Molecular compounds are formed:

a. between metals
b. between nonmetals
c. between nonmetals
d. metals and nonmetals

In molecular compounds, the atoms bond together to form

a. molecules
b. ions

c. molecules

d. Molecules, ions

e. Molecules, ions

In molecular compounds, what are used to show the number of atoms of each element per molecule?

___________________________________________________________________

Match the columns.

a. di
b. octa
c. deca
d. tri
e. Nona
f. hexa
g. mono
h. hepta
i. penta
j. tetra

___One
___Two
___Three
___Four
___Five
___Six
___Seven
___Eight
___Nine
___Ten
Fill in the blanks.

Organic Compounds—A Special Case of Molecular Compounds

Organic compounds are now defined as compounds that contain the element _____________ (C). The nature of the ________________ between each pair of carbon atoms in an organic compound will determine whether the compound is saturated or unsaturated. The bonds between the carbon atoms in a(n) ________________ compound the bonds between neighboring carbon atoms are double _______________ or bonds. The organic compounds containing only hydrogen and carbon are called ________________.

C\(_n\)H\(_{2n+2}\)

is the general form for the ________________ series of hydrocarbons. The names of this series are composed of a ________________, which denotes the number of carbon atoms present, and the suffix ________________. This series of hydrocarbons has only single bonds, and so, is said to be ________________. C\(_n\)H\(_{2n}\) 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 to denote the number of ________________ present in the molecule, and all members of this series end in the suffix ________________.