



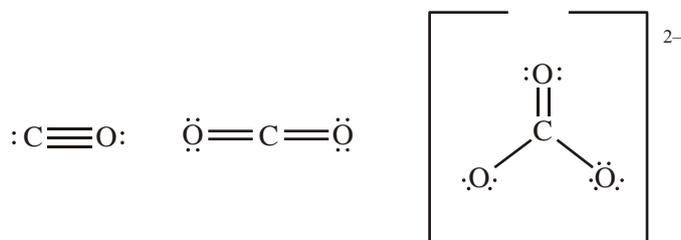
IB Chemistry HL
Topic 4 Answers

1. C
2. A
3. C
4. C
5. D
6. C
7. B
8. D
9. D
10. B
11. A
12. C
13. C
14. B
15. B
16. A
17. B
18. C
19. D
20. (a) mixing/joining together/combining/merging of atomic orbitals to form molecular orbitals/new orbitals/orbitals of equal energy; 1
Accept specific example such as mixing of s and p orbitals.
- (b) sp; 2
Do not award mark if sp^2 or sp^3 is also stated.
one sigma and two pi (bonds);
- (c) (σ bond formed by) end-on/axial overlap; 4
electrons/electron density between the two (carbon) atoms/*OWTTE*;
(π bond formed by) sideways/parallel overlap;
electrons/electron density above and below σ bond/*OWTTE*;
Marks can be scored from a suitable diagram.
Do not award 2nd and 4th marks if electrons are not mentioned.



[7]

21. (i)



OTTWE

3

Award [1] each. Need charge on CO_3^{2-} for [1].
Penalize missing lone electron pairs only once.

(ii) CO_3^{2-} ;

bond order $1\frac{1}{3}/1\frac{1}{3}$ bonds each compared to double bonds in CO_2 and triple bond in CO ;
the fewer the number of bonding electrons, the less tightly nuclei are held together, the longer the bond;

3

[6]

22. (i) “head on” overlap of (2) orbitals;
along axial symmetry/along a line drawn through the 2 nuclei/OWTTE;

2

Accept suitable diagram for 2nd mark.

(ii) parallel p orbitals overlap sideways on;
above and below the line drawn through the 2 nuclei/OWTTE;

2

Accept suitable diagram for 2nd mark.

(iii) 1 σ and 1 π/σ and π ;

1

(iv) 1 σ and 2 π/σ and π ;

1

[6]

23. (i) OF_2
 sp^3 ;
V-shaped/bent/angular;
2 bonding + 2 non-bonding (electron pairs);

3

(ii) H_2CO
 sp^2 ;
trigonal planar;
2 areas of electron density/negative charge centres;

3

(iii) C_2H_2
 sp ;
linear;



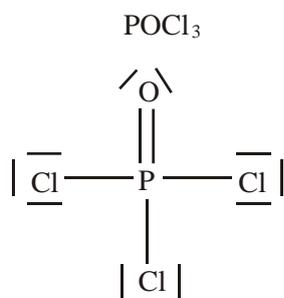
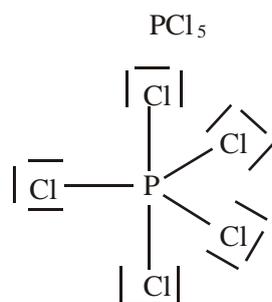
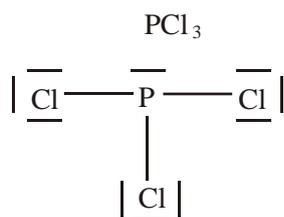
2 areas of electron density/negative charge centres;
Accept suitable diagrams for shapes.
Allow [2] for ECF if correct explanation given for incorrect formula, e.g. C₂H₄.

3

[9]

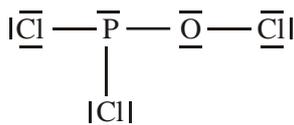
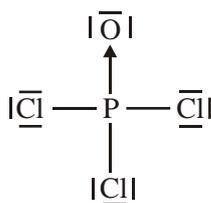
24. (i)

Award [1] for each correct Lewis structure.



3

Accept use of dots or crosses to represent electron pairs.
Subtract [1] if non-bonding pair on P in PCl₃ is missing.
Subtract [1] if non-bonding pair(s) on Cl or O are missing.
Accept legitimate alternatives for POCl₃, e.g. see below.



(ii)

PCl ₃	PCl ₅	POCl ₃
trigonal pyramid;	trigonal bipyramid;	tetrahedral;
Accept answers in range 100° to 108°;	90° and 120°;	Accept answers in range 100° to 112°;

Allow ECF if based on legitimate chemical structure.

