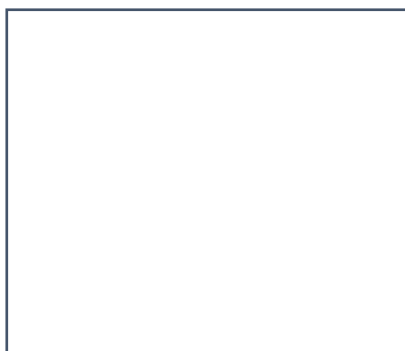


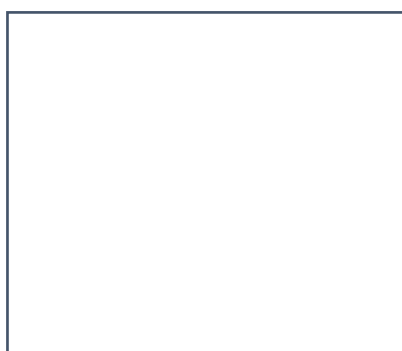
Alkanes and Cycloalkanes

1. Molecular Structure

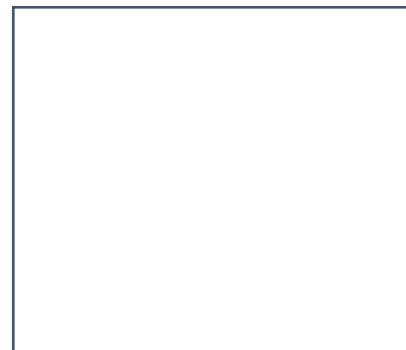
a) structural formula



b) condensed structural formula



c) skeletal formula

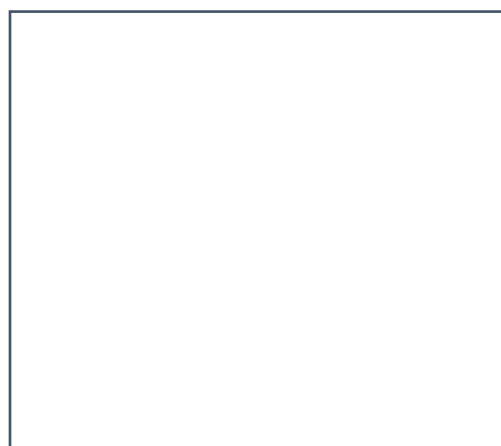


2. Molecular formula

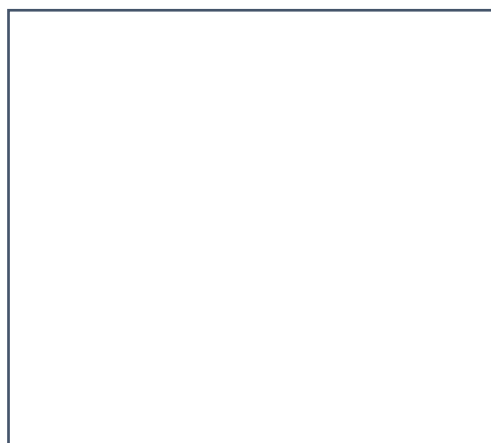
3. Bond lengths and bond angles

4. 3D structures of molecule:

