chemical bonds concept map PDF

Understanding the Chemical Bonds Concept Map: A Comprehensive Guide

The **chemical bonds concept map** serves as an essential visual tool that simplifies the complex interactions between atoms and molecules. Chemical bonds are fundamental to understanding how matter is held together, influencing the properties of substances, their reactivity, and their behavior in various chemical reactions. Whether you're a student delving into chemistry for the first time or a professional seeking a clear overview, a well-structured concept map provides clarity and enhances learning efficiency. In this article, we'll explore the various types of chemical bonds, their characteristics, formation mechanisms, and significance, all organized within an easy-to-understand concept map framework.

What Is a Chemical Bonds Concept Map?

Definition and Purpose

A **chemical bonds concept map** is a visual diagram that illustrates the relationships between different types of chemical bonds, their properties, formation processes, and roles in chemistry. It acts as a roadmap to connect concepts, making it easier to grasp the interconnections and differences among various bond types.

Why Use a Concept Map for Chemical Bonds?

- Visual Learning: Facilitates quick understanding through visual representation.
- Organized Knowledge: Structures complex information into manageable sections.
- Memory Aid: Enhances recall by illustrating relationships.
- Study Efficiency: Simplifies revision and helps identify key concepts.

Core Concepts Included in the Chemical Bonds Concept Map

Types of Chemical Bonds

The concept map categorizes chemical bonds primarily into three major types:

- Ionic Bonds

- Covalent Bonds
- Metallic Bonds

Each type has unique formation mechanisms, properties, and applications.

Related Bonding Concepts

- Electronegativity
- Bond polarity
- Bond strength and length
- Hybridization
- Molecular geometry
- Intermolecular forces

Detailed Overview of Chemical Bond Types

Ionic Bonds

Ionic bonds form through the electrostatic attraction between oppositely charged ions, typically between metal and non-metal atoms. This type of bonding results in the formation of ionic compounds, which exhibit distinct physical and chemical properties.

- **Formation:** Transfer of electrons from metal atoms (donors) to non-metal atoms (acceptors).
- **Example:** Sodium chloride (NaCl)
- **Properties:** High melting and boiling points, crystalline structure, solubility in water, electrical conductivity when molten or dissolved.

Covalent Bonds

Covalent bonds involve the sharing of electron pairs between atoms. They are predominant in molecules composed of non-metals and are characterized by directional bonding, leading to diverse molecular geometries.

- **Types of Covalent Bonds:**

- Single bonds (e.g., H2)
- Double bonds (e.g., O2)
- Triple bonds (e.g., N2)

- **Bond Polarity:** Depends on differences in electronegativity; can be polar or nonpolar.
- **Properties:** Lower melting points compared to ionic compounds, variable solubility, and generally poor electrical conductivity.

Metallic Bonds

Metallic bonds are characterized by a 'sea of delocalized electrons' surrounding metal cations, which explains many typical metallic properties.

- **Formation:** Overlapping of metal atom orbitals allowing electrons to move freely.
- **Properties:** Conductivity, malleability, ductility, luster.
- **Examples:** Copper (Cu), Iron (Fe), Aluminum (Al)

Factors Influencing Chemical Bonding

Electronegativity

- Defines an atom?s ability to attract shared electrons.
- Influences bond polarity:
- Nonpolar covalent: Electronegativity difference
- Polar covalent: Difference between 0.5 and 1.7
- Ionic: Difference > 1.7

Bond Strength and Bond Length

- Bond Strength: Energy required to break a bond; stronger bonds require more energy.
- Bond Length: Distance between nuclei of bonded atoms; shorter bonds tend to be stronger.

Hybridization and Molecular Geometry

- Atomic orbitals mix to form hybrid orbitals, influencing the shape of molecules.
- Molecular geometry affects physical and chemical properties.

Intermolecular Forces vs. Chemical Bonds

While chemical bonds hold atoms within molecules, intermolecular forces are weaker interactions between molecules that influence physical properties like boiling and melting points.

- Types of Intermolecular Forces:
- Van der Waals forces
- Dipole-dipole interactions
- Hydrogen bonds

Understanding the distinction is vital for a comprehensive grasp of chemical bonding concepts.

