Nomenclature Rules Summary:

How do I know if it's an acid, ionic compound, or covalent compound?

• If it has a hydrogen on the front, it's probably an acid

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- If it has no hydrogen on the front and both elements are to the right of the "staircase": covalent
- If no hydrogen on front and elements are on opp. sides of staircase or there's a polyatomic group: ionic

 Ionic Compounds <u>Formula ! Name</u> 1. Write down names of elements (or polyatomic ions) 2. If first element is d block, write down # (as roman numeral) from charge 3. Change ending to -ide (unless second half is from polyatomic ion chart) 	 Ionic Compounds <u>Name ! Formula</u> 1. Write down symbol for each element (or polyatomic ion) 2. Write down charges for each (if d block, use roman numeral for charge) 3. Use subscripts to balance charges (if polyatomic ion needs subscript, put parentheses around it)
Covalent Compounds <u>Formula ! Name</u> 1. Write down names of elements 2. Use subscripts to assign number prefixes (if first element is "mono-", then drop the "mono- " 3. Change the ending to -ide	Covalent Compounds <u>Name ! Formula</u> 1. Write symbols for each element 2. Use number prefixes to assign subscripts
Acids <u>Formula ! Name</u> 1. If binary acid (just H and one other element), then hydroic acid 2. If oxyacid (group from polyatomic ion chart) and group is "hypoite", then hypoous acid 3. If oxyacid and group is "-ite", thenous acid 4. If oxyacid and group is "-ate", thenic acid 5. If oxyacid and group is "perate", then peric acid	Acids <u>Name ! Formula</u> 1. If "hydroic acid", then write "H" and symbol for element. 2. If "ic acid", then write "H" and symbol for "-ate" group from polyatomic ion chart 3. If "ous acid", then write "H" and symbol for "-ite" group from polyatomic ion chart 4. Give H subscript to balance charge of element or polyatomic ion group