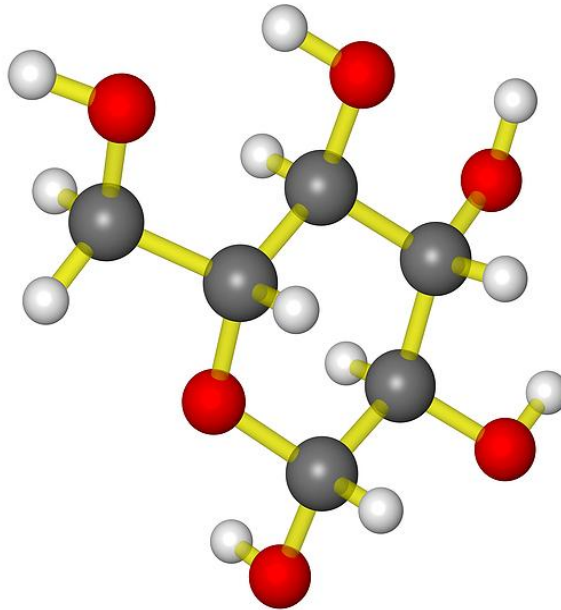


Inter- and Intra- Molecular Forces

Picture Vocabulary

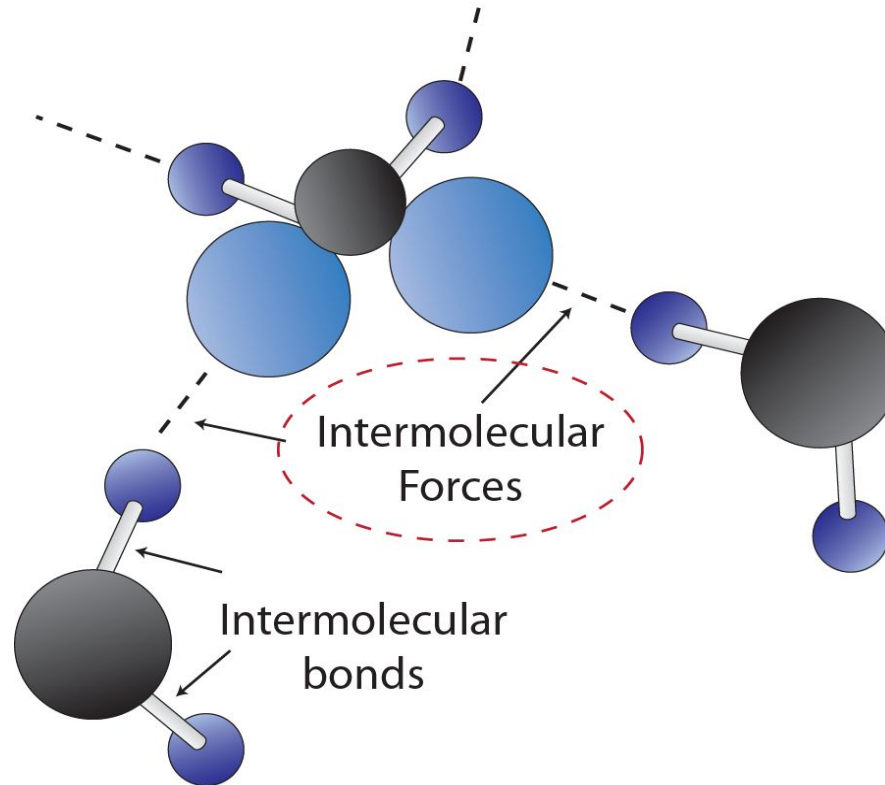
C2AB Inter- and Intra- Molecular Forces

Intramolecular force



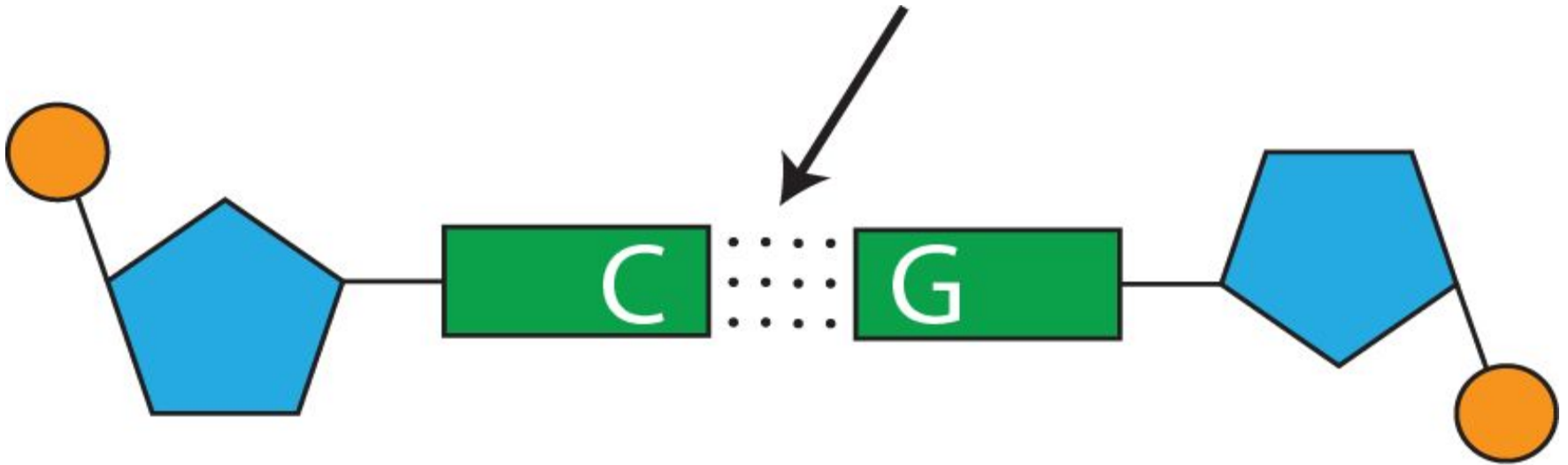
Any force that holds together the atoms making up a molecule or compound (contains all types of chemical bonds)

Intermolecular force



Forces of attraction or repulsion which act between neighboring particles

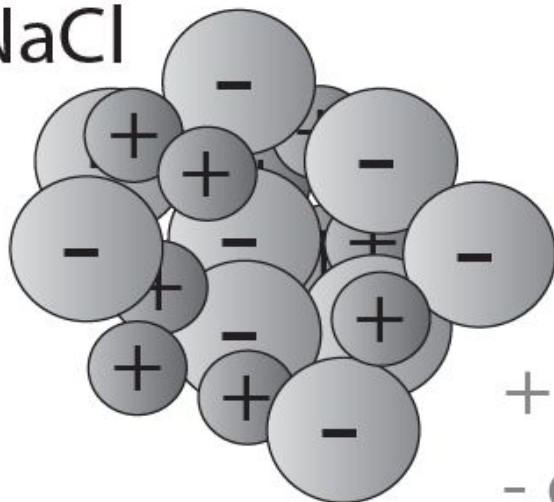
Bond



Any of several forms of electrostatic attraction between atoms that holds the atoms together