a) balls and sticks



b) spacefill

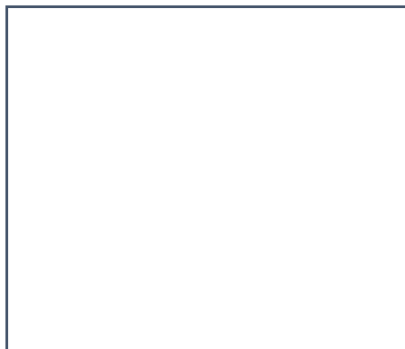


5. Application in everyday life

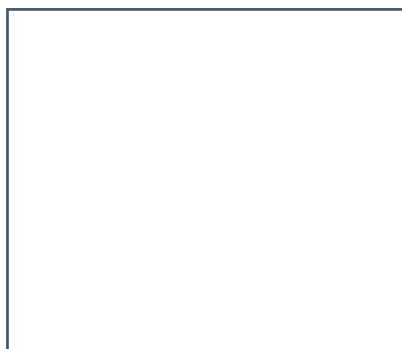
Alkenes and Alkynes

1. Molecular Structure

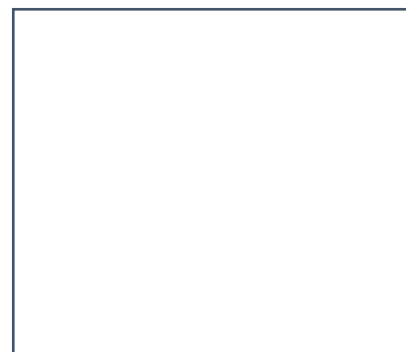
a) structural formula



b) condensed structural formula



c) skeletal formula

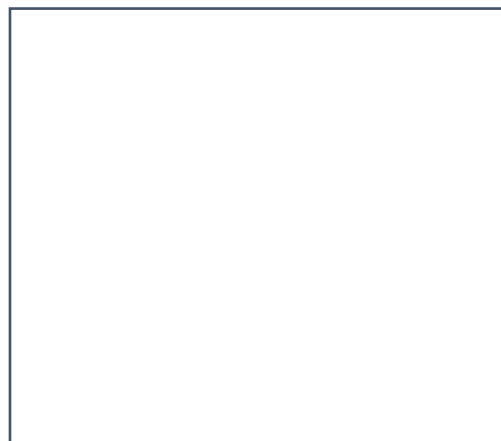


2. Molecular formula

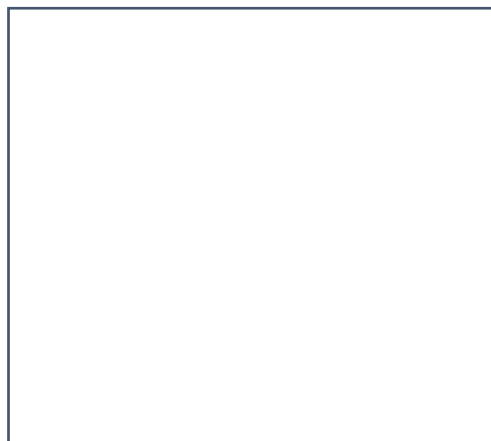
3. Bond lengths and bond angles

4. 3D structures of molecule:

