Unit 5

Class Work

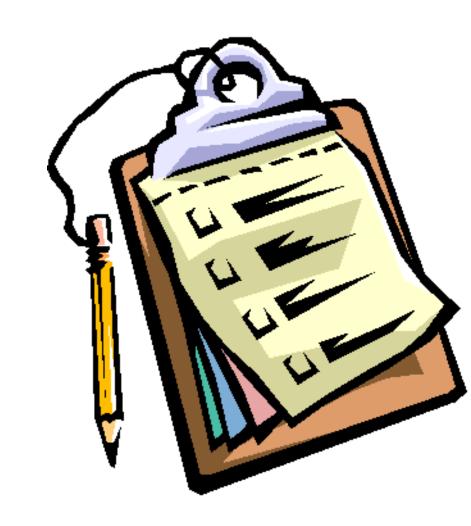
5.4 Polyatomic Ions and Covalent Bonds

SPARK (Take out your 5.3 WS)

- 1. What is an ionic bond?
- 2. What is the chemical formula of nickel (II) bromide?
- 3. Write the name of: platinum (II) selenide Objective

Agenda:

- SPARK/Objective
- Lesson
- Practice
- Exit Ticket
- Homework



Answers!

Name	Formula
Aluminum Oxide	Al ₂ O ₃
Iron (III) Chloride	FeCl ₃
Sodium Iodide	Nal
Copper (II) Oxide	FeO
Beryllium Sulfide	BeS
•	MnBr ₃ r ionic compounds with more than two covalent compounds

Winter Break Homework!

You will complete:

- —200 Things to know for the chemistry Regents which will count for 3 homework grades
- —The 93 regents questions (on the answer sheet) which will count as a "take home" quiz!

Objective: SWBAT draw Lewis Dot Structure for covalent bonding

Review of Homework!

Table E Selected Polyatomic Ions

Find Table E
 in your reference
 sheets!

$\mathrm{H_{3}O^{+}}$	hydronium	CrO ₄ ²⁻	chromate
Hg ₂ ²⁺	dimercury (I)	Cr ₂ O ₇ ²⁻	dichromate
$\mathrm{NH_4}^+$	ammonium	$\mathrm{MnO_4}^-$	permanganate
$\begin{bmatrix} \mathrm{C_2H_3O_2}^-\\ \mathrm{CH_3COO}^- \end{bmatrix}$	acetate	NO_2^-	nitrite
CH ₃ COO-J		NO ₃	nitrate
CN-	cyanide	O_2^{2-}	peroxide
CO ₃ ²⁻	carbonate	OH-	hydroxide
HCO ₃ ⁻	hydrogen carbonate	PO ₄ ³⁻	phosphate
$C_2O_4^{2-}$	oxalate	SCN-	thiocyanate
ClO-	hypochlorite	SO ₃ ²⁻	sulfite
ClO ₂ -	chlorite	SO_4^{2-}	sulfate
ClO ₃ - ormulas for i	chlorate	HSO ₄ -	hydrogen sulfate than two

- Polyatomic ions ions composed of groups of atoms covalently bonded together
- Their charges do not add up to zero –
 therefore, the overall molecule has a charge.
- Some are cations some are anions.

- Polyatomic ions form ionic compounds
- Balance charges the same way you do with monatomic ions
- Always remember: the ENTIRE ion holds the charge!

- Polyatomic ion treat these like any other ion!
 - Always remember: the ENTIRE ion holds the charge! Keep it in parentheses!



- You can still use the criss-cross method
- Remember to put the polyatomic ion in parentheses and the subscript outside

EXAMPLE: Mg ClO₃

Check for Understanding

What is the formula for Copper (II) sulfate?

Naming Polyatomic Ions

- 1. If the compound is NOT binary, find the appropriate polyatomic ion on Table E.
- 2. The polyatomic ion will substitute for the anion name.

3. Keep their name in the compound!!!!

- Example: NaNO₃
- Sodium Nitrate

4. Follow rules for anions and cations

- Example: NH₄Cl
- Ammonium Chloride

Practice!!! Complete Chart

Name	Formula
Sodium Carbonate	
Magnesium Sulfite	
Hydronium Chloride	
	NaClO ₃
	Mg(NO ₂) ₂
	(NH ₄) ₂ O

Answers!!!

Name	Formula
Sodium Carbonate	Na ₂ CO ₃
Magnesium Sulfite	MgSO ₃
Hydronium Chloride	H ₃ OCI
Sodium Chlorate	NaClO ₃
Magnesium Nitrite	Mg(NO ₂) ₂
Ammonium Oxide	(NH ₄) ₂ O

What about the other type of bonding?