Ionic bond

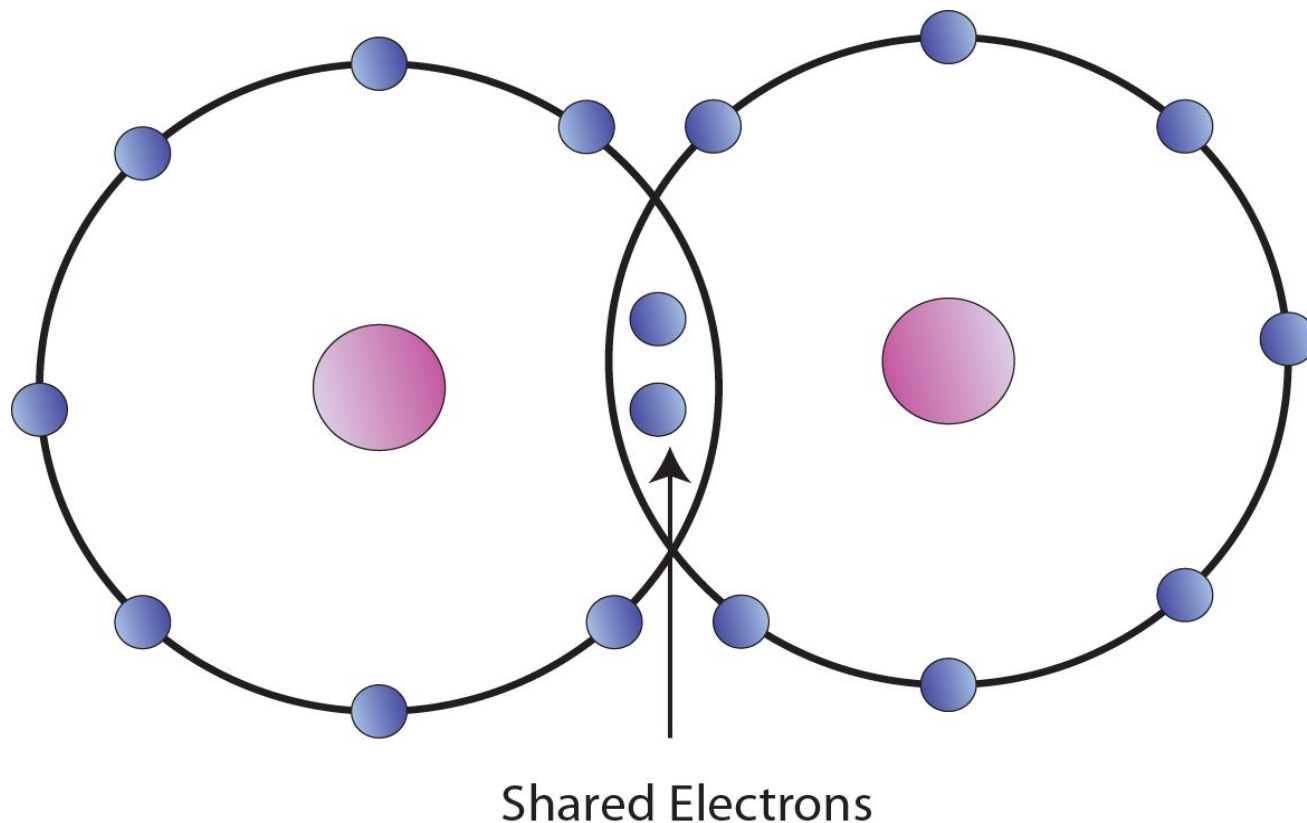
Ionic Bonding
in NaCl



+ sodium ions
- chloride ions

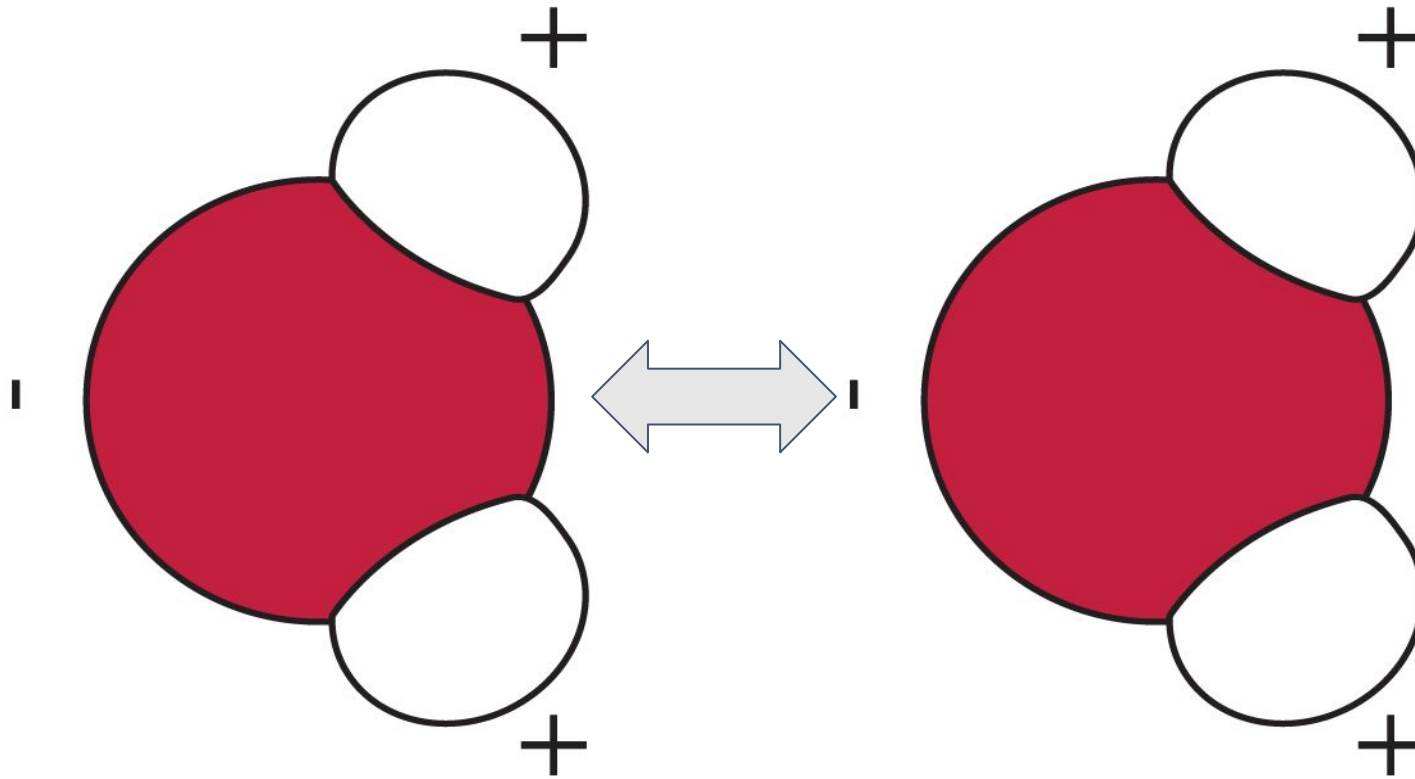
A form of chemical bonding that is characterized by the electrostatic attraction that binds oppositely-charged ions together

