

# 50 Ways to Name Your Compound

All of the compounds that you will be asked to name consist of two parts...

Part 1	Part 2	Example		Rule
Metal (single valent) (or ammonium)	Non-metal	NaCl,	sodium chloride	Name both parts, ends in -ide
	Polyatomic ion	CaCO <sub>3</sub>	calcium carbonate	Name both parts
Metal (multivalent)  (Latin/old)	Non-metal	CuCl,	copper(I) chloride	Name both parts, ends in -ide, add valence after metal
	Polyatomic ion	Fe <sub>2</sub> (CO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	iron(III) carbonate	Name both parts, add valence after metal
	Non-metal or Polyatomic ion	Fe <sub>2</sub> (CO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> , CuCl	ferric carbonate, cuprous chloride	Metal has Latin name (ic for higher valence, ous for lower)
Non-metal	Non-metal	CO <sub>2</sub>	carbon dioxide	Use Greek prefix system (mono- not used for 1 <sup>st</sup> element)
Hydrogen	Non-metal	HCl	hydrogen chloride	If not aqueous, name hydrogen and non-metal (ending in -ide)
		HCl(aq)	hydrochloric acid	If aqueous, "hydro" + non-metal + "ic acid"
Hydrogen	Polyatomic ion	H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	sulphuric acid	Name polyatomic ion (ending is -ic instead of -ate or -ous instead of -ite), add "acid"

Note: no special naming is given for bases. These are considered as a metal + polyatomic ion (OH<sup>-</sup> being a polyatomic ion)

*Assignment: write the corresponding name or formula for each of the followings*

- |                                     |                                    |   |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. lead(II) sulfide                 | 18. N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>  | 35. barium sulfite                                |
| 2. perchloric acid                  | 19. H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>3</sub> | 36. SnCl <sub>2</sub>                             |
| 3. hydrogen fluoride                | 20. HgO(aq)                        | 37. CaHPO <sub>3</sub> (s)                        |
| 4. zinc hydroxide                   | 21. iron(II) nitride               | 38. H <sub>2</sub> S(g)                           |
| 5. hydrobromic acid                 | 22. tetraphosphorus decaoxide      | 39. Li <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>                |
| 6. SF <sub>6</sub> (l)              | 23. copper(I) oxide                | 40. Mn(NO <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>             |
| 7. HNO <sub>2</sub> (aq)            | 24. hypochlorous acid              | 41. mercuric phosphate                            |
| 8. HCl(g)                           | 25. potassium peroxide             | 42. sodium hydrogen carbonate                     |
| 9. PbCl <sub>2</sub>                | 26. CuSO <sub>3</sub>              | 43. copper(I) hydrogen sulfate                    |
| 10. ZnSO <sub>4</sub>               | 27. CO                             | 44. carbon tetrachloride                          |
| 11. ammonium carbonate              | 28. MgS                            | 45. ammonium phosphate                            |
| 12. chromium(III) sulfite           | 29. KClO <sub>2</sub>              | 46. SO <sub>2</sub> (aq)                          |
| 13. nickel(II) sulfate hexahydrate  | 30. HI(aq)                         | 47. MgSO <sub>4</sub> ·9H <sub>2</sub> O          |
| 14. hydrosulfuric acid              | 31. nitrogen trichloride           | 48. HC <sub>2</sub> H <sub>3</sub> O <sub>2</sub> |
| 15. sulfur trioxide                 | 32. plumbic carbonate              | 49. P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>                 |
| 16. H <sub>2</sub> CrO <sub>4</sub> | 33. potassium hydrogen sulfite     | 50. H <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>3</sub>                |
| 17. Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>  | 34. boric acid                     |   |