

Pogil Ions Answer Key

Model 2 – Ternary Acids (Oxyacids)

Acid	Name of Acid in Aqueous Solution	Cation (+)	Polyatomic Anion (-)	Polyatomic Anion Name
HClO_3	Chloric acid	H_3O^+	ClO_3^-	Chlorate
H_2SO_3	Sulfurous acid	$2\text{H}_3\text{O}^+$	SO_3^{2-}	Sulfite
H_2SO_4	Sulfuric acid	$2\text{H}_3\text{O}^+$	SO_4^{2-}	Sulfate
H_3PO_3	Phosphorous acid	$3\text{H}_3\text{O}^+$	PO_3^{3-}	Phosphite
H_3PO_4	Phosphoric acid	$3\text{H}_3\text{O}^+$	PO_4^{3-}	Phosphate
HNO_3	Nitric acid	H_3O^+	NO_3^-	Nitrate
HNO_2	Nitrous acid	H_3O^+	NO_2^-	Nitrite
H_2CO_3	Carbonic acid	$2\text{H}_3\text{O}^+$	CO_3^{2-}	Carbonate

6. Look at the formulas of the ternary acids in Model 2.

a. How are ternary acids different from binary acids in their structure?

Ternary acids contain three elements and they also contain the element oxygen.

b. What number do you think the prefix "ter-" refers to?

"ter" refers to three

7. When ternary acids are mixed with water, ions will form. Fill in the table above with the formulas and names of the anions.

8. Examine the pairs of ternary acids in Model 2 that contain sulfur, phosphorus, and nitrogen.

Each pair has one acid that ends in "-ic" and another that ends in "-ous." These endings are related to the name of the polyatomic anion found in the acid ("-ate" or "-ite"). Complete the statements below with the correct acid name ending.

Polyatomic anion ending is "-ate" → acid name ending is "ic"

Polyatomic anion ending is "-ite" → acid name ending is "ous"

9. If the prefix "hydro-" were used to name a ternary acid, what problem would this create when naming HClO_3 ?

ClO_3^- has the name of chlorate. "ate" must be replaced with "ic". If "hydro" is used as a prefix, it would be hydrochloric acid. This has the formula HCl , not HClO_3 .

10. Write a rule for naming ternary acids.

*- The prefix "hydro" is not used in the name when an acid contains more than two elements and one of the elements is oxygen.
- "ate" is replaced with "ic" and "ite" is replaced with "ous".*

11. Predict the formula for chlorous acid.

HClO_2

12. Circle the acid(s) below that would be named beginning with the prefix "hydro-."

H_2SO_4

HF

H_2S

H_2CO_3

HNO_2

STOP

2

POGIL™ Activities for High School Chemistry

Key

Pogil ions answer key refers to the solutions and explanations provided for the Process Oriented Guided Inquiry Learning (POGIL) activities related to ions in chemistry. POGIL is an instructional approach that emphasizes active learning and critical thinking through collaborative work. This method encourages students to construct their own understanding of chemical concepts, particularly ions, by engaging in guided inquiry activities. This article will explore the significance of POGIL in chemistry education, the role of ions in chemical reactions, and some common questions and answers that might appear in a POGIL ions activity.

Understanding POGIL in Chemistry Education

POGIL is designed to accommodate various learning styles and promotes teamwork among students. It is particularly effective in the field of chemistry, where conceptual understanding is crucial. The POGIL approach is based on several key principles:

1. Collaborative Learning

- Students work in small groups, allowing them to share ideas and learn from one another.
- Each group member takes on a specific role (such as recorder, manager, or presenter) to ensure that everyone contributes.

2. Guided Inquiry

- Activities are structured to lead students through a process of discovery.
- Instructors facilitate rather than dictate, helping students to develop critical thinking skills.

3. Conceptual Understanding

- The focus is on understanding underlying concepts rather than rote memorization.
- Students learn to apply their knowledge to new situations, which is crucial in chemistry.

The Role of Ions in Chemistry

Ions are charged particles that form when atoms gain or lose electrons. Understanding ions is vital in chemistry because they play a critical role in various chemical reactions, including acid-base reactions, redox reactions, and the formation of salts.