a) balls and sticks



b) spacefill

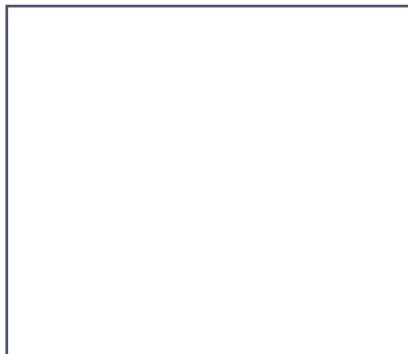


5. Application in everyday life

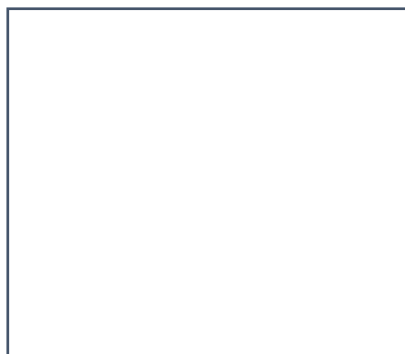
Arenes

1. Molecular Structure

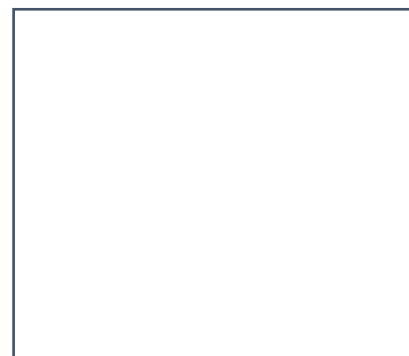
a) structural formula



b) condensed structural formula



c) skeletal formula

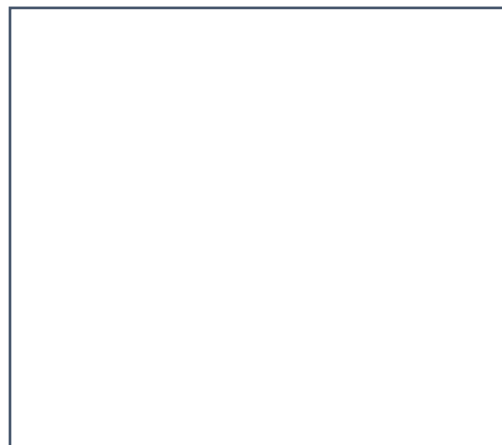


2. Molecular formula

3. Bond lengths and bond angles

4. 3D structures of molecule:

a) balls and sticks



b) spacefill

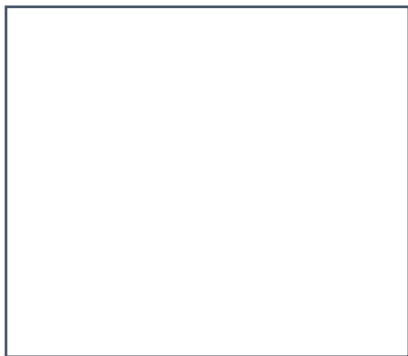


5. Application in everyday life

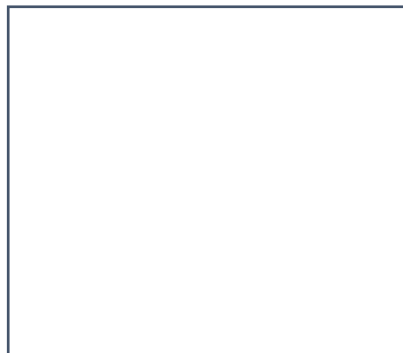
Lewis structures

1. Molecular structure

a) Lewis structural formula
of ammonia molecule



b) 3D structure of ammonia molecule

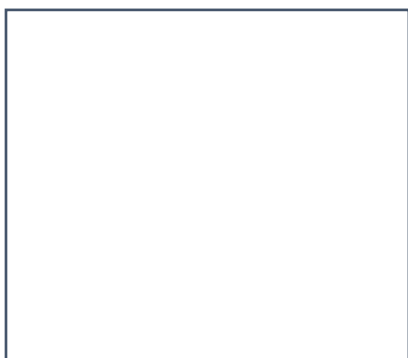


The shape of the ammonia molecule according to VSEPR theory _____

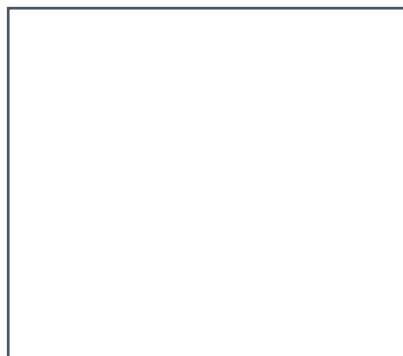
Covalent angle value _____

2. Ion structure

a) Lewis structural formula
phosphate ion



b) 3D structure of the phosphate ion



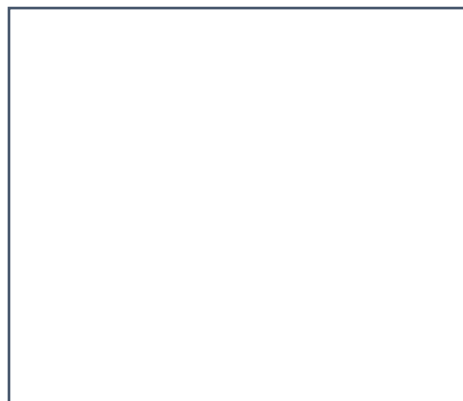
The shape of the ammonia molecule according to VSEPR theory _____