Covalent bond



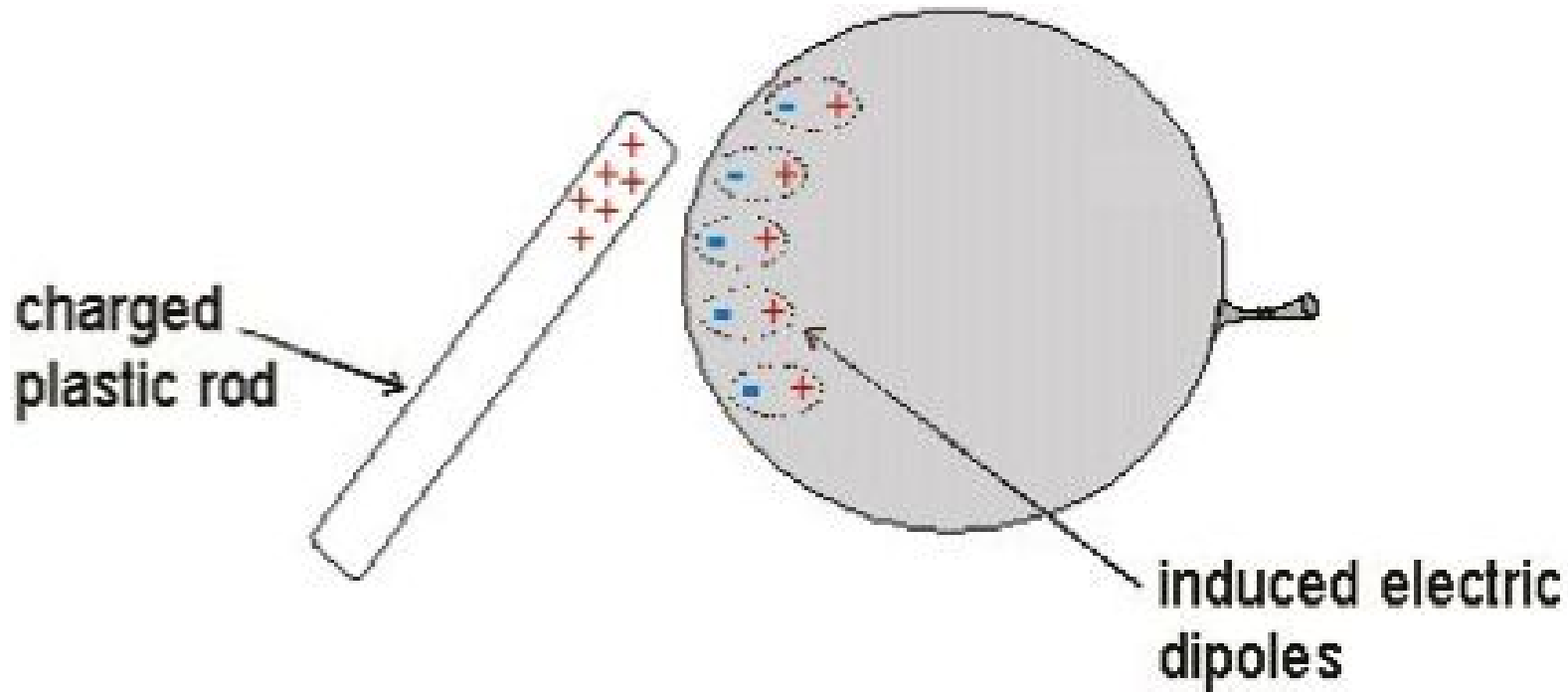
A chemical bond where one or more electrons is shared by two separate atoms

