

# **Year 10 Chemistry Data Sheet**

## Symbols and names of monatomic ions:

1+		2+		3+		4+	
hydrogen	H <sup>+</sup>	cobalt(II)	Co <sup>2+</sup>	aluminium	Al <sup>3+</sup>	tin(IV)	Sn <sup>4+</sup>
lithium	Li <sup>+</sup>	magnesium	Mg <sup>2+</sup>	iron(III)	Fe <sup>3+</sup>	lead(IV)	Pb <sup>4+</sup>
sodium	Na <sup>+</sup>	calcium	Ca <sup>2+</sup>	chromium(III)	Cr <sup>3+</sup>		
potassium	K <sup>+</sup>	barium	Ba <sup>2+</sup>	gold(III)	Au <sup>3+</sup>		
silver	Ag <sup>+</sup>	manganese(II)	Mn <sup>2+</sup>				
copper(I)	Cu <sup>+</sup>	iron(II)	Fe <sup>2+</sup>				
gold(I)	Au <sup>+</sup>	copper(II)	Cu <sup>2+</sup>				
		zinc	Zn <sup>2+</sup>				
		mercury(II)	Hg <sup>2+</sup>				
		tin(II)	Sn <sup>2+</sup>				
		lead(II)	Pb <sup>2+</sup>				
		strontium	Sr <sup>2+</sup>				
		nickel(II)	Ni <sup>2+</sup>				
		cadmium(II)	Cd <sup>2+</sup>				
1-		2-		3-			
hydride	H <sup>-</sup>	oxide	O <sup>2-</sup>	nitride	N <sup>3-</sup>		
fluoride	F <sup>-</sup>	sulfide	S <sup>2-</sup>	phosphide	P <sup>3-</sup>		
chloride	Cl <sup>-</sup>						
bromide	Br <sup>-</sup>						
iodide	I <sup>-</sup>						

## Formulae and names of polyatomic ions:

1-		2-		3-	
hydroxide	OH <sup>-</sup>	carbonate	CO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	phosphate	PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>3-</sup>
nitrate	NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	sulfate	SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup>		
nitrite	NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup>	sulfite	SO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup>		
hydrogencarbonate	HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	dichromate	Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub> <sup>2-</sup>		
hydrogensulfate	HSO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-</sup>	chromate	CrO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup>		
ethanoate (acetate)	CH <sub>3</sub> COO <sup>-</sup>	peroxide	O <sub>2</sub> <sup>2-</sup>		
hypochlorite	ClO <sup>-</sup>				
permanganate	MnO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-</sup>				
cyanide	CN <sup>-</sup>				
1+		2+			
ammonium	NH <sub>4</sub> <sup>+</sup>	mercury(I)	Hg <sub>2</sub> <sup>2+</sup>		

## Solubility rules for ionic solids in water:

### Soluble in water

Soluble	Exceptions	
	Insoluble	Slightly soluble
Most chlorides	AgCl, Hg <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>	PbCl <sub>2</sub>
Most bromides	AgBr, Hg <sub>2</sub> Br <sub>2</sub> , HgBr <sub>2</sub>	PbBr <sub>2</sub>
Most iodides	AgI, Hg <sub>2</sub> I <sub>2</sub> , HgI <sub>2</sub> , PbI <sub>2</sub>	
All nitrates	Nil	
Most sulfates	SrSO <sub>4</sub> , BaSO <sub>4</sub> , HgSO <sub>4</sub> , PbSO <sub>4</sub>	CaSO <sub>4</sub> , Ag <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>

### Insoluble in water

Insoluble	Exceptions	
	Soluble	Slightly soluble
Most hydroxides	NaOH, KOH, Ba(OH) <sub>2</sub> (NH <sub>4</sub> OH does not exist)	Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub> , Sr(OH) <sub>2</sub>
Most carbonates	Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> , K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> , (NH <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	
Most phosphates	Na <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> , K <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> , (NH <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub>	
Most sulfides	Na <sub>2</sub> S, K <sub>2</sub> S, (NH <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> S	

Soluble = more than 0.1 mole dissolves per litre  
Slightly soluble = between 0.01 and 0.1 mole dissolves per litre  
Insoluble = less than 0.01 mole dissolves per litre

## Colours of aqueous ions:

Cu <sup>2+</sup> <sub>(aq)</sub>	blue	Cr <sup>3+</sup> <sub>(aq)</sub>	deep green
Cu(NH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>4</sub> <sup>2+</sup> <sub>(aq)</sub>	deep blue	Mn <sup>2+</sup> <sub>(aq)</sub>	very pale pink
CrO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup> <sub>(aq)</sub>	yellow	Fe <sup>2+</sup> <sub>(aq)</sub>	pale green
Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub> <sup>2-</sup> <sub>(aq)</sub>	orange	Fe <sup>3+</sup> <sub>(aq)</sub>	brown
MnO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-</sup> <sub>(aq)</sub>	purple	Ni <sup>2+</sup> <sub>(aq)</sub>	green
		Co <sup>2+</sup> <sub>(aq)</sub>	pink

### Note:

- It is acceptable if a student infers the colour of the solid from the colour of the constituent ions.
- It is acceptable if a student assumes that a white solid forms from colourless ions.

[illegible]

6	12.011
<i>C</i>	
carbon	

Atomic number

Atomic Weight