Creating an Effective Chemical Bonds Concept Map

Steps to Develop Your Concept Map

- Identify Main Concepts: Start with the core types of bonds.
- Determine Relationships: Use connecting lines to show how concepts relate.
- Include Key Properties: Add details such as formation, properties, and examples.
- Use Visual Cues: Color-code different bond types and properties for clarity.
- Incorporate Examples: Real-world applications enhance understanding.

Sample Layout of a Chemical Bonds Concept Map

- Central node: Chemical Bonds
- Branch 1: Ionic Bonds
- Formation, properties, examples
- Branch 2: Covalent Bonds
- Single, double, triple bonds, polarity
- Branch 3: Metallic Bonds
- Electron sea model, properties
- Additional branches: Factors influencing bonds, Intermolecular forces, Applications

Importance of the Chemical Bonds Concept Map in Education and Industry

Educational Benefits

- Simplifies complex concepts
- Enhances retention and understanding
- Facilitates quick revision before exams

Industrial and Scientific Relevance

- Aids in material design (e.g., polymers, alloys)
- Supports chemical synthesis planning
- Assists in understanding material properties

Conclusion: Mastering Chemical Bonds through Concept Mapping

A **chemical bonds concept map** is an invaluable educational tool that consolidates fundamental and advanced concepts related to atomic interactions. By visually organizing the different types of bonds, their formation mechanisms, properties, and significance, learners can develop a holistic understanding of chemistry. Whether for academic purposes, research, or industrial applications, mastering the concept map enhances analytical thinking and problem-solving skills. As you build and study your chemical bonds concept map, you'll find it easier to navigate the intricate world of molecular interactions, paving the way for deeper insights into the fascinating realm of chemistry.

Chemical Bonds Concept Map: An Expert Overview

Understanding the intricacies of chemical bonds is fundamental to mastering chemistry. With the vast complexity of atomic interactions, a well-structured concept map serves as an invaluable tool to visualize, categorize, and comprehend the various types of bonds that hold atoms together. In this detailed exploration, we will delve into the chemical bonds concept map, examining its structure, components, significance, and practical applications. Whether you're a student, educator, or enthusiast, this comprehensive review aims to illuminate the interconnected world of chemical bonding through a clear and organized lens.

Introduction to Chemical Bonds

Chemical bonds are the force that holds atoms together, enabling the formation of molecules and compounds. They dictate the physical and chemical properties of substances, influence reactivity, and underpin countless phenomena in nature and industry.

Why a Concept Map?

A concept map organizes complex information visually, illustrating relationships and hierarchies among concepts. For chemical bonds, such a map helps in:

- Clarifying the types of bonds
- Understanding their properties
- Recognizing their roles in different substances
- Connecting related concepts like polarity, bond strength, and molecular geometry

Core Components of the Chemical Bonds Concept Map

The concept map for chemical bonds generally branches into two primary categories: ionic bonds and covalent bonds. These are further subdivided based on their characteristics, formation mechanisms, and properties.

- Ionic Bonds

Definition:

An ionic bond is an electrostatic attraction between oppositely charged ions, resulting from the transfer of electrons from one atom to another.

Key Features:

- Typically form between metals and non-metals
- Result in ionic compounds (e.g., NaCl)
- High melting and boiling points
- Conduct electricity when molten or dissolved in water

Formation Process:

- Electron transfer occurs when an atom with low ionization energy (metal) donates electrons
- The atom becoming a cation (+ charge) and the atom gaining electrons becomes an anion (- charge)
- The electrostatic attraction between these ions constitutes the ionic bond

Properties of Ionic Compounds:

- Crystalline structure
- Hard but brittle
- Soluble in polar solvents like water

- Covalent Bonds

Definition:

A covalent bond involves the sharing of electron pairs between atoms.

Types of Covalent Bonds:

- Single bonds (one shared pair)
- Double bonds (two shared pairs)
- Triple bonds (three shared pairs)

Characteristics:

- Usually form between non-metals
- Result in molecules with specific shapes and sizes
- Lower melting and boiling points compared to ionic compounds
- Poor conductors of electricity in solid form

Polar vs. Nonpolar Covalent Bonds:

- Nonpolar: Electrons shared equally; occurs between similar atoms (e.g., N?, O?)
- Polar: Electrons shared unequally; results in dipole moments (e.g., H?O, NH?)

Bond Strengths:

- Covalent bonds are generally stronger than ionic bonds but vary depending on the atoms involved.

