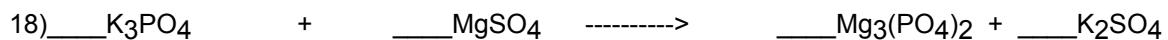
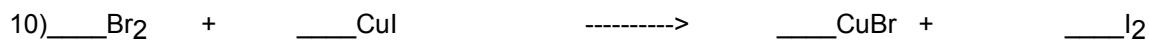
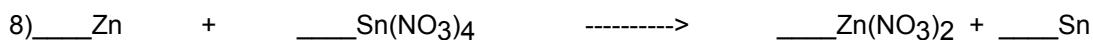
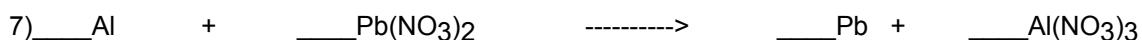
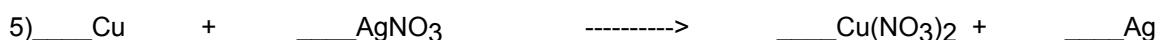
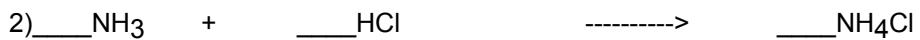


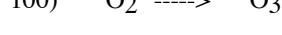
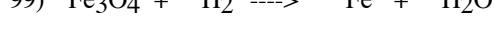
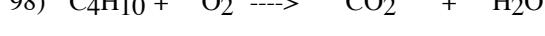
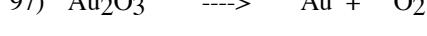
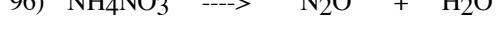
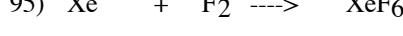
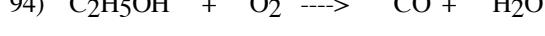
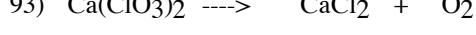
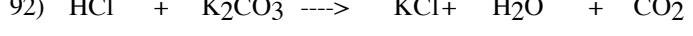
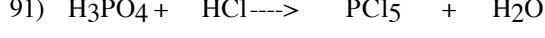
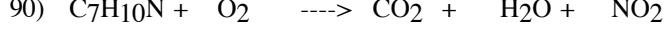
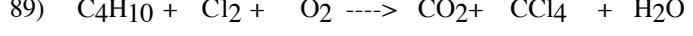
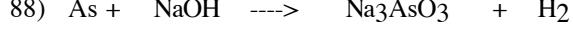
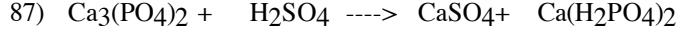
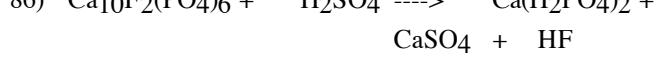
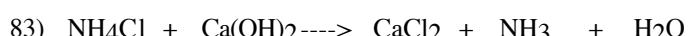
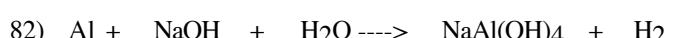
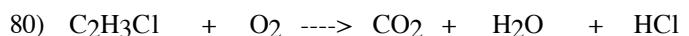
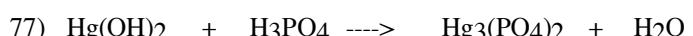
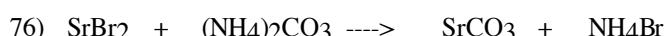
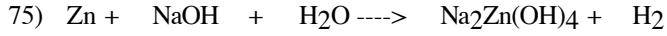
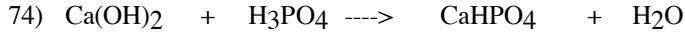
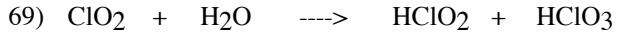
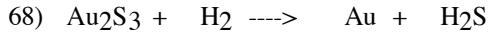
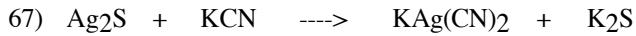
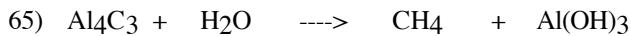
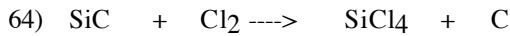
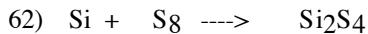
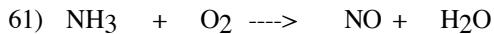
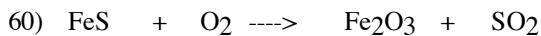
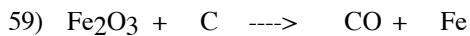
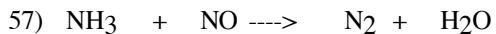
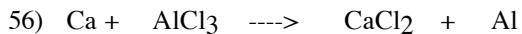
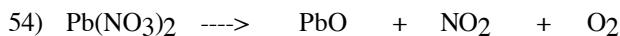
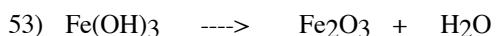
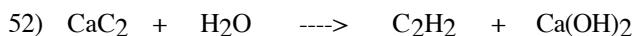
CHEMISTRY**Balancing Chemical Equations I**