6

(iii)

PCl ₃	PCl ₅	POCl ₃
polar, polarities do not cancel/OWTTE;	non-polar, polarities cancel/OWTTE;	polar, polarities do not cancel/OWTTE;

3

Award [2] for three polarities correct, [1] for two polarities correct, and [1] for correct reason(s).

Accept argument based on dipole moments.

Allow ECF if based on legitimate chemical structure.

[12]

25. (i) combining of atomic orbitals to form new orbitals/OWTTE;

1

(ii) σ : overlap of orbitals between nuclei/end-on overlap;
 π : overlap above and below line joining nuclei/sideways overlap;
 Award [1] if candidate counts bonds (8 σ , 1 π), or
 describes all three types of bonds
 (i.e. C—H is σ , C—C is σ , C=C is σ and π).

single bonds longer than double;
 double bonds stronger than single;

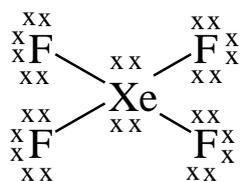
C of CH₃ is sp³;
 other two C are sp²;
 Accept suitable diagrams.

6

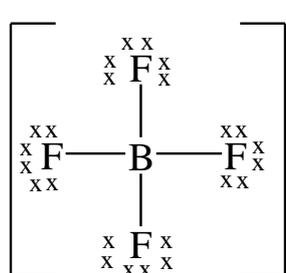
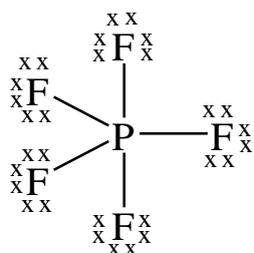
[7]

26. (a)

3



; lone pairs on Xe required for the mark.



; square brackets and charge required for the mark.

Accept any combination of dots, crosses and lines.

Penalise missing fluorine lone pairs once only.

(b) XeF_4

Square planar and 90° ;

PF_5

trigonal bipyramid and 90° and 120° ;

BF_4^-

Tetrahedral and $109.5^\circ/109^\circ$;

Allow clear suitable diagrams instead of name.

No ECF from (a).

3

[6]

27. (a) hybridization: mixing/merging of atomic orbitals;
 N_2 –sp;

N_2H_2 –sp²;

N_2H_4 –sp³;

4

(b) σ bonds (result from the) overlapping of orbitals end to end/along inter-nuclear



90°;

No ECF allowed.

Penalize once only [1] mark for missing lone pairs.

Accept structures using lines to represent bonding and lone electron pairs.

[9]

30. (a) (i) mixing/combining of atomic orbitals/OWTTE; 1
- (ii) C_{60} fullerene: sp^2 ;
 graphite : sp^2 ;
 diamond: sp^3 ; 3
- (iii) each carbon atom is bound to 3 other carbon atoms/ π bonding;
 leading to delocalized electrons; 2
- (b) (i) sigma/ σ bonds are formed by orbitals overlapping end to end/
 along the internuclear axis/along line directly between nuclei;
 Accept suitable diagram.
- pi/ π bonds are formed by p orbitals overlapping sideways;
 Accept suitable diagram. 2
- (ii) 12 sigma bonds;
 2 pi bonds; 2

[10]

31. (i)

Species	Lewis (electron-dot) structure	Shape	Bond angle(s)
NO_2^-		Bent/V-shaped/angular;	$109.5^\circ < \theta < 120^\circ$;
ICl_5		Square pyramidal;	Inplane Cl-I-out-of-plane Cl $< 90^\circ$; Allow corresponding correct statement for other correctly identified bond angles.
SF_4		See-saw;	Equatorial F-S-Equatorial F $< 120^\circ$; Allow corresponding correct statement for axial-equatorial and axial-axial F-S-F angles.

9

Accept crosses and dots for electrons in the Lewis structures



also.

If all ideal bond angles are given, penalize once only.

As the Lewis structures were asked for, and not 3D representations, do not penalize incorrectly drawn geometries.

- (ii) (equatorial F-S-equatorial F) less than 120° since non-bonding electron pairs (exert greater repulsive forces and thus) compress the bond angles/*OWTTE*; 1
- (iii) orbital diagram representation of carbon ground-state going to carbon excited-state electron configuration;
mixing of orbitals to give three new entirely equivalent hybrid orbitals, sp^2 , on each carbon;
 sp^2 orbitals trigonal (triangular) planar in shape;
unhybridized orbitals overlap to give π -bond; 4
- (iv) sp^2 ;
both N-O bond lengths equal, (intermediate between double and single bonds) due to resonance/delocalisation; 2
- (v) O-H is most polar;
O-H has greatest difference between electronegativities/calculation showing values of 1.4, 0.5 and 0.9 respectively; 2

[18]