Name:	Date:	Period:	#:

Naming Acids, Bases, and Salts

POLYATOMIC	CIONS		
NH ₄ ⁺	NO ₃	SO ₄ -2	PO ₄ -3
	NO ₂	SO ₃ ⁻²	PO ₃ -3
	ClO ₃	CO ₃ -2	
	ClO ₂		
	ОН		
	C ₂ H ₃ O ₂		

SALTS	Formula: YX	Y = cation, but not H+ X = anion, but not OH
		onic compound say the name of the cation first, followed or -ate. (-ate means it contains oxygen)
2. Practice:		
	LiBr	
	Al(NO ₃) ₃	
	K ₂ SO ₄	
	BaCO ₃	
	NH ₄ Cl	
	ZnI ₂	
	Ag ₂ SO ₄	
	KClO ₃	
	NH ₄ F	

me:		Date:	Period:	#:
1. You should	already know how	Y = cation OH = hydroxide to name most bases. Remen	nber (OH-) is hydroxid	de. The
	•	<u> </u>	Ca(OH) ₂ is named	
2. Practice:	8()-			
	LiOH _			
	Al(OH) ₃			
	NH ₄ OH			
3. One exception	on to this that requ	uires memorization: NH ₃	is	It's a BASE
		H+ = hydrogen ion X = anion If the anion ends in –ide,		
	hydro	ŕ		
Example:	HCl hydrod	<u>chloric</u> acid		
Practice:	IID			
Practice:	пъг НІ			
	HF			
5. TERNARY		says: If the polyatomic anion	ends in –ate	
	Hydro	ic acid		
Example:	HClO ₃ chlor	<u>ric</u> acid		
Practice:	HNO ₃	H ₂	2CO ₃	
	H ₂ SO ₄	He	$C_2H_3O_2$	
	H ₃ PO ₄			
6. TERNARY	RULE 2 says: If	the polyatomic anion ends in	–ite	
6. TERNARY		the polyatomic anion ends inous acid	–ite	
6. TERNARY	Hydro	ous acid	−ite 2ClO2	