

Ionic compounds summary nomenclature worksheet



losing 1 electron gives you a +1 positive charge
 R - gain charge
 L - losing

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Write the formula for the following ionic compound formed between the two provided elements.

Ex. Calcium and Chlorine: For every Calcium (Ca) ion at a +2 charge, it would take two Chlorine (Cl) ions at a -1 charge each to form a neutral ionic compound, with a written formula: $CaCl_2$

11. Potassium and Bromine
 $K^+ Br^-$
 KBr

12. Beryllium and Bromine
 $Be^{2+} Br^-$
 $BeBr_2$

13. Lithium and Oxygen
 $Li^+ O^{2-}$
 Li_2O

14. Lithium and Nitrogen
 $Li^+ N^{3-}$
 Li_3N

15. Calcium and Nitrogen
 $Ca^{2+} N^{3-}$
 Ca_3N_2

16. Sodium and Phosphorus
 $Na^+ P^{3-}$
 Na_3P

Provide the name for the following monoatomic ionic compounds.

Ex. Nomenclature for monoatomic ionic compounds: name of first element + name of second element with an "ide" suffix. $Li_2S \rightarrow$ Lithium and Sulfur + ide \rightarrow Lithium Sulfide

17. $NaCl$ Sodium Chloride

18. KBr Potassium Bromide

19. MgO Magnesium Oxide

20. MgP Magnesium phosphide

21. Ba_3N_2 Barium Nitride

22. KI Potassium Iodide

Name: _____ Period: _____

Ionic Formula Writing

1. $Al^{3+} Br^-$ $AlBr_3$

2. $Al^{3+} (CH_3COO)^-$ $Al(CH_3COO)_3$

3. $Be^{2+} S^{2-}$ BeS

4. OH^- $NaOH$

5. $Ca^{2+} F^-$ _____

6. $Cr^{3+} P^{3-}$ _____

7. OH^- $Ca(OH)_2$

8. $Ca^{2+} O^{2-}$ _____

9. $H^+ S^{2-}$ _____

10. $K^+ (OH)^-$ _____

11. $H^+ (CO_3)^{2-}$ _____

12. $Hg^{2+} (CH_3COO)^-$ _____

13. $Cr^{3+} S^{2-}$ _____

14. $Al^{3+} O^{2-}$ _____

15. $Sn^{4+} O^{2-}$ _____

16. $Ag^+ O^{2-}$ _____