Covalent Bond

- Covalent bonds are formed by the sharing of electrons (Electronegativity difference <2)
- Molecular compound a neutral group of atoms held together by covalent bonds.
- Example: H₂O

Example of a Covalent Bond



Each of Hydrogen's electrons are shared to make H₂

Key Characteristics!

- Electrons are shared
- Bonds between non-metals and other nonmetals
- Formulas are in true ratio of atoms (C₆H₁₂O₆)

http://betterlesson.com/document/
616184/covalent bond-mov?from=search

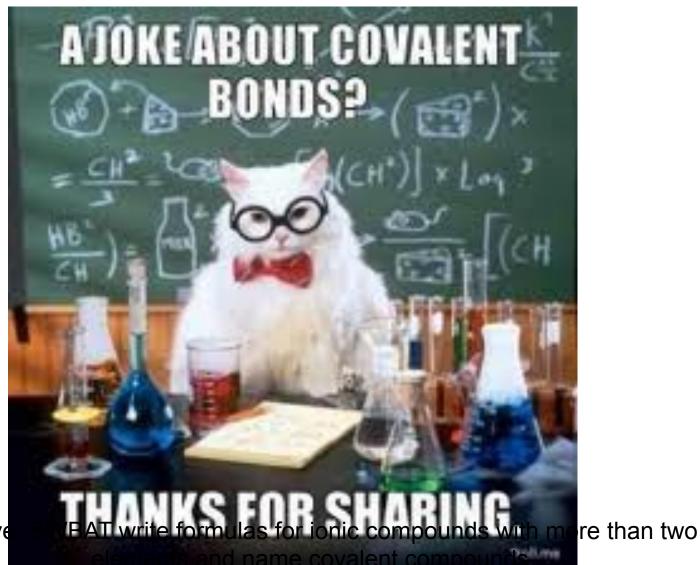
Bond Formation

 How could silicon and hydrogen bond to both achieve a stable octet if they both want electrons?





They can share electrons!!



Objective

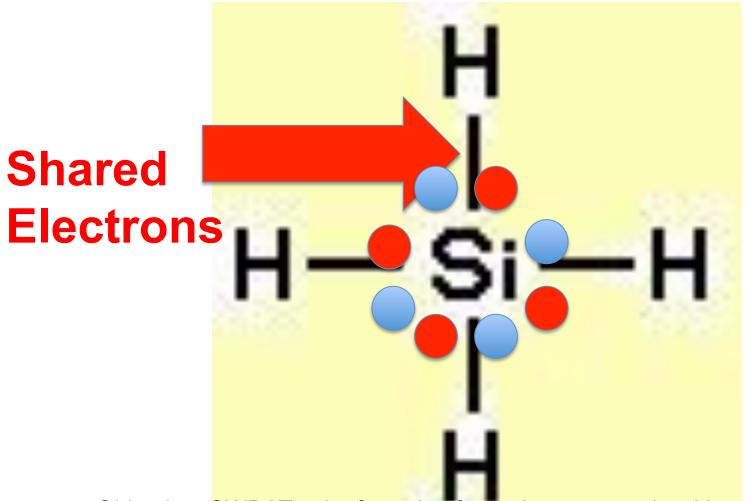
Bond Formation

 How could silicon and hydrogen bond to both achieve a stable octet if they both want electrons?





Silicon Tetrahydride



Binary Covalent Compounds:

Step 1: Determine the <u>least</u> electronegative element and name that first

Binary Covalent Compounds:

Step 2: Add a prefix to the first element. Do not use "mono" if there is only one atom!

Ex. CO₂ is carbon dioxide not monocarbon dioxide

Binary Covalent Compounds:

Step 3: Add a prefix to the second element (including mono if there is only one atom)

Ex. Water is really dihydrogen monoxide (H₂O)

Binary Covalent Compounds:

Step 4: Change the ending of the second, more electronegative element to end in -ide

Prefixes

- ½ hemi
- 1 mono
- 2 di
- 3 tri
- 4 tetra
- 5 penta

- 6 hexa
- 7 hepta
- 8 octa
- 9 nona
- 10 deca

Important!

- If the non-metals begins with a vowel
 (example oxygen), drop the last vowel of the
 prefix
- Example: N₂O₅ is dinitrogen pentoxide NOT dinitrogen pentaoxide.

Example #1

Write the name of this molecular compound:
 PCl₅

Example #2

• Write the name of this molecular compound: N_2O_4

Example #3

Write the chemical formula for:

Dihydrogen monoxide

Exit Ticket

- For the following ionic compounds:
 - Write the name of the compound:
 - Fe₂ (SO₄)₃
 - Write the formula of the compound:
 - Chromium (VI) Oxide

HOMEWORK

Finish 5.4 independent practice sheet!