Covalent angle value _____

Chirality and optical activity

1. Draw the lactic acid structural formula

a) structural formula



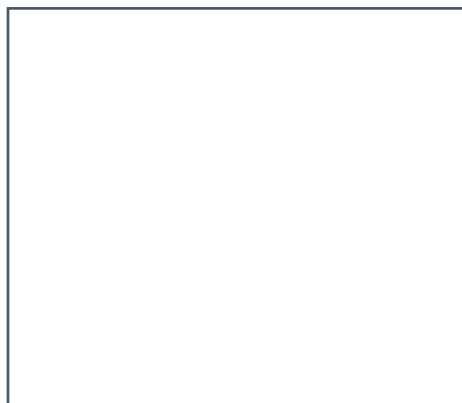
b) skeletal formula



2. The structure name

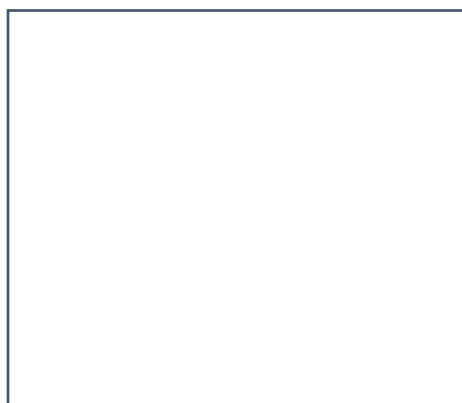
3. The bond length and bond angle

4. Label the chiral carbon atom



5. Molecular formula

6. The molecule 3D structure
occurrence

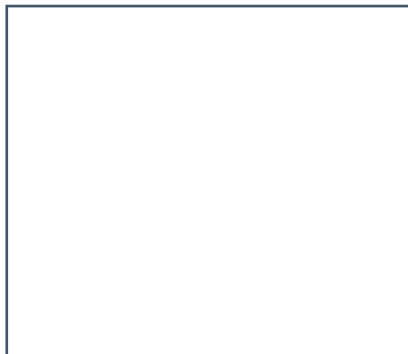


7. The chiral compounds nature

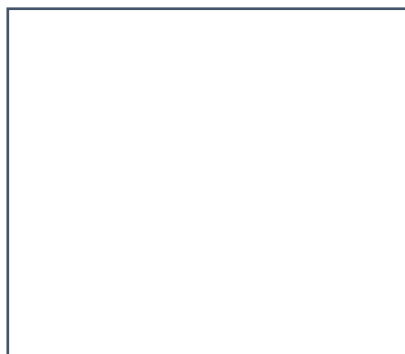
Alcohols

1. Molecular Structure

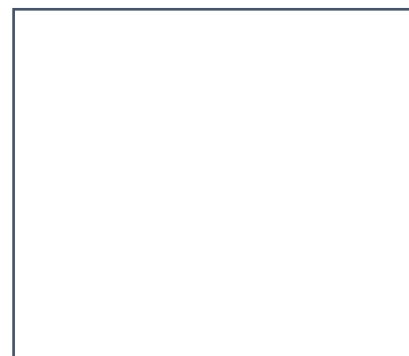
a) structural formula



b) condensed structural formula



c) skeletal formula

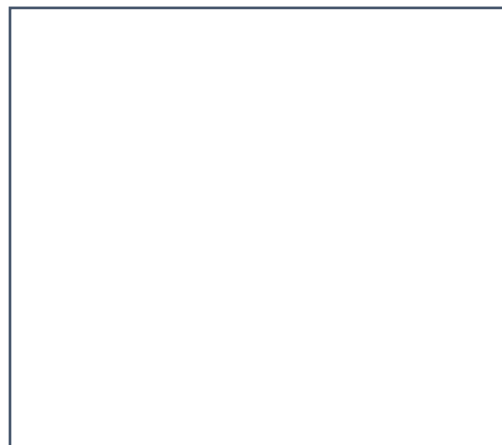


2. Molecular formula

3. Bond lengths and bond angles

4. 3D structures of molecule:

