

# Chemistry – Chapter 7: Language of Chemistry

## Nomenclature Practice

Name: Key Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_

### Ionic Compounds:

State how an ionic compound can be identified: It must be a metal-nonmetal

Compound or contain one or more polyatomic ions

Explain how the formula for an ionic compound must be determined: The ratio of cations to anions must be such that electrons lost = electrons gained

Ionic Compound Practice			
Part 1. Write the name of the compound given.			
Compound	Cation (include charge)	Anion (include charge)	Name (Include both stock and Latin where appropriate.)
Mg <sub>3</sub> N <sub>2</sub>	Mg <sup>2+</sup>	N <sup>3-</sup>	Magnesium nitride
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	Al <sup>3+</sup>	O <sup>2-</sup>	aluminum oxide
BaCl <sub>2</sub>	Ba <sup>2+</sup>	Cl <sup>1-</sup>	barium chloride
Li <sub>2</sub> S	Li <sup>+</sup>	S <sup>2-</sup>	Lithium Sulfide
Ga <sub>2</sub> Se <sub>3</sub>	Ga <sup>3+</sup>	Se <sup>2-</sup>	gallium Selenide
Sr <sub>3</sub> P <sub>2</sub>	Sr <sup>2+</sup>	P <sup>3-</sup>	Strontium phosphide
ZnF <sub>2</sub>	Zn <sup>2+</sup>	F <sup>1-</sup>	Zinc Fluoride
CuO	Cu <sup>2+</sup>	O <sup>2-</sup>	Copper(II)oxide, Cupric oxide
Cu <sub>2</sub> O	Cu <sup>1+</sup>	O <sup>2-</sup>	Copper(I)oxide, Cuprous oxide
FeCl <sub>3</sub>	Fe <sup>3+</sup>	Cl <sup>1-</sup>	Iron(III)chloride, Ferric Chloride
PbBr <sub>4</sub>	Pb <sup>4+</sup>	Br <sup>1-</sup>	lead(IV)bromide, Plumbic bromide
CoI <sub>2</sub>	Co <sup>2+</sup>	I <sup>1-</sup>	Cobalt(II)iodide, cobaltous iodide
AgNO <sub>3</sub>	Ag <sup>1+</sup>	NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>1-</sup>	Silver nitrate
K <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub>	K <sup>1+</sup>	PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>3-</sup>	potassium phosphate
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	Na <sup>1+</sup>	CO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	Sodium Carbonate
Mn(NO <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	Mn <sup>3+</sup>	NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>1-</sup>	manganese(III)nitrite, manganic nitrite
Cr(OH) <sub>3</sub>	Cr <sup>3+</sup>	OH <sup>1-</sup>	Chromium(III)hydroxide, Chromic hydroxide
Ca(C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>3</sub> O <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	Ca <sup>2+</sup>	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>3</sub> O <sub>2</sub> <sup>1-</sup>	calcium acetate
HgSO <sub>3</sub>	Hg <sup>2+</sup>	SO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	mercury(II)sulfite, mercuric sulfite
Co <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	Co <sup>3+</sup>	SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	cobalt(III)sulfate, Cobaltic sulfate

## Ionic Compound Practice

Part 2. Write the formula from the name given.

Compound	Cation (include charge)	Anion (include charge)	Formula
Strontium chloride	$\text{Sr}^{2+}$	$\text{Cl}^-$	$\text{SrCl}_2$
Barium oxide	$\text{Ba}^{2+}$	$\text{O}^{2-}$	$\text{BaO}$
Aluminum sulfide	$\text{Al}^{3+}$	$\text{S}^{2-}$	$\text{Al}_2\text{S}_3$
Rubidium phosphide	$\text{Rb}^{1+}$	$\text{P}^{3-}$	$\text{Rb}_3\text{P}$
Zinc fluoride	$\text{Zn}^{2+}$	$\text{F}^{1-}$	$\text{ZnF}_2$
Potassium bromide	$\text{K}^+$	$\text{Br}^{1-}$	$\text{KBr}$
Silver selenide	$\text{Ag}^{1+}$	$\text{Se}^{2-}$	$\text{Ag}_2\text{Se}$
Iron(III)nitride	$\text{Fe}^{3+}$	$\text{N}^{3-}$	$\text{FeN}$
Cupric oxide	$\text{Cu}^{2+}$	$\text{O}^{2-}$	$\text{CuO}$
Tin(IV)chloride	$\text{Sn}^{4+}$	$\text{Cl}^{1-}$	$\text{SnCl}_4$
Cobaltous sulfide	$\text{Co}^{2+}$	$\text{S}^{2-}$	$\text{CoS}$
Aluminum nitrate	$\text{Al}^{3+}$	$\text{NO}_3^{1-}$	$\text{Al}(\text{NO}_3)_3$
Silver hydroxide	$\text{Ag}^{1+}$	$\text{OH}^{1-}$	$\text{AgOH}$
Potassium sulfite	$\text{K}^+$	$\text{SO}_3^{2-}$	$\text{K}_2\text{SO}_3$
Chromium(III)acetate	$\text{Cr}^{3+}$	$\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2^-$	$\text{Cr}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_3$
Manganic carbonate	$\text{Mn}^{3+}$	$\text{CO}_3^{2-}$	$\text{Mn}_2(\text{CO}_3)_3$
Calcium bicarbonate	$\text{Ca}^{2+}$	$\text{HCO}_3^-$	$\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$
Ferrous phosphate	$\text{Fe}^{2+}$	$\text{PO}_4^{3-}$	$\text{Fe}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$
Mercury(I)nitride	$\text{Hg}_2^{2+}$	$\text{N}^{3-}$	$(\text{Hg}_2)_3\text{N}_2$
Ammonium phosphate	$\text{NH}_4^+$	$\text{PO}_4^{3-}$	$(\text{NH}_4)_3\text{PO}_4$