Name:			
Naming Covalent Compo	ounds Worksheet (Chapter 6.5)		
Write the formulas for the following covalent compounds:	Write the names for the following covalent compounds:		
antimony tribromide	1. P ₄ S ₅		
2. hexaboron monosilicide	2. NO ₂		
3. chlorine dioxide	3. SeF ₆		
4. hydrogen moniodide	4. Si ₂ Br ₆		
5. iodine pentafluoride	5. SCl ₄		
6. dinitrogen trioxide	6. CH ₄		
7. phosphorus triiodide	7. B ₂ Si		
8. dichlorine pentoxide	8. NF ₃		
phosphorus trichloride	9. CO ₂		
10. selenium tetrafluoride	10. NI ₃		
11.silicon dioxide	11. N ₂ H ₄		
12.carbon monoxide	12.BF ₃		
13. dinitrogen pentoxide	13. Cl ₂ O ₇		

Name:	• •	
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Naming Covalent Compounds Worksheet (Chapter 6.5)

Rules for Naming Covalent Compounds

Rule 1. The element with the lower electronegativity value is written first in the name; the element with the higher electronegativity value is written second.

Exception: when the compound contains oxygen and a halogen, the name of the halogen is the <u>first</u> word in the name.

Rule 2. The second element in the name gets an ide ending to the name of the element.

Rule 3. Greek prefixes (see the Table below) are used to indicate the number of atoms of each nonmetal element in the chemical formula for the compound.

Exception: if the compound contains one atom of the element that is written first in the name, the prefix "mono-" is <u>not</u> used.

Note: when the addition of the Greek prefix places two vowels adjacent to one another, the "a" (or the "o") at the end of the Greek prefix is usually dropped; e.g., "nonaoxide" would be written as "nonoxide", and "monooxide" would be written as "monoxide". The "i" at the end of the prefixes "di-" and "tri-" are never dropped.

The above information is for you to learn. The below information you will always have available to you on the back of your periodic table.

prefix	number indicated
Mono-	1
di-	2
tri-	3
Tetra-	4
penta-	5
Неха-	6
hepta-	7
Octa-	8
Nona-	9
Deca-	10