a) balls and sticks



b) spacefill

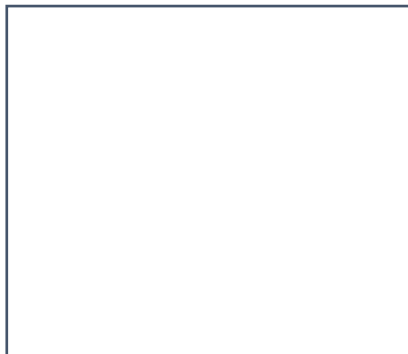


5. Application in everyday life

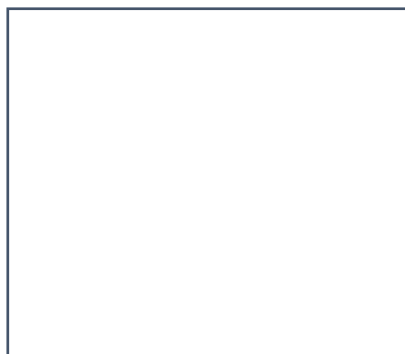
Aldehydes and ketones

1. Molecular Structure

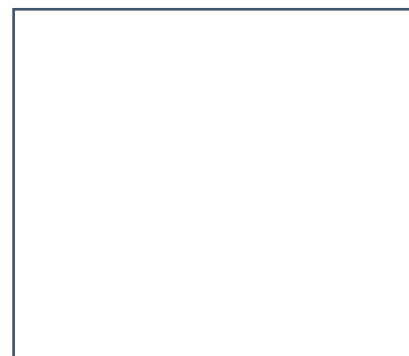
a) structural formula



b) condensed structural formula



c) skeletal formula

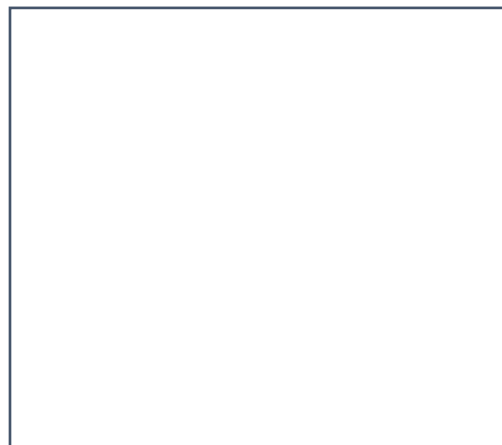


2. Molecular formula


3. Bond lengths and bond angles

4. 3D structures of molecule:

