

# Sept 25, 2019

Answers Review ALL Ionic Compounds Worksheet  
Quiz  
Molecular Compounds

**Quiz Today!!  
Test Tuesday!!**

## Answers Extra Practice ALL Ionic Compounds

1. Aluminum nitrate



2. Calcium fluoride



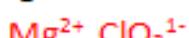
3. Sodium bromide



4. Cobalt (III) chloride



5. Magnesium chlorate



11. Magnesium astatide



12. Lithium nitride



13. Barium nitrate



14. Aluminum hydroxide



15. Gallium sulfide



6. Potassium hydroxide



7. Nickel (II) oxide



8. Lead (IV) selenide



9. Cobalt (II) nitrate



10. Vanadium (V) phosphate



16. Chromium (III) bromide



17. Aluminum oxide



18. Zinc sulfate



19. Silver bicarbonate



20. Gold (I) oxide



## Name each of the following compounds:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$ - ammonium chloride          | 11. $\text{Sc}(\text{OH})_3$ - scandium hydroxide       |
| 2. $\text{TiBr}_3$ - titanium (III) bromide            | 12. $\text{V}_2(\text{SO}_4)_5$ - vanadium (V) sulphate |
| 3. $\text{Cu}_3\text{P}$ - copper (I) phosphide        | 13. $\text{NH}_4\text{F}$ - ammonium flouride           |
| 4. $\text{Sn}_3\text{Se}_2$ - tin (II) selenide        | 14. $\text{Li}_2\text{SO}_4$ - lithium sulfate          |
| 5. $\text{Pb}(\text{SO}_4)_2$ - lead (IV) sulfate      | 15. $\text{Zn}_3\text{P}_2$ - zinc phosphide            |
| 6. $\text{RbHCO}_3$ - rubidium bicarbonate             | 16. $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$ - copper (I) oxide            |
| 7. $\text{NiPO}_4$ - nickel (III) phosphate            | 17. $\text{Ag}_3\text{PO}_4$ - silver phosphate         |
| 8. $\text{MnSO}_4$ - manganese (IV) sulfate            | 18. $\text{CoCO}_3$ - cobalt (II) carbonate             |
| 9. $\text{GaAs}$ - gallium <del>statida</del> arsenide | 19. $\text{Fe}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ - iron (II) bicarbonate |
| 10. $\text{NaBr}$ - sodium bromide                     | 20. $\text{HgO}$ - mercury (II) oxide                   |

## Quiz Ionic Compounds

- all answers go on in the space provided
- make sure you put your name on it

## MOLECULAR COMPOUNDS

-made up of two or more non-metals.

-do not form ions in order to bond



-atoms involved in molecular compounds share electrons.

-the bonds formed by the sharing of electrons are called covalent bonds. A covalent bond is a pair of shared electrons.

-see Fig. 3 page 202

-the diagram of the two chlorines is an example of a diatomic molecule. (Two atoms of the same element). This happens mainly with elements in Table 1-page 202.

$\text{CO}_2$  Carbon dioxide

# Science 10 - Lesson 14 answers all ionic cmpds ws, ionic compounds quiz September 25, 2019

1 <b>H</b> Hydrogen																				2 <b>He</b> Helium
3 <b>Li</b> Lithium	4 <b>Be</b> Beryllium																			10 <b>Ne</b> Neon
11 <b>Na</b> Sodium	12 <b>Mg</b> Magnesium																			18 <b>Ar</b> Argon
19 <b>K</b> Potassium	20 <b>Ca</b> Calcium	21 <b>Sc</b> Scandium	22 <b>Ti</b> Titanium	23 <b>V</b> Vanadium	24 <b>Cr</b> Chromium	25 <b>Mn</b> Manganese	26 <b>Fe</b> Iron	27 <b>Co</b> Cobalt	28 <b>Ni</b> Nickel	29 <b>Cu</b> Copper	30 <b>Zn</b> Zinc	31 <b>Ga</b> Gallium	32 <b>Ge</b> Germanium	33 <b>As</b> Arsenic	34 <b>Se</b> Selenium	35 <b>Br</b> Bromine	36 <b>Kr</b> Krypton			
37 <b>Rb</b> Rubidium	38 <b>Sr</b> Strontium	39 <b>Y</b> Yttrium	40 <b>Zr</b> Zirconium	41 <b>Nb</b> Niobium	42 <b>Mo</b> Molybdenum	43 <b>Tc</b> Technetium	44 <b>Ru</b> Ruthenium	45 <b>Rh</b> Rhodium	46 <b>Pd</b> Palladium	47 <b>Ag</b> Silver	48 <b>Cd</b> Cadmium	49 <b>In</b> Indium	50 <b>Sn</b> Tin	51 <b>Sb</b> Antimony	52 <b>Te</b> Tellurium	53 <b>I</b> Iodine	54 <b>Xe</b> Xenon			
55 <b>Cs</b> Cesium	56 <b>Ba</b> Barium	57 <b>La</b> Lanthanum	72 <b>Hf</b> Hafnium	73 <b>Ta</b> Tantalum	74 <b>W</b> Tungsten	75 <b>Re</b> Rhenium	76 <b>Os</b> Osmium	77 <b>Ir</b> Iridium	78 <b>Pt</b> Platinum	79 <b>Au</b> Gold	80 <b>Hg</b> Mercury	81 <b>Tl</b> Thallium	82 <b>Pb</b> Lead	83 <b>Bi</b> Bismuth	84 <b>Po</b> Polonium	85 <b>At</b> Astatine	86 <b>Rn</b> Radon			
87 <b>Fr</b> Francium	88 <b>Ra</b> Radium	89 <b>Ac</b> Actinium	104 <b>Rf</b> Rutherfordium	105 <b>Db</b> Dubnium	106 <b>Sg</b> Seaborgium	107 <b>Bh</b> Bohrium	108 <b>Hs</b> Hassium	109 <b>Mt</b> Meitnerium												
		58 <b>Ce</b> Cerium	59 <b>Pr</b> Praseodymium	60 <b>Nd</b> Neodymium	61 <b>Pm</b> Promethium	62 <b>Sm</b> Samarium	63 <b>Eu</b> Europium	64 <b>Gd</b> Gadolinium	65 <b>Tb</b> Terbium	66 <b>Dy</b> Dysprosium	67 <b>Ho</b> Holmium	68 <b>Er</b> Erbium	69 <b>Tm</b> Thulium	70 <b>Yb</b> Ytterbium	71 <b>Lu</b> Lutetium					
		90 <b>Th</b> Thorium	91 <b>Pa</b> Protactinium	92 <b>U</b> Uranium	93 <b>Np</b> Neptunium	94 <b>Pu</b> Plutonium	95 <b>Am</b> Americium	96 <b>Cm</b> Curium	97 <b>Bk</b> Berkelium	98 <b>Cf</b> Californium	99 <b>Es</b> Einsteinium	100 <b>Fm</b> Fermium	101 <b>Md</b> Mendelevium	102 <b>No</b> Nobelium	103 <b>Lr</b> Lawrencium					

Periodic table

## Naming Molecular Compounds

- named similarly to ionic compounds (remember though molecular compounds are two non-metals)



Steps

- Name first element listed, with a prefix to count number of atoms  
**\*do not use a prefix for one atom of the first element\***
- Name second element, with a prefix to count number of atoms.
- Change the suffix of second non-metal to -ide

# of Atoms	Prefix
1	mono
2	di
3	tri
4	tetra
5	penta

