

# 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 following

1. lead(II) sulfide PbS
2. perchloric acid HClO<sub>4</sub>(aq)
3. hydrogen fluoride HF(g)
4. zinc hydroxide Zn(OH)<sub>2</sub>
5. hydrobromic acid HBr(aq)
6. SF<sub>6</sub>(I) sulphur hexafluoride
7. HNO<sub>2</sub>(aq) nitrous acid
8. HCl(g) hydrogen chloride
9. PbCl<sub>2</sub> lead (II) chloride
10. ZnSO<sub>4</sub> zinc sulphate
11. ammonium carbonate (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>
12. chromium(III) sulfite Cr<sub>2</sub>(SO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>
- \*13. nickel(II) sulfate hexahydrate NiSO<sub>4</sub>·6H<sub>2</sub>O
14. hydrosulfuric acid H<sub>2</sub>S(aq)
15. sulfur trioxide SO<sub>3</sub>
16. H<sub>2</sub>CrO<sub>4</sub> chromic acid
17. Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> aluminum oxide
18. N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> dinitrogen trioxide
19. H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>3</sub> sulphurous acid
20. HgO(aq) mercury (II) oxide
21. iron(II) nitride Fe<sub>3</sub>N<sub>2</sub>
22. tetraphosphorus decoxide P<sub>4</sub>O<sub>10</sub>
23. copper(I) oxide Cu<sub>2</sub>O
24. hypochlorous acid HClO(aq)
25. potassium peroxide K<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>
26. CuSO<sub>3</sub> copper(II) sulphite
27. CO carbon monoxide
28. MgS magnesium sulphide
29. KClO<sub>2</sub> potassium chlorite
30. HI(aq) hydroiodic acid
31. nitrogen trichloride NCl<sub>3</sub>
32. plumbic carbonate Pb(IV)<sub>2</sub>
33. potassium hydrogen sulfite KH<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>3</sub>
34. boric acid H<sub>3</sub>BO<sub>3</sub>(aq)
35. barium sulfite BaSO<sub>3</sub>
36. SnCl<sub>2</sub> tin (II) chloride
37. CaHPO<sub>3</sub>(s) calcium biposphite
38. H<sub>2</sub>S(g) hydrogen sulphide
39. Li<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> lithium peroxide
40. Mn(NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub> manganese (II) nitrite
41. mercuric phosphate Hg<sub>3</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>
42. sodium hydrogen carbonate NaHCO<sub>3</sub>
43. copper(I) hydrogen sulfate CuHSO<sub>4</sub>
44. carbon tetrachloride CC<sub>4</sub>
45. ammonium phosphate (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>
46. SO<sub>2</sub>(aq) sulphur dioxide
47. MgSO<sub>4</sub>·9H<sub>2</sub>O magnesium sulphate nonahydrate
48. HC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub> acetic acid
49. P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> hydrogen acetate
50. H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>3</sub> phosphorous acid / hydrogen phosphite