Extended Branches of the Concept Map

Beyond the primary division, the concept map encompasses additional concepts that influence or relate to chemical bonds.

- Bond Polarity and Dipole Moments

- Polarity: Differences in electronegativity create partial charges within molecules
- Dipole Moment: A quantitative measure of bond polarity
- Implications: Polarity influences solubility, intermolecular forces, and reactivity

- Intermolecular Forces

Intermolecular forces are the attractions between molecules, significantly affecting physical properties:

- London Dispersion Forces: Weak forces present in all molecules
- Dipole-Dipole Interactions: Between polar molecules
- Hydrogen Bonding: Stronger dipole-dipole interaction involving hydrogen and electronegative atoms (N, O, F)

- Bond Energy and Stability

- Bond Dissociation Energy: The energy required to break a bond
- Stability: Stronger bonds (higher bond energy) confer greater stability to molecules

- Bond Length

- The average distance between nuclei of bonded atoms
- Shorter bonds are typically stronger

- Molecular Geometry

- The spatial arrangement of atoms influenced by bond types and electron pairs
- VSEPR theory helps predict shapes based on electron pair repulsions

- Hybridization and Orbital Theory

- Describes how atomic orbitals mix to form new hybrid orbitals (sp, sp^2, sp^3)
- Explains molecular shapes and bond properties

Constructing the Chemical Bonds Concept Map

A comprehensive concept map of chemical bonds should visually represent the hierarchical relationships and connections among the concepts discussed.

Steps to Build the Map:

- Start with the central concept: "Chemical Bonds"
- Branch into main categories: "Ionic Bonds" and "Covalent Bonds"
- Subdivide into specific types, properties, and related concepts:

- For ionic: "Electron Transfer," "Electrostatic Attraction," "Properties"
- For covalent: "Bond Types," "Polarity," "Bond Strength," "Molecular Geometry"

- Add connections to intermolecular forces, hybridization, and physical properties
- Use arrows and labels to clarify relationships: e.g., "influences," "leads to," "determines"

Visual clarity enhances understanding, making it easier to recall and relate concepts.

Practical Applications of the Concept Map

Understanding the chemical bonds concept map has tangible benefits:

- Educational Tool: Facilitates memorization and comprehension of complex topics
- Research and Development: Aids chemists in predicting molecular behavior and designing new compounds
- Industrial Applications: Guides material selection based on bonding properties?metals, polymers, ceramics
- Environmental Science: Helps analyze pollutant interactions and reactions in ecosystems

Conclusion

The chemical bonds concept map embodies a structured approach to decoding the complex web of atomic interactions. By categorizing bonds into ionic and covalent, and further exploring their properties, related forces, and implications, the map serves as a comprehensive guide to the molecular world. Its visual and hierarchical nature makes it an indispensable resource for learners and professionals alike, fostering a deeper understanding of how the microscopic forces shape the macroscopic properties of matter.

Mastering this concept map not only enhances conceptual clarity but also empowers users to apply this knowledge across scientific disciplines, from materials science to biochemistry. As chemistry continues to evolve, such tools remain vital in translating complexity into clarity, fueling innovation and discovery.

In essence, the chemical bonds concept map is more than a diagram; it is a roadmap to one of the most fundamental aspects of chemistry.

QuestionAnswer What is a chemical bonds concept map? A chemical bonds concept map is a visual diagram that illustrates the relationships and types of chemical bonds, such as ionic, covalent, and metallic bonds, helping to understand how atoms connect and interact in molecules. Why is it important to understand chemical bonds in chemistry? Understanding chemical bonds is essential because they determine the structure, properties, and behavior of substances, influencing how molecules form, react, and function in various chemical processes. What are the main types of chemical bonds shown in the concept map? The main types of chemical bonds typically included are ionic bonds, covalent bonds, and metallic bonds, each characterized by different ways atoms share or transfer electrons. How do covalent bonds differ from ionic bonds in the concept map? Covalent bonds involve the sharing of electron pairs between atoms, usually between nonmetals, while ionic bonds involve the transfer of electrons from one atom to another, forming oppositely charged ions. What role do electrons play in chemical bonds according to the concept map? Electrons are fundamental to chemical bonding; their sharing or transfer creates the bonds that hold atoms together in molecules, determining bond strength and molecular structure. How can a concept map help students understand complex bonding concepts? A concept map organizes information visually, showing relationships and hierarchies among different types of bonds, making complex concepts easier to grasp and recall. What are some common mistakes to avoid when studying chemical bonds with a concept map? Common mistakes include oversimplifying the differences between bond types, ignoring the role of electrons, and failing to include the properties and examples of each bond type for a comprehensive understanding.

