

# UPGRADE to the Bundle

## Crash Course - CHEMISTRY 46 Episode Series Bundle

- ✓ Classroom Ready - Just Print and Go!
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### Crash Course Chemistry #11: How to Speak Chemistrian

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

You can access the video here → <https://youtu.be/mRdLicNo8Q?si=rXBvWkoFHSn3gd>

1. Atoms become ions by gaining or losing \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Ions that have lost electrons and take on a positive charge are called \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Ions that have gained electrons and become negatively charged are called \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The most basic type of ion formed from a single atom is called a \_\_\_\_\_ ion.
5. Anions are typically named with the suffix "\_\_\_\_\_".
6. The Periodic Table serves as a \_\_\_\_\_ for the language of chemistry.
7. Elements in the first two columns of the Periodic Table form \_\_\_\_\_ when they react with non-metals.
8. Transition metals often form ions with varying \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Roman numerals are used to indicate the \_\_\_\_\_ of transition metal ions.
10. The suffix "\_\_\_\_\_" is used for acids derived from anions ending in "-ate".
11. The suffix "\_\_\_\_\_" is used for acids derived from anions ending in "-ite".
12. The prefix "\_\_\_\_\_" is added to indicate fewer oxygen atoms than the "-ous" version.
13. The prefix "\_\_\_\_\_" is used for acids with more oxygen atoms than the "-ic" version.
14. Acids without any oxygen are named with the prefix "hydro-" and the suffix "\_\_\_\_\_".
15. In acid nomenclature, the number of \_\_\_\_\_ atoms determines the use of prefixes and suffixes.

### Crash Course Chemistry #11: How to Speak Chemistrian KEY

1. Atoms become ions by gaining or losing **electrons**.
2. Ions that have lost electrons and take on a positive charge are called **cations**.
3. Ions that have gained electrons and become negatively charged are called **anions**.
4. The most basic type of ion formed from a single atom is called a **monatomic** ion.
5. Anions are typically named with the suffix **"ide"**.
6. The Periodic Table serves as a **phrasebook** for the language of chemistry.
7. Elements in the first two columns of the Periodic Table form **cations** when they react with non-metals.
8. Transition metals often form ions with varying **charges**.
9. Roman numerals are used to indicate the **charge** of transition metal ions.
10. The suffix **"ic"** is used for acids derived from anions ending in "-ate".
11. The suffix **"ous"** is used for acids derived from anions ending in "-ite".
12. The prefix **"hypo-"** is added to indicate fewer oxygen atoms than the "-ous" version.
13. The prefix **"per-"** is used for acids with more oxygen atoms than the "-ic" version.
14. Acids without any oxygen are named with the prefix **"hydro-"** and the suffix **"le"**.
15. In acid nomenclature, the number of **oxygen** atoms determines the use of prefixes and suffixes.

15 Questions

Answer Key Included

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