17. $Cr^{3+} (PO_4)^{3-}$ _____

18. $Be^{2+} (O_2O)^-$ _____

19. $Bi^{3+} (NO_3)^-$ _____

20. $Na^+ (CO_3)^{2-}$ _____

21. $Ag^{+1} ClO_4^-$ $AgClO_4$

22. $Ag^{+1} NO_3^-$ $AgNO_3$

23. $Hg^{2+} I^-$ HgI_2

24. $Sn^{4+} S^{2-}$ SnS_2

25. barium sulfate _____

26. tin(IV) sulfide _____

27. copper(II) chlorate _____

28. iron(II) oxide _____

29. lead(II) bromide _____

30. iron(III) phosphate _____

31. lead(II) chromate _____

32. magnesium fluoride _____

33. hydrogen bromide _____

34. magnesium sulfide _____

35. lithium iodide _____

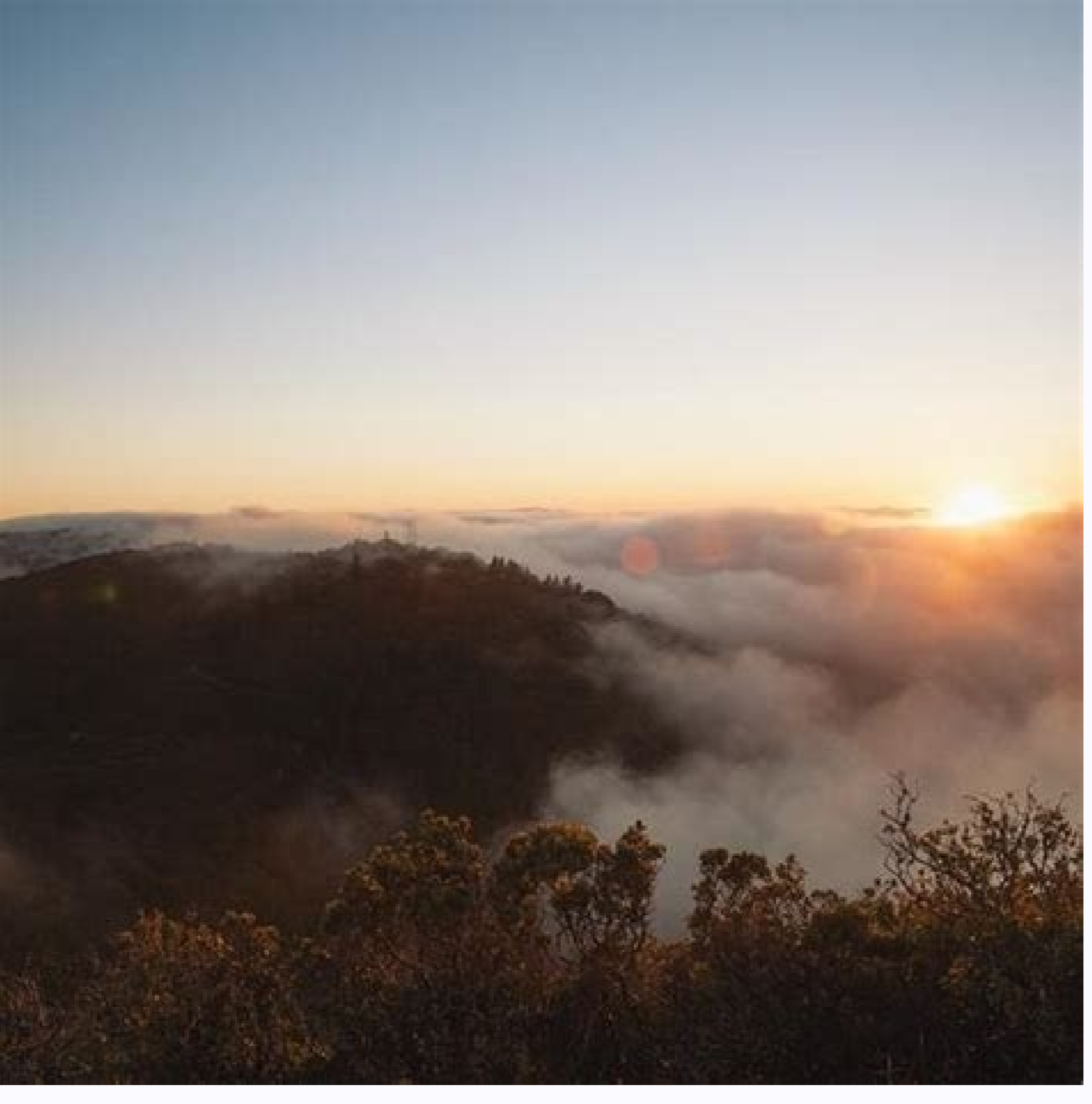
36. silver carbonate _____

37. zinc sulfite _____

38. iron(II) chlorate _____

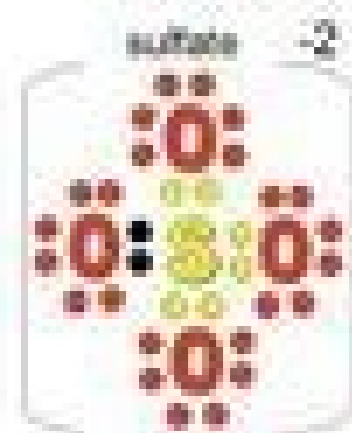
39. barium oxide _____

40. ammonium phosphate _____



Polyatomic = "many atoms"

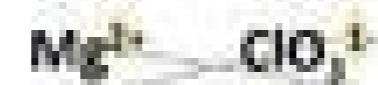
Name	Formula	Charge
Bromate	BrO ₃ ⁻	1-
Chlorate	ClO ₃ ⁻	1-
Phosphate	PO ₄ ³⁻	3-
Nitrate	NO ₃ ⁻	1-
Carbonate	CO ₃ ²⁻	2-
Sulfate	SO ₄ ²⁻	2-
Hydroxide	OH ⁻	1-
Ammonium	NH ₄ ⁺	1+



Writing formulas with polyatomic ions:

1. write the cation and its charge
2. write the anion and its charge
3. 'crisscross' the charges to become subscripts
4. add parentheses if necessary to keep the polyatomic ion together

Using magnesium chloride as an example:



Compound Name	Positive ion	Negative ion	Formula
sodium carbonate	Na ⁺	CO ₃ ²⁻	Na ₂ CO ₃
calcium nitrate	Ca ²⁺	NO ₃ ⁻	Ca(NO ₃) ₂
potassium phosphate	K ⁺	PO ₄ ³⁻	K ₃ PO ₄
beryllium hydroxide	Be ²⁺	OH ⁻	Be(OH) ₂
ammonium chloride	NH ₄ ⁺	Cl ⁻	NH ₄ Cl
ammonium carbonate	NH ₄ ⁺	CO ₃ ²⁻	(NH ₄) ₂ CO ₃

Naming and Writing Formulas for Monatomic Ionic Compounds

A regular ionic compound has a very simple name.

