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## Chapter 8 covalent bonding practice problems answers

These are examples of covalent bonds and covalent compounds. Covalent compounds also are known as molecular compounds. Organic compounds, such as carbohydrates, lipids, proteins, and nucleic acids, are all examples of molecular compounds. You can recognize these compounds because they consist of nonmetals bonded to each other.  $\text{PCl}_3$  - phosphorus trichloride  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$  - ethanol  $\text{O}_3$  - ozone  $\text{H}_2$  - hydrogen  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  - water  $\text{HCl}$  - hydrogen chloride  $\text{CH}_4$  - methane  $\text{NH}_3$  - ammonia  $\text{CO}_2$  - carbon dioxide  $\text{SO}_2$ , for example, you would not expect to find covalent bonds in a metal or alloy, such as silver, steel, or brass. You would find ionic rather than covalent bonds in a salt, such as sodium chloride. Covalent bonds form when two nonmetallic atoms have the same or similar electronegativity values. So, if two identical nonmetals (e.g., two hydrogen atoms) bond together, they will form a pure covalent bond. When two dissimilar nonmetals form bonds (e.g., hydrogen and oxygen), they will form a covalent bond, but the electrons will spend more time closer to one type of atom than the other, producing a polar covalent bond. a) polar covalent b) ionic c) polar covalent d) polar covalent e) ionic f) nonpolar covalent a) polar covalent b) ionic c) polar covalent d) polar covalent e) ionic f) nonpolar covalent You can help us out by revising, improving and updating this answer. Update this answer After you claim an answer you'll have 24 hours to send in a draft. An editor will review the submission and either publish your submission or provide feedback. Next Answer Chapter 8 - Covalent Bonding - 8.4 Polar Bonds and Molecules - Sample Problem 8.3 - Page 249: 30 Previous Answer Chapter 8 - Covalent Bonding - 8.3 Bonding Theories - 8.3 Lesson Check - Page 246: 28 If you want an investment that earns money but generally carries less risk than investing in the stock market, the bond market might be perfect for you. A bond is a debt issued by a company or a government. They essentially use bonds to borrow money and pay interest until the bond matures. At maturity, the full amount of the bond is paid back. You can also buy and sell bonds before they reach maturity. Here's what you need to know. Understand the Terminology Bonds come with a lot of lingo you need to understand. For instance, the bond's issuer is the company that borrows the money. The bond is issued for a predetermined amount of time, known as maturity, and the bond's par value is the face value of the bond, generally \$1,000. The interest you're paid periodically is called the coupon. This is the amount you earn in exchange for letting the company or government use your money. Once you know the issuer, the coupon and the maturity, you have the information you need to find the fair price of the bond. Why Buy Corporate Bonds? Corporate bonds sometimes offer a better interest rate than a simple savings account, but they are most useful for the coupon, which can provide consistent income each month. The best interest bonds are usually corporate bonds, which have better rates than government bonds. Bond rates vary significantly, depending on the risk of the company issuing it. Well-established companies that issue bonds have one rate, while unstable companies have a much higher coupon. The higher interest rate compensates you for greater risk that the company could go out of business before repaying you. You can research corporate bond prices online. Government Bonds Government bonds are considered very stable and low risk, so they don't offer a very high coupon. As with corporate bonds, there are short-term and long-term options. One of the benefits of some government bonds is that the interest payments aren't subject to state taxes. Municipal bonds and treasury bonds are examples. However, you have to pay federal taxes on the income. You can look up municipal bond rates by state. The Risks of Bonds Two types of risk exist for any bond. One is the default risk, the chance the company or entity that borrowed the money goes under before paying it back. The other is interest rate risk, the chance that overall interest rates rise significantly and make the coupon worthless. When interest rates go up, new bonds have better rates. The price you could sell the previous bond at would go down, making it less valuable. Additionally, other types of safe investments could pay higher interest than the bond. It's a challenging spot to be in, which is why many people choose to invest in short-term bonds to avoid it. Of course, short-term bond rates are lower because the risk is lower. How to Buy Bonds You can buy bonds directly from the issuer, but that's only a good idea if you have significant capital to invest unless you're buying treasuries. In addition, it takes a lot of research to make sure you're getting a good price. Your broker may tell you the purchase is "commission free," but that's only because the company is charging you a markup. Buying into bond funds can be a better alternative as long as the fees are low. Most bond returns are low to modest due to low risk, so you don't want a lot of fees stealing your profits. You can also sign up for electronic bond trading sites to buy bonds online, but you want to proceed carefully. A lot of bond information isn't publicized, and it can be easy to overpay. Consider using a reputable current bond price calculator. Bonds can be a great way to diversify your portfolio or establish a steady income. However, you need to do some research to get the best deals. MORE FROM ASKMONEY.COM Bonds have an image of safety. Buy them and put them away -- they're bonds. They're safe. Bonds are conservative investments, that is true; however, they are subject to interest rate or price risk, credit risk, inflation risk and liquidity risk. If you buy a bond and hold it to maturity, you are safe from most of these risks with the exception of credit risk great enough to cause the issuing company to default on its bonds. The longer the time to maturity for a bond, the greater the risk that the issuing company will experience financial trouble. It occasionally may be difficult to sell a long-maturity bond because investors may be unwilling to lock in their money at low rates for long maturities during low interest rate periods. This is called liquidity risk. Long maturities have increased interest rate risk because their dollar prices fluctuate more, per a given change in market interest rates, than do the dollar prices of short-maturity bonds, for the same rate change. Further, if you buy a long bond during a high interest rate period to lock in the high yield, the bond will be called away and refinanced at lower rates when interest rates decline -- another form of interest rate risk. Having money in a long bond during times of inflation leaves you with an investment that doesn't keep up with inflation. The increased risk of a long maturity means that the bond must pay a higher yield relative to shorter maturities to make up for the risk and attract investors. Shorter maturities have less risk, so their interest rates don't have to be as high as long-term maturities to attract buyers. There is less risk that a company's financial health will deteriorate during a 10-year term than during a 30-year term. Their dollar prices fluctuate less per given change in market interest rates than do long bonds. They mature before there is any risk of the bond being called away for refinancing at lower rates. In fact, the main problem with short maturities arises during periods of high interest rates when investors want to lock in the high yields for as long a period of time as possible. Short maturities are good to buy during transitions from low interest rates to high interest rates. This happens when the Federal Reserve signals its monetary policy will become restrictive to forestall inflation or cool down an overheated economy. At that time, professional portfolio managers slowly shorten the average maturity of their portfolios. This means they sell their long bonds and buy the shortest maturities their investment guidelines allow. As interest rates increase over time, the short maturities will allow reinvestment of matured bonds at increasingly higher interest rates. When interest rates show signs of peaking, or when the Fed signals it will lower interest rates, portfolio managers extend the average maturity of their portfolio by selling the short maturities and buying long maturities, locking in the higher yields for as long as possible. If you are trying to decide whether to buy a short or long-maturity bond, consider the interest rate outlook. The financial press generally makes it clear what direction interest rates are headed, and reading the latest speeches and announcements by the Federal Reserve Board will help you discern whether to buy short maturities while interest rates are rising, or take a defensive posture against dropping interest rates by allowing your long bonds to increase in value as interest rates decline and then selling them at a profit, investing the money in short-date bonds till interest rates rise again.

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