Related keywords: chemical bonds, covalent bonds, ionic bonds, metallic bonds, bond types, electron sharing, valence electrons, molecular structure, bond strength, chemical interactions

types of chemical bonds worksheet answers page 40

Understanding Types of Chemical Bonds Worksheet Answers Page 40

Types of chemical bonds worksheet answers page 40 is a valuable resource for students and

educators aiming to deepen their understanding of chemical bonding. This worksheet typically covers fundamental concepts about how atoms combine to form molecules and compounds. By exploring the answers provided on page 40, learners can clarify their knowledge of different bond types, their properties, and their significance in chemistry. In this article, we will delve into the various types of chemical bonds, their characteristics, and how to approach related worksheet questions effectively.

Overview of Chemical Bonds

Chemical bonds are forces that hold atoms together within molecules and compounds. They result from interactions between electrons in the outermost electron shells of atoms. Understanding these bonds is crucial because they determine the physical and chemical properties of substances.

The main types of chemical bonds include:

- Ionic Bonds
- Covalent Bonds
- Metallic Bonds

Each bond type has unique features and occurs under specific conditions, which are often explored in worksheet exercises to reinforce learning.

Ionic Bonds

Definition and Formation

Ionic bonds form when electrons are transferred from one atom to another, resulting in the creation of ions. Typically, this occurs between metal and non-metal atoms. Metals tend to lose electrons, becoming positively charged cations, while non-metals gain electrons, forming negatively charged anions.

The electrostatic attraction between these oppositely charged ions results in an ionic bond.

Properties of Ionic Compounds

- High melting and boiling points
- Crystalline solid structure
- Soluble in water
- Brittle and hard

- Conduct electricity when melted or dissolved in water

Examples of Ionic Bonds

- Sodium chloride (NaCl)
- Magnesium oxide (MgO)
- Copper(II) sulfate (CuSO?)

Covalent Bonds

Definition and Formation

Covalent bonds involve the sharing of electrons between atoms, usually non-metal atoms. Instead of transferring electrons, atoms share pairs of electrons to achieve a stable electron configuration, often satisfying the octet rule.

Types of Covalent Bonds

- Single Bonds ? sharing one pair of electrons
- Double Bonds ? sharing two pairs of electrons
- Triple Bonds ? sharing three pairs of electrons

Properties of Covalent Compounds

- Lower melting and boiling points compared to ionic compounds
- Can exist as gases, liquids, or solids
- Generally insoluble in water
- Poor electrical conductors

Examples of Covalent Bonds

- Water (H?O) ? two hydrogen atoms share electrons with one oxygen
- Carbon dioxide (CO?) ? carbon forms double bonds with oxygen
- Methane (CH?) ? carbon shares electrons with four hydrogen atoms

Metallic Bonds

Definition and Formation

Metallic bonds occur between metal atoms. In this type of bonding, electrons are delocalized over a lattice of metal cations, creating a "sea of electrons." This delocalization allows metals to conduct electricity and heat efficiently.

Properties of Metallic Bonds

- Good electrical and thermal conductors
- Malleable and ductile
- Shiny appearance (metal luster)
- High melting and boiling points

Examples of Metallic Bonds

- Copper (Cu)
- Iron (Fe)
- Aluminum (Al)

Approaching Worksheet Questions on Page 40

Common Types of Questions

Worksheet questions on page 40 often assess students' understanding of the differences between bond types, their properties, and how to identify which bond is present in a given compound. Typical questions include:

- Identifying whether a compound is ionic, covalent, or metallic
- Explaining the formation of different bonds
- Matching properties to the correct bond type
- Drawing diagrams of bond formations
- Describing the electrons involved in each bond type

Tips for Answering Worksheet Questions

- **Review Key Concepts:** Understand the fundamental differences between ionic, covalent, and metallic bonds before attempting questions.