Dispersion force



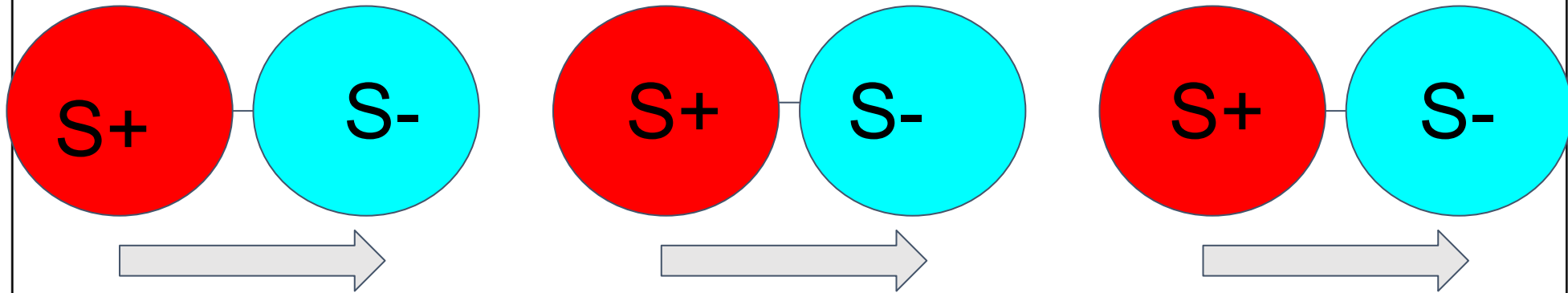
An intermolecular attraction force that exists between all molecules and is the result of movement of electrons causing slight polar moments

Dipole



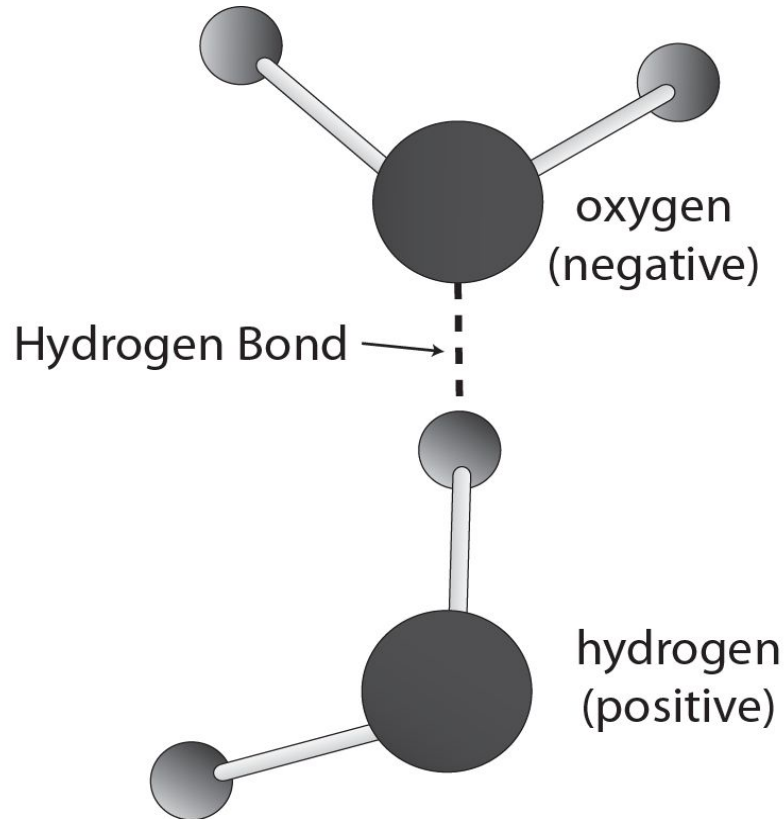
A pair of equally and oppositely charged poles separated by a distance

