	SHS LEARNING ACTIVITY	CHEM1-05-02
Name:	ame: Score/Mark:	

Grade and Section:	Date:				
Strand:   STEM   AB	M 🗆 HUMSS 🗆 ICT ( <i>TVL Track</i> )				
Type of Activity : Concept	Notes Skills: Exercise/Drill Illustration				
□ Laboratory Report □ Essay/T	ask Report 🗆 Other:				
Activity Title: 05-02.Commor	cations and anions v03				
Learning Target: To familiari	ze with the most typical inorganic ions				
Authors/References: Victor S ed., pp.	Sojo, Jerome Sadudaquil / Chang, Chemistry 10th 60–61; Petrucci, Chemistry 10th ed., pp. 88-91				
CATIONS WITH A UNIQUE	<b>CHARGE</b> simply receive the name of their				
element, such as the silver ior	n, Ag <sup>+</sup> . Here are the most significant ones:				
	e periodic table (Li <sup>+</sup> , Na <sup>+</sup> , K <sup>+</sup> , Rb <sup>+</sup> , Cs <sup>+</sup> ), Ag <sup>+</sup> .				
Only 2+: All in Group 2 (Be <sup>2+</sup>	<sup>-</sup> , Mg <sup>2+</sup> , Ca <sup>2+</sup> , Sr <sup>2+</sup> , Ba <sup>2+</sup> ), Cd <sup>2+</sup> , Zn <sup>2+</sup> .				
<b>Only 3+:</b> Al <sup>3+</sup> .					

## **CATIONS WITH TWO TYPICAL CHARGES**

Here are some useful pairs to remember:

Cu <sup>+</sup>	copper(I)	cuprous	Au <sup>+</sup>	gold(I)	aurous
Cu <sup>2+</sup>	copper(II)	cupric	Au <sup>3+</sup>	gold(III)	auric
$Hg_{2}^{2+}$	mercury(I)	mercurous	Fe <sup>2+</sup>	iron(II)	ferrous
Hg <sup>2+</sup>	mercury(II)	mercuric	Fe <sup>3+</sup>	iron(III)	ferric
Sn <sup>2+</sup>	tin(II)	stannous	Co <sup>2+</sup>	cobalt(II)	cobaltous
Sn <sup>4+</sup>	tin(IV)	stannic	Co <sup>3+</sup>	cobalt(III)	cobaltic
Pb <sup>2+</sup>	lead(II)	plumbous	Cr <sup>2+</sup>	chromium(II)	chromous
Pb <sup>4+</sup>	lead(IV)	plumbic	Cr <sup>3+</sup>	chromium(III)	chromic

**ANIONS** are not as easy to classify, so let's just group them loosely:

F⁻	fluoride	OH⁻	hydroxide	N <sup>3–</sup>	nitride
Cl⁻	chloride	O <sup>2-</sup>	oxide	$NO_2^-$	nitrite
Br <sup>−</sup>	bromide	$O_2^{2-}$	peroxide	$NO_3^-$	nitrate
I-	iodide	S <sup>2-</sup>	sulfide	MnO₄ <sup>−</sup>	permanganate
CIO-	hypochlorite	SO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	sulfite	CrO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	chromate
$CIO_2^-$	chlorite	SO4 <sup>2-</sup>	sulfate	$Cr_2O_7^{2-}$	dichromate
CIO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	chlorate	HSO <sub>3</sub> <sup>−</sup>	bisulfite	CO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2–</sup>	carbonate
$CIO_4^-$	perchlorate	$HSO_4^-$	bisulfate	HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	bicarbonate
PO4 <sup>3-</sup>	phosphate	HPO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	hydrogen phosphate	$H_2PO_4^-$	dihydrogen phosphate

## SOME STRANGE IONS

Hydrogen can be either a cation ( $H^+$ , proton) or an anion ( $H^-$ , hydride). NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>, ammonium, is the only cation discussed here that is not a metal. We saw the peroxide  $O_2^{2-}$  and mercurous  $Hg_2^{2+}$  ions above. **Do not** "simplify" them to  $\Theta^-$  and  $Hg^+$ ! This is incorrect! They must stay as pairs. **Exercise:** can you predict the formula of the ion iodate? Hint: Group 17.