We simply take the name of the metal element and follow it with the name of the non-metal element, with the ending changed to -ide.

Example: NaCl = sodium and chlorine → sodium chloride

Name the following ionic compounds:

NaBr = sodium bromide CaO = calcium oxide

Li₂S = lithium sulfide MgBr₂ = magnesium bromide

Element Name	Metal Ion	Non-metal Ion	"Criss-Cross"	Chemical Formula
sodium fluoride	Na ⁺	F ⁻	Na ⁺ F ⁻	NaF
boron iodide	B ³⁺	I ⁻	B ³⁺ I ⁻	BI ₃
calcium phosphide	Ca ²⁺	P ³⁻	Ca ²⁺ P ³⁻	Ca ₃ P ₂
magnesium oxide	Mg ²⁺	O ²⁻	Mg ²⁺ O ²⁻	MgO
potassium chloride	K ⁺	Cl ⁻	K ⁺ Cl ⁻	KCl
beryllium sulfide	Be ²⁺	S ²⁻	Be ²⁺ S ²⁻	BeS
barium nitride	Ba ²⁺	N ³⁻	Ba ²⁺ N ³⁻	Ba ₃ N ₂
aluminum sulfide	Al ³⁺	S ²⁻	Al ³⁺ S ²⁻	Al ₂ S ₃
lithium phosphide	Li ⁺	P ³⁻	Li ⁺ P ³⁻	Li ₃ P
potassium sulfide	K ⁺	S ²⁻	K ⁺ S ²⁻	K ₂ S
boron oxide	B ³⁺	O ²⁻	B ³⁺ O ²⁻	B ₂ O ₃

To ensure that you understand the material in this chapter, you should review the meanings of the following bold terms and ask yourself how they relate to the topics in the chapter. Atoms combine into compounds by forming chemical bonds. A survey of stable atoms and molecules leads to the octet rule, which says that stable atoms tend to have eight electrons in their outermost, or valence, shell. One way atoms obtain eight electrons in the valence shell is for some atoms to lose electrons while other atoms gain them. When this happens, the atoms take on an electrical charge. Charged atoms are called ions. Ions having opposite charges attract each other. This attraction is called ionic bonding, and the compounds formed are called ionic compounds. Positively charged ions are called cations, while negatively charged ions are called anions. The formation of both cations and anions can be illustrated using electron configurations. Because elements in a column of the periodic table have the same valence shell electron configuration, atoms in the same column of the periodic table tend to form ions having the same charge. Electron dot diagrams, or Lewis diagrams, can also be used to illustrate the formation of cations and anions. Ionic compounds are represented in writing by a chemical formula, which gives the lowest ratio of cations and anions present in the compound. In a formula, the symbol of the cation is written first, followed by the symbol of the anion. Formula unit is considered the basic unit of an ionic compound because ionic compounds do not exist as discrete units. Instead, they exist as crystals, three-dimensional arrays of ions, with cations surrounded by anions and anions surrounded by cations. Chemical formulas for ionic compounds are determined by balancing the positive charge from the cation(s) with the negative charge from the anion(s). A subscript to the right of the ion indicates that more than one of that ion is present in the chemical formula. Some ions are groups of atoms bonded together and having an overall electrical charge. These are called polyatomic ions. Writing formulas with polyatomic ions follows the same rules as with monatomic ions, except that when more than one polyatomic ion is present in a chemical formula, the polyatomic ion is enclosed in parentheses and the subscript is outside the right parenthesis. Ionic compounds typically form between metals and nonmetals or between polyatomic ions. Names of ionic compounds are derived from the names of the ions, with the name of the cation coming first, followed by the name of the anion. If an element can form cations of different charges, there are two alternate systems for indicating the compound's name. In the Stock system, a roman numeral in parentheses indicates the charge on the cation. An example is the name for FeCl₂, which is iron(II) chloride. In the common system, the suffixes -ous and -ic are used to stand for the lower and higher possible charge of the cation, respectively. These suffixes are attached to a stem representing the element (which frequently comes from the Latin form of the element name). An example is the common name for FeCl₂, which is ferrous chloride. The formula mass of an ionic compound is the sum of the masses of each individual atom in the formula. Care must be taken when calculating formula masses for formulas containing multiple polyatomic ions because the subscript outside the parentheses refers to all the atoms in the polyatomic ion. Ionic compounds are hard, brittle and have very high melting points. When in solution, the ions separate and form electrolyte solutions. Home You are currently using guest access (Log in)

