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Crash Course Biology (2012) #1: Carbon

Name: _____ Date: _____

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1. The class of compounds that contain _____ are called organic compounds.
2. With six protons and six neutrons, carbon's atomic weight equals _____.
3. Atoms that share electrons are connected by a _____ bond.
4. CH_4 is also known as _____ a simple carbon compound with four hydrogens.
5. Chemists use _____ to depict how atoms share or transfer electrons in molecules.
6. Atoms tend to react so each ends with eight valence electrons—the _____.
7. Equal electron sharing in O_2 makes a _____ covalent bond.
8. In H_2O , electrons spend more time near oxygen, so the bond is _____ covalent.
9. An atom that has gained or lost electrons and carries charge is an _____.
10. Table salt (NaCl) forms by an _____ bond between sodium and chlorine.
11. Chlorine belongs to the _____ family and needs just one electron to fill its octet.
12. Sodium is an _____ with one electron in its outermost shell.
13. Attractions between neighboring water molecules arise from _____ bonds.
14. Hydrogen's single electron seeks to fill its first _____.
15. When an amino group is bonded to a carbon that also bonds to a carboxylic acid group, the resulting molecule is an _____.

Crash Course Biology (2012) #1: Carbon - KEY

1. The class of compounds that contain **carbon** are called organic compounds.
2. With six protons and six neutrons, carbon's atomic weight equals **twelve**.
3. Atoms that share electrons are connected by a **covalent** bond.
4. CH_4 is also known as **methane**, a simple carbon compound with four hydrogens.
5. Chemists use **Lewis dot structures** to depict how atoms share or transfer electrons in molecules.
6. Atoms tend to react so each ends with eight valence electrons—the **octet rule**.
7. Equal electron sharing in O_2 makes a **non-polar** covalent bond.
8. In H_2O , electrons spend more time near oxygen, so the bond is **polar** covalent.
9. An atom that has gained or lost electrons and carries charge is an **ion**.
10. Table salt (NaCl) forms by an **ionic** bond between sodium and chlorine.
11. Chlorine belongs to the **halogen** family and needs just one electron to fill its octet.
12. Sodium is an **alkali metal** with one electron in its outermost shell.
13. Attractions between neighboring water molecules arise from **hydrogen** bonds.
14. Hydrogen's single electron seeks to fill its first **s-orbital**.
15. When an amino group is bonded to a carbon that also bonds to a carboxylic acid group, the resulting molecule is an **amino acid**.

15 Questions

Answer Key Included

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