

Descriptive Abbreviations

( \_\_\_\_\_ ) \_\_\_\_\_

( \_\_\_\_\_ ) \_\_\_\_\_

( \_\_\_\_\_ ) \_\_\_\_\_

( \_\_\_\_\_ ) \_\_\_\_\_

Determining State at Room Temperature

- All \_\_\_\_\_ are solids except for \_\_\_\_\_, which is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- Most \_\_\_\_\_ are \_\_\_\_\_ with these exceptions:
  - a) liquid - \_\_\_\_\_
  - b) solids - \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_
- All \_\_\_\_\_ are solids.
- \_\_\_\_\_ compounds are \_\_\_\_\_, unless stated otherwise.
- \_\_\_\_\_ compounds are \_\_\_\_\_, unless stated otherwise.

When heated, solid mercury(II)oxide yields  
mercury and oxygen gas.

## Classifying Reactions

### 1. Synthesis:

- \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ substances combine to form a more \_\_\_\_\_ substance.
- \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_
- $\text{Fe (s)} + \text{_____} \rightarrow \text{_____}$
- $\text{H}_2\text{O (l)} + \text{_____} \rightarrow \text{_____}$

### 2. Decomposition

- A \_\_\_\_\_ substance is \_\_\_\_\_ into \_\_\_\_\_ or more \_\_\_\_\_ substances.
- $\text{AB} \rightarrow \text{_____}$
- $2\text{H}_2\text{O (l)} \rightarrow \text{_____} + \text{_____}$
- \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_

### 3. Single Replacement

- A free \_\_\_\_\_ replaces a \_\_\_\_\_ element in a \_\_\_\_\_.
- $\text{A} + \text{BY} \rightarrow \text{_____} + \text{_____}$
- $\text{Zn (s)} + \text{_____} \rightarrow \text{_____} + \text{_____}$
- $2\text{Al (s)} + \text{_____} \rightarrow \text{_____} + \text{_____}$
- $\text{Cu (s)} + \text{MgCl}_2 \text{ (aq)} \rightarrow \text{_____}$ 
  - Activity Series: an \_\_\_\_\_ of elements in the order of their \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

#### 4. Double Replacement

- The \_\_\_\_\_ of reacting \_\_\_\_\_ each other.
- Normally takes place in an \_\_\_\_\_.
- Also called \_\_\_\_\_ reactions
- $AX + BY \rightarrow \text{_____} + \text{_____}$
- $2KI (aq) + \text{_____} \rightarrow \text{_____} + \text{_____}$ 
  - Precipitate
    - an \_\_\_\_\_
    - may be \_\_\_\_\_ in an equation by \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_
- $NaCl (aq) + \text{_____} \rightarrow \text{_____} + \text{_____}$

#### 5. Combustion

- Involves the \_\_\_\_\_ of a substance with \_\_\_\_\_.
- Often called \_\_\_\_\_.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ of a \_\_\_\_\_ produces \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- $C_xH_y + O_2 \rightarrow \text{_____} + \text{_____}$
- $C_3H_8 (g) + 5O_2 (g) \rightarrow \text{_____} + \text{_____}$
- $CH_4 (g) + \text{_____} \rightarrow \text{_____} + \text{_____}$

Worksheet: Writing and Identifying Equations Name \_\_\_\_\_

- Directions: a) Write balanced equations for the following word equations.  
b) In the blank to the left of the equation, tell if the equation is synthesis (S), decomposition (D), combustion (C), single replacement (SR), or double replacement (DR).

1. \_\_\_\_\_ potassium chloride + silver nitrate yields potassium nitrate + silver chloride
2. \_\_\_\_\_ iron metal + copper (II) sulfate yields iron (II) sulfate + copper metal
3. \_\_\_\_\_ sodium chlorate yields sodium chloride + oxygen gas
4. \_\_\_\_\_ sodium bicarbonate yields sodium carbonate + carbon dioxide + water
5. \_\_\_\_\_ beryllium fluoride + magnesium yields magnesium fluoride + beryllium
6. \_\_\_\_\_ aluminum sulfate + barium chloride yields aluminum chloride + barium sulfate
7. \_\_\_\_\_ zinc metal + oxygen gas yields zinc oxide
8. \_\_\_\_\_ ethane + oxygen gas yields carbon dioxide and water

- Directions:
- Substitute symbols and formulas for names being sure to denote phases.
  - Balance each equation.
  - Identify the type equation as synthesis, decomposition, single replacement, double replacement, or combustion.