a) balls and sticks



b) spacefill



5. Application in everyday life

Biomolecules

1. Draw Fischer and Haworth formulas of galactose in the ChemSketch program.



Fischer formula



Haworth formula

2. What is the systematic structure of galactose?



3. Display the molecule of galactose in the 3D Viewer.



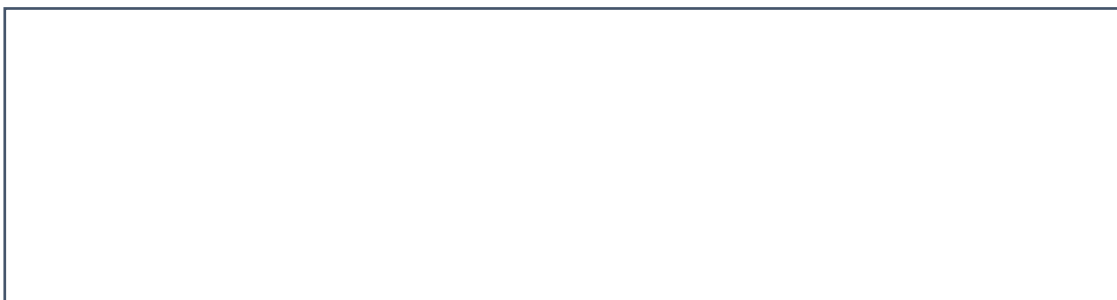
4. Research on the Internet

a) biological significance of galactose

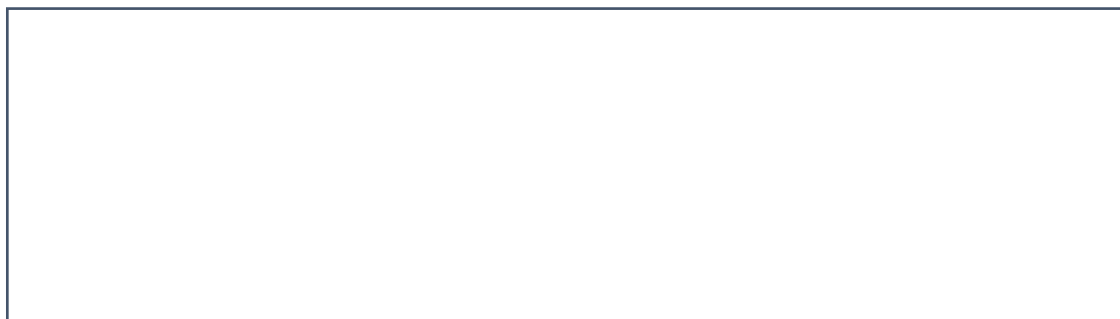
b) sources (occurrence) of galactose

Coordination compounds

1. Draw selected coordination ion or compound which has coordination number 4 and planar geometry:



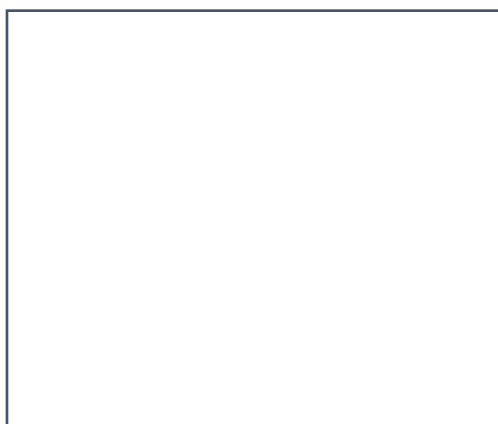
2. Draw isomer of that compound/ion:



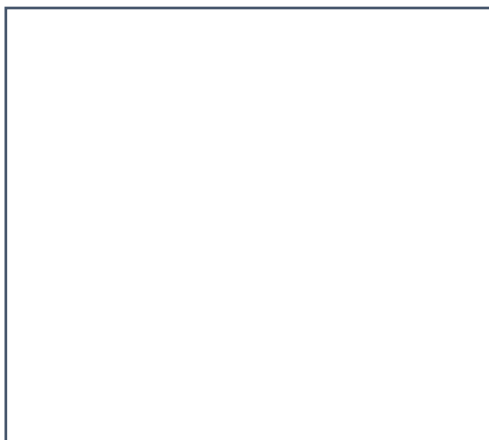
3. Type of isomerism shown: _____

4. 3D structure of compound:

