Drawing Lewis Structures

Step #1: Look at the formula for the compound and determine the number of atoms of each element in the molecule. Step #2: Determine the number of valence electrons that each atom contributes. Step #3: Determine the total number of valence electrons contributed by all of the atoms. Step #4: Arrange the atoms to form a skeleton structure for the molecule. The atom that wants the most bonds (HONC rule) is at the center. If there is more than one carbon, the carbon atoms usually bond to each other. Hydrogens and halogens can only form one bond, so they are never at the center (unless the molecule is diatomic!) Step #5 Join the atoms with bonding pairs so that you fulfill the HONC rule. Step #6 Add unshared pairs of electrons so that each nonmetal (except hydrogen) is surrounded by eight electrons (4 pairs). Step #7 Count the electrons in the structure to be sure that the number of valence electrons used equals the number available. Step #8 Replace bonding pairs of electrons with lines representing bonds: = is three shared pairs, a triple covalent bond = is two shared pairs, a double covalent bond is one shared pair, a single covalent bond

You should attempt to construct the following molecules. They are "fair game on the benchmark, as are their structural analogs.

DO NOT replace unshared pairs with lines!

Structural analog = same basic structure with different elements.

Example: CF₄ has the same basic structure as CBr₄ and SiF₄.

Example: H₂S has the same basic structure as H₂O

HI	OF ₂	C_2I_4	O_2	H_2S
CH ₂ O	CS ₂	CF ₄	HCN	C_2H_2
CH ₄	NH_3	CO ₂	CS ₂	H_2O
C_2H_4	CH_2I_2	PF ₃	$C_2H_4F_2$	C_2H_6
NI_3	HF			

Here are some "challenges" for those of you who need a bit more. They are not "fair game" for the benchmark:

Benzene, C₆H₆ Formic acid, HCO₂H Glycine, NH₂CH₂CO₂H

Try to build two different structures that have two carbons, six hydrogens, and one oxygen!