-
- 1) ____Al + ____S -----> ____Al₂S₃
- 2) ____Zn + ____O₂ -----> ____ZnO
- 3) ____Mg + ____Cl₂ -----> ____MgCl₂
- 4) ____Al + ____O₂ -----> ____Al₂O₃
- 5) ____P + ____O₂ -----> ____P₄O₁₀
- 6) ____Bi + ____Cl₂ -----> ____BiCl₃
- 7) ____H₂ + ____N₂ -----> ____NH₃
- 8) ____Cu + ____O₂ -----> ____Cu₂O
- 9) ____Sn + ____Cl₂ -----> ____SnCl₄
- 10) ____Na + ____S -----> ____Na₂S
- 11) ____Ag + ____I₂ -----> ____AgI
- 12) ____Pb + ____O₂ -----> ____PbO
- 13) ____Al + ____Br₂ -----> ____AlBr₃
- 14) ____Fe + ____F₂ -----> ____FeF₃
- 15) ____Sn + ____O₂ -----> ____SnO
- 16) ____Sb + ____S -----> ____Sb₂S₃
- 17) ____Ca + ____O₂ -----> ____CaO
- 18) ____Ba + ____O₂ -----> ____BaO
- 19) ____Mg + ____P -----> ____Mg₃P₂
- 20) ____K + ____N₂ -----> ____K₃N

CHEMISTRY**BALANCING CHEMICAL EQUATIONS PRACT. II**

CHEMISTRY**BALANCING CHEMICAL EQUATIONS PRACTICE III**

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) $\text{H}_2 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O}$ | 26) $\text{N}_2 + \text{H}_2 \rightarrow \text{NH}_3$ |
| 2) $\text{S}_8 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{SO}_3$ | 27) $\text{N}_2 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{N}_2\text{O}$ |
| 3) $\text{HgO} \rightarrow \text{Hg} + \text{O}_2$ | 28) $\text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 + \text{O}_2$ |
| 4) $\text{Zn} + \text{HCl} \rightarrow \text{ZnCl}_2 + \text{H}_2$ | 29) $\text{SiCl}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{H}_4\text{SiO}_4 + \text{HCl}$ |
| 5) $\text{Na} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{NaOH} + \text{H}_2$ | 30) $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4 \rightarrow \text{H}_4\text{P}_2\text{O}_7 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ |
| 6) $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16} + \text{Cl}_2 \rightarrow \text{C} + \text{HCl}$ | 31) $\text{CO}_2 + \text{NH}_3 \rightarrow \text{OC}(\text{NH}_2)_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ |
| 7) $\text{Si}_2\text{H}_3 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{SiO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ | 32) $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow \text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ |
| 8) $\text{Fe} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ | 33) $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 + \text{KOH} \rightarrow \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$ |
| 9