- **Use Diagrams:** Drawing electron dot structures or lattice diagrams can help clarify bond types and electron sharing or transfer.
- **Memorize Properties:** Remember the typical properties associated with each bond type to answer questions about physical characteristics.
- **Practice Examples:** Work through sample problems and exercises to reinforce understanding and improve problem-solving skills.
- **Read Carefully:** Pay attention to the wording of questions, especially when asked to explain formation processes or properties.

Additional Resources for Mastering Chemical Bonds

To supplement worksheet exercises and deepen your understanding of **types of chemical bonds worksheet answers page 40**, consider exploring the following resources:

- Interactive online simulations of atomic bonding
- Educational videos explaining bond formation and properties
- Textbooks with detailed chapters on chemical bonding
- Practice quizzes and flashcards for memorization

Conclusion

Mastering the concepts related to **types of chemical bonds worksheet answers page 40** is essential for a solid foundation in chemistry. Recognizing the differences between ionic, covalent, and metallic bonds, understanding their formation, and knowing their properties enable students to answer related worksheet questions confidently. By reviewing key concepts, practicing diagrams, and applying real-world examples, learners can enhance their comprehension and perform well on assessments. Remember, a thorough grasp of chemical bonding not only helps in exams but also provides insights into the behavior of substances in everyday life and industrial applications.

Types of Chemical Bonds Worksheet Answers Page 40: An In-Depth Exploration

Understanding the different types of chemical bonds is fundamental to mastering chemistry. Whether you're a student working through a worksheet or a teacher preparing lesson plans, having a clear grasp of the concepts on types of chemical bonds worksheet answers page 40 is essential. This page typically consolidates key information about ionic, covalent, and metallic bonds, offering valuable insights into how atoms interact and form stable compounds. In this article, we'll explore these bond types in detail, providing explanations, examples, and tips to help you master the topic.

Introduction to Chemical Bonds

Chemical bonds are the forces that hold atoms together in compounds. These bonds form because atoms seek to achieve a more stable electron configuration, often resembling the electron arrangement of noble gases. The main types of chemical bonds include:

- Ionic bonds
- Covalent bonds
- Metallic bonds

Understanding these bonds involves examining how electrons are transferred or shared between atoms, which influences the properties of the resulting substances.

Ionic Bonds: The Transfer of Electrons

What Are Ionic Bonds?

Ionic bonds are formed when one atom transfers electrons to another, resulting in the formation of ions?charged particles. This transfer creates electrostatic attraction between oppositely charged ions, leading to a strong bond.

How Ionic Bonds Form

- Typically occur between metals and non-metals.
- Metals tend to lose electrons, becoming positively charged cations.
- Non-metals tend to gain electrons, becoming negatively charged anions.
- The electrostatic attraction between these ions holds them together.

Characteristics of Ionic Compounds

- High melting and boiling points
- Conduct electricity when molten or dissolved in water
- Crystalline structure
- Usually soluble in water

Examples

- Sodium chloride (NaCl): Na? and Cl? ions
- Magnesium oxide (MgO): Mg^{2}? and O^{2}? ions

Worksheet Focus: On page 40, answers related to ionic bonds often highlight the transfer of electrons and the formation of charged particles, emphasizing the electrostatic forces involved.

Covalent Bonds: Sharing Electrons

What Are Covalent Bonds?

Covalent bonds involve the sharing of electron pairs between atoms. This sharing allows each atom to attain a stable electron configuration, similar to noble gases.

Types of Covalent Bonds

- Single bonds: One shared pair of electrons (e.g., H?)
- Double bonds: Two shared pairs (e.g., O?)
- Triple bonds: Three shared pairs (e.g., N?)

Characteristics of Covalent Compounds

- Lower melting and boiling points compared to ionic compounds
- Poor electrical conductivity
- Can be gases, liquids, or solids at room temperature
- Often insoluble in water, but soluble in organic solvents

Polar vs. Nonpolar Covalent Bonds

- Nonpolar: Electrons shared equally (e.g., Cl?)
- Polar: Electrons shared unequally due to differences in electronegativity (e.g., H?O)

Worksheet Focus: Answers on page 40 may differentiate between polar and nonpolar covalent bonds, illustrating how electron sharing affects molecule polarity and physical properties.

Metallic Bonds: The Sea of Electrons

What Are Metallic Bonds?