Dipole-dipole force



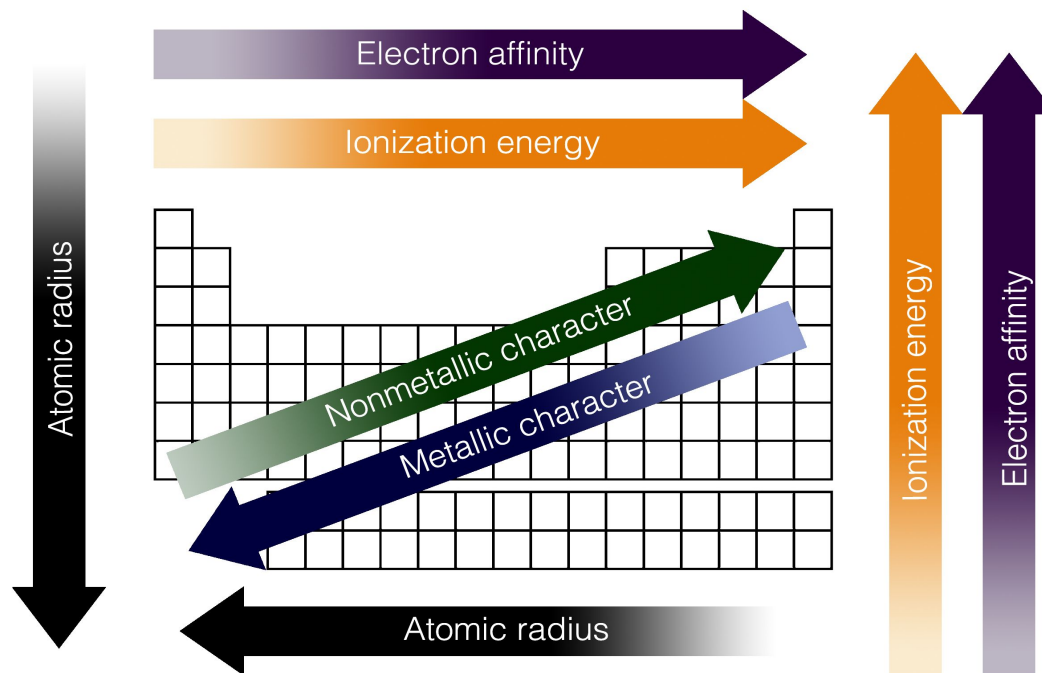
Attractive forces between the positive end of one polar molecule and the negative end of another

Hydrogen bond



A relatively weak attraction between a hydrogen atom covalently bound to a strong electronegative atom and some other strong electronegative atom

Electron affinity



A neutral atoms likelihood of gaining an electron and becoming a negative ion

Physical property



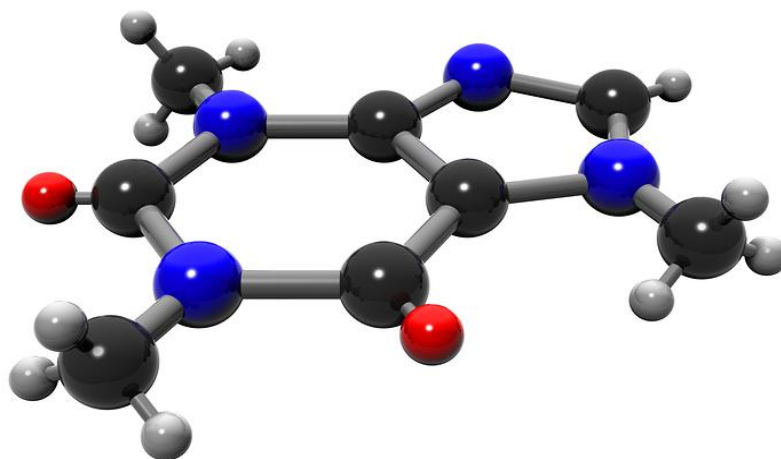
Characteristic that can be observed or measured without changing the substance; for example, color, melting point, or conductivity

Chemical properties



Characteristics that can only be observed or measured when atoms of matter rearrange during a chemical change

Bond strength



The degree to which each atom is joined to each other in a chemical bond which contributes to the valency of the other atom(s)