one
b. octa	t	rwo
c. deca	t	hree
d. tri	f	our
e. nona	f	ïve
f. hexa	9	six
g. mono	9	seven
h. hepta	6	eight
i. penta	r	nine
j. tetra	t	en

Fill in the blanks using the word bank.

alkane	-ane	alkenes	bond	carbon	carbon	atoms	double
-ene	hydroc	arbons	prefix	saturated	triple	unsa	turated

Organic compounds are now defined as compounds that	t contain the element					
The nature of the b	etween each pair of					
carbon atoms in an organic compound will determine w	hether the compound					
is saturated or unsaturated. The bonds between the ca	rbon atoms in a(n)					
compound are single bonds, but in a	(n)					
compound, the bonds between neighboring carbon ator	ms are double or					
bonds. The organic compounds conta	aining only hydrogen					
and carbon are called $C_nH_{2n+2}$ is the general form for the						
series of hydrocarbons. The names of	of this series are					
composed of a, which denotes the	number of carbon					
atoms present, and the suffix This series of	of hydrocarbons has only					
single bonds, and so, is said to be $C_nH_{2n+}$	$_{ extstyle{-2}}$ is the general form for					
the class of hydrocarbons referred to as the	Each member of					
this series has a pair of carbon atoms connected by a $\_$	bond, and					
so, is said to be unsaturated. Again, prefixes are used t	to denote the number of					
present in the molecule, and a	II members of this series					
end in the suffix						