Metallic bonds are characterized by a lattice of metal cations immersed in a "sea" of delocalized electrons. These free-moving electrons are shared collectively by all atoms in the metal.

Features of Metallic Bonds

- Conduct electricity and heat efficiently
- Malleable and ductile
- Lustrous appearance
- High melting and boiling points

Examples

- Copper (Cu)
- Iron (Fe)
- Aluminum (Al)

Worksheet Focus: Items on page 40 might explain how metallic bonding accounts for the unique properties of metals, including conductivity and malleability.

Comparing the Types of Bonds

| Feature | Ionic Bonds | Covalent Bonds | Metallic Bonds |

|---|---|---|---|

| Electron transfer | Yes | No (sharing) | No (delocalized electrons) |

| Conductivity | Conductive when molten or dissolved | Usually non-conductive | Conductive |

| Melting points | High | Variable, often lower | High |

| Structure | Crystalline | Molecules or network | Metallic lattice |

Practical Applications and Examples

Ionic Compounds

- Table salt (NaCl)
- Baking soda (NaHCO?)
- Calcium carbonate (CaCO?)

Covalent Compounds

- Water (H?O)
- Carbon dioxide (CO?)
- Methane (CH?)

Metallic Materials

- Copper wiring
- Aluminum foil
- Steel

Common Misconceptions Addressed in Worksheet Answers

- All bonds are the same: Clarify that bonds differ significantly in their formation and properties.
- Covalent bonds only occur between non-metals: While common, some compounds like metal complexes involve covalent character with metals.
- Ionic compounds are always soluble: Not all ionic compounds dissolve in water; some are insoluble.

Tips for Mastering Types of Chemical Bonds

- Visualize electron transfer or sharing: Use diagrams to understand bond formation.
- Learn electronegativity differences: Helps determine bond polarity.
- Review real-world examples: Connect concepts to everyday materials.
- Practice with worksheets: Use answer keys on page 40 as a guide to test your understanding.

Conclusion

Mastering the types of chemical bonds worksheet answers page 40 involves understanding the fundamental differences between ionic, covalent, and metallic bonds. Recognizing how atoms interact through electron transfer or sharing not only clarifies chemical behavior but also explains the physical properties of compounds. Whether you're studying for an exam or enriching your chemistry knowledge, a thorough grasp of these bond types empowers you to analyze and predict the behavior of various substances with confidence.

Remember, the key to success lies in practice, visualization, and connecting theoretical concepts to

real-world examples. Keep revisiting the worksheet answers as a reliable resource to reinforce your understanding and excel in your chemistry journey.

QuestionAnswer What are the main types of chemical bonds covered on page 40 of the worksheet? The main types of chemical bonds covered are ionic bonds, covalent bonds, and metallic bonds. How do ionic bonds form according to the worksheet? Ionic bonds form when electrons are transferred from one atom to another, creating positive and negative ions that attract each other. What is a key characteristic of covalent bonds as explained on page 40? Covalent bonds involve the sharing of electron pairs between atoms, resulting in molecules. How can you distinguish between polar and nonpolar covalent bonds on this worksheet? Polar covalent bonds occur when electrons are shared unequally, while nonpolar covalent bonds involve equal sharing of electrons. What role do metallic bonds play in the properties of metals, according to the worksheet? Metallic bonds involve a 'sea of electrons' that allow metals to conduct electricity and be malleable. Why is it important to understand the different types of chemical bonds, as discussed on page 40? Understanding chemical bonds helps explain how substances form, their properties, and how they interact in chemical reactions. What examples of compounds or elements are typically used to illustrate ionic and covalent bonds in this worksheet? Examples often include sodium chloride (NaCl) for ionic bonds and water (H?O) for covalent bonds. Are there any visual diagrams on page 40 that help explain the different types of bonds? Yes, the worksheet includes diagrams showing electron transfer in ionic bonds and electron sharing in covalent bonds. How can understanding bond types help in predicting the properties of a substance? Different bond types influence properties like melting point, solubility, and electrical conductivity, aiding in predicting a substance's behavior.

Related keywords: chemical bonds, covalent bonds, ionic bonds, metallic bonds, bond types, chemical bonding worksheet, bond formation, electron sharing, bond polarity, worksheet answers

Read the full article online: Types Of Chemical Bonds Worksheet Answers Page 40