Types of Ions

Ions can be classified into two main categories:

1. Cations: Positively charged ions formed when an atom loses one or more electrons. For example:
 - Sodium ion (Na^+)

- Calcium ion (Ca^{2+})

2. Anions: Negatively charged ions formed when an atom gains one or more electrons. Examples include:

- Chloride ion (Cl^-)
- Sulfate ion (SO_4^{2-})

Importance of Ions in Chemical Reactions

Ions are essential in various chemical processes, including:

- Electrolyte Solutions: Ionic compounds dissolve in water to produce electrolytes, which are crucial for conducting electricity in solutions.
- Biological Functions: Ions like sodium (Na^+), potassium (K^+), and calcium (Ca^{2+}) are vital for cellular processes in living organisms.
- Acid-Base Reactions: The transfer of protons (H^+ ions) between substances defines acid-base reactions.

Common POGIL Activities Related to Ions

POGIL activities on ions often involve several key concepts and questions. Here are some typical components of a POGIL activity focused on ions:

1. Identifying Ions in Compounds

Students may be asked to analyze the chemical formulas of various compounds and identify the cations and anions present. For example:

- Example: In sodium chloride (NaCl), identify:
 - Cation: Na^+
 - Anion: Cl^-

2. Predicting Ionic Charges

Activities may require students to predict the charges of ions based on their position in the periodic table. For instance:

- Elements in Group 1 (alkali metals) typically form cations with a +1 charge.

- Elements in Group 17 (halogens) typically form anions with a -1 charge.

3. Writing Chemical Formulas for Ionic Compounds

Students often practice writing formulas for ionic compounds based on the charges of the ions involved.

- Example: Combine magnesium (Mg^{2+}) and chloride (Cl^-) ions to form magnesium chloride:
- Formula: MgCl_2

4. Balancing Ionic Equations

POGIL activities may also include balancing ionic equations to represent chemical reactions accurately.

- Example: Write and balance the equation for the reaction between sodium sulfate (Na_2SO_4) and barium chloride (BaCl_2):
- Balanced equation: $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{BaCl}_2 \rightarrow 2 \text{NaCl} + \text{BaSO}_4$

Utilizing the POGIL Ions Answer Key

To effectively use the POGIL ions answer key, students should approach it as a resource for self-assessment and understanding rather than just a means to get answers. Here are some tips for making the most of the answer key:

1. Check Your Work

After completing a POGIL activity, students should compare their answers to the key. This helps identify areas of misunderstanding.

2. Understand the Rationale

The answer key often includes explanations for why certain answers are correct. Students should take the time to understand these explanations to reinforce their learning.

3. Discuss with Peers

Using the answer key as a basis for group discussions can enhance understanding. Students can share their thought processes and resolve any discrepancies in their answers.

4. Seek Help if Needed

If students find consistent errors or misunderstandings, it might be beneficial to seek help from an instructor or tutor who can provide clarification.

Conclusion

In summary, the Pogil ions answer key serves as an essential tool for students engaging in the POGIL approach to learning about ions in chemistry. By emphasizing collaborative learning, guided inquiry, and conceptual understanding, POGIL activities prepare students to think critically about chemical reactions and the role of ions within them. As students work through exercises related to identifying ions, predicting charges, writing formulas, and balancing reactions, they build a solid foundation in chemistry that will aid them in their academic journey. Utilizing the answer key effectively can further enhance this learning experience, leading to a deeper understanding of the fascinating world of ions and their significance in chemical processes.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is a POGIL ion activity?

A POGIL ion activity is a guided inquiry-based learning approach that helps students understand the properties and behaviors of ions through interactive group work and structured worksheets.

How can I access the POGIL ions answer key?

The POGIL ions answer key can typically be accessed through educational resources provided by teachers or institutions that implement POGIL activities; it's often not publicly available to maintain the integrity of the learning process.

What are the benefits of using POGIL for learning about ions?

Using POGIL for learning about ions promotes critical thinking, collaborative learning, and a deeper understanding of chemical concepts, as students engage actively with the material rather than passively

receiving information.

Are there online resources for POGIL ions activities?

Yes, there are several online platforms and educational websites that provide POGIL activities and resources, including worksheets and discussion prompts related to ions.

Can POGIL activities be adapted for remote learning?

Absolutely! POGIL activities can be adapted for remote learning through online collaboration tools and virtual classrooms, allowing students to work in groups and discuss their findings digitally.

What is an example of a question in a POGIL ions worksheet?

An example question might be, 'How do the electron configurations of different ions affect their chemical reactivity?' This encourages students to analyze and discuss their observations.

Who developed the POGIL approach?

The POGIL approach was developed by a group of educators and researchers in the 1990s as a means to improve learning in chemistry and other science disciplines through active learning techniques.

Is there training available for instructors on how to implement POGIL?

Yes, many organizations offer workshops, webinars, and training sessions for instructors on how to effectively implement POGIL strategies in their classrooms, including specific training on ion-related activities.

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