1. Aluminum metal reacts with aqueous zinc chloride to produce zinc metal and aqueous aluminum chloride.

Type: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Iron and sulfur combine and form iron (II) sulfide.

Type: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Solid diphosphorus pentoxide can be produced from the elements oxygen and phosphorus. (Note: Solid elemental phosphorus contains 4 atoms per molecule; it is written P<sub>4</sub>.)

Type: \_\_\_\_\_

4. When solid potassium nitrate is heated, it forms solid potassium nitrite and oxygen gas.

Type: \_\_\_\_\_

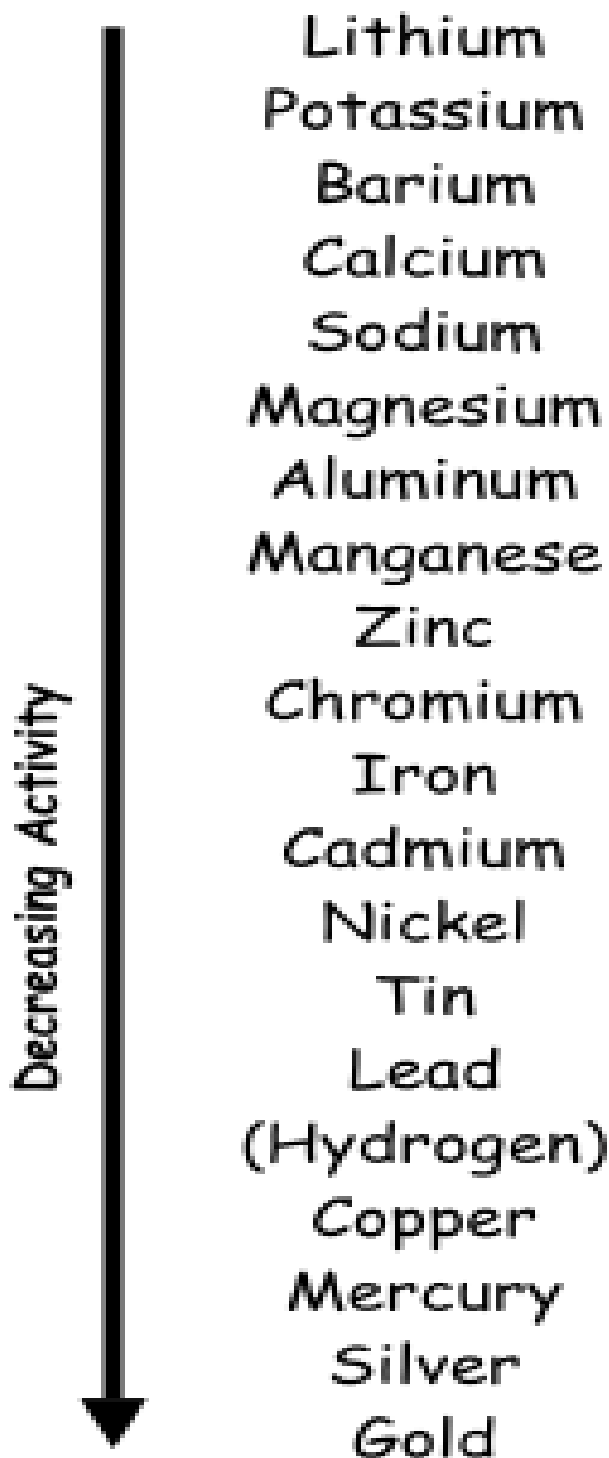
5. When hydrogen sulfide gas is passed over solid hot iron (III) hydroxide, it reacts to form solid iron (III) sulfide and water vapor.

Type: \_\_\_\_\_



1. Magnesium bromide + chlorine
2. Aluminum + iron (III) oxide
3. Silver nitrate + zinc chloride
4. Hydrogen peroxide (catalyzed by manganese dioxide)
5. Zinc + hydrochloric acid
6. Sulfuric acid + sodium hydroxide
7. Sodium + Hydrogen
8. Acetic acid + copper

## Activity Series of Metals



The diagram shows a vertical list of metals with a downward-pointing arrow to the left. The arrow is labeled "Decreasing Activity" and points from the top of the list (Lithium) to the bottom (Gold). The metals are listed in descending order of activity.

Lithium
Potassium
Barium
Calcium
Sodium
Magnesium
Aluminum
Manganese
Zinc
Chromium
Iron
Cadmium
Nickel
Tin
Lead
(Hydrogen)
Copper
Mercury
Silver
Gold