Name:	Date:	Block:
-------	-------	--------

Practice Worksheet: Naming Acids

Remember...

When the anion does **NOT** contain Oxygen:

- The acid name comes from the *root name of the anion*.
- The prefix <u>hydro-</u> and the suffix <u>-ic acid</u> are then added to the root name of the anion.

Examples:

HCl, which contains the anion chloride, is called **hydro**chloric acid.

HCN, which contains the anion cyanide, is called **hydro**cyanic acid.

When the anion **DOES** contains Oxygen:

- The name will depend on the name of the *polyatomic anion*.
- DO NOT use the prefix hydro.
- Suffixes are used based on the ending of the original name of the *polyatomic* anion.
- If the name of the polyatomic anion ended with <u>-ate</u>, change it to <u>-ic</u> for the acid and if it ended with <u>-ite</u>, change it to <u>-ous</u> in the acid.

ATE
$$\rightarrow$$
 IC Think... I ate it and it tasted icky

ITE \rightarrow OUS

Examples:

HNO₃, which contains the polyatomic ion nitrate, is called nitric acid.

HNO₂, which contains the polyatomic ion nitr<u>ite</u>, is called nitr<u>ous</u> acid.

Naming Acids Worksheet

Name the following as acids	Write formulas for the following acids	
$H_2C_2O_4$	acetic acid	
H ₂ CO ₃	arsenic acid	
H ₂ Cr ₂ O ₇		
H ₂ CrO ₄	carbonic acid	
H ₂ S		
H ₂ Se	dichromic acid	
H ₂ SO ₃	hydrobromic acid	
H ₂ SO ₄	hydrochloric acid	
H_3AsO_4	hydrocyanic acid	
H ₃ PO ₄		
HBr		
HBrO ₃	hydroselenic acid	
HC ₂ H ₃ O ₂	hydrosulfuric acid	
HCl	hypochloric acid	
HClO	hypochlorous acid	
HClO ₂	nitric acid	
HClO ₄	nitrous acid	
HCN	oxalic acid	
HF	perchloric acid	
ні		
HMnO ₄	phosphoric acid	
HNO ₂		
HNO ₂	sulfurous acid	