a) balls and sticks



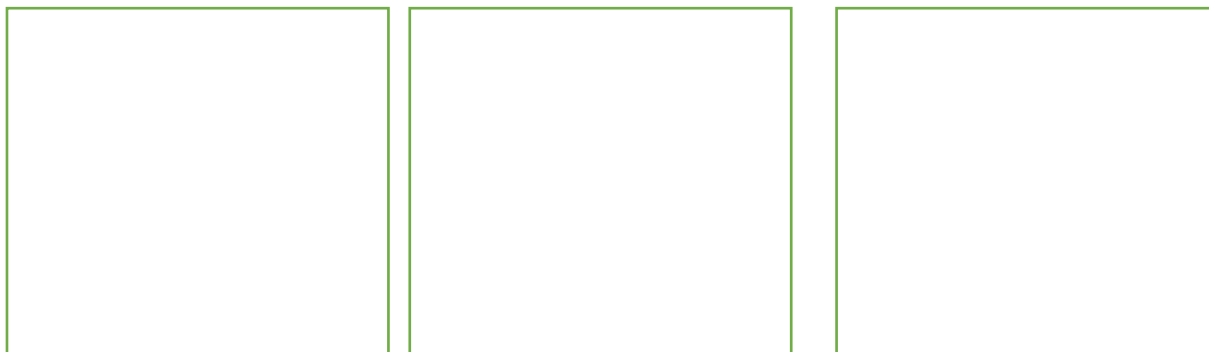
b) spacefill



5. Application in everyday life:

Apparatus Drawing

1. Insert and edit the size and the color of the distillation flask.



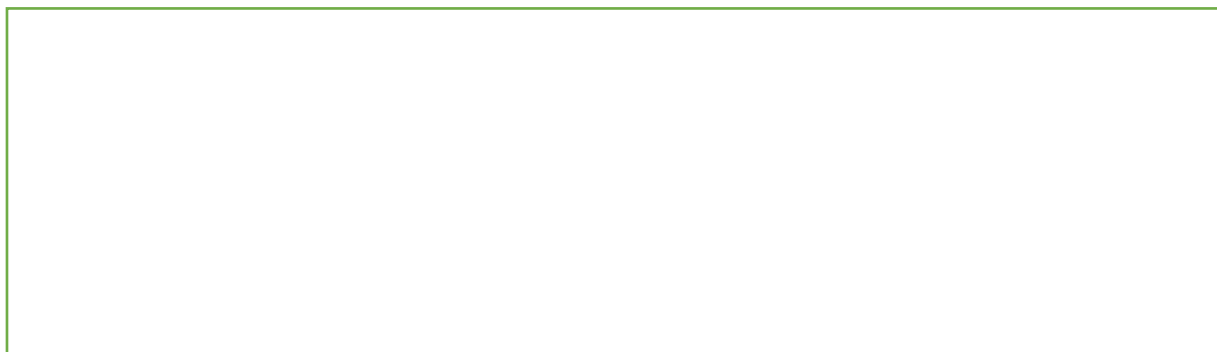
Distillation flask (default state)

Distillation flask (decoloured)

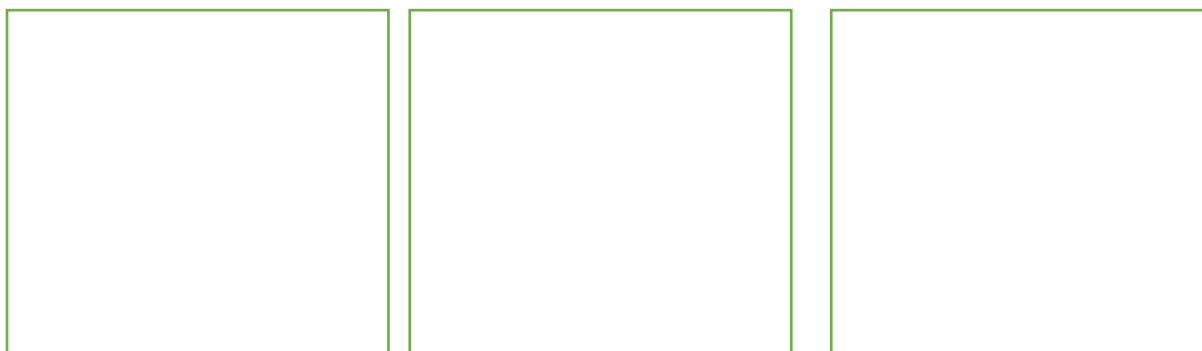
Distillation flask

(margin width 1.25 pt)

2. Draw a water bath and a beaker with a red solution inside it.



3. Insert the three types of condensers and align them in the frame (1 – Graham, 2 – West, 3 – Allihn)



4. Write where the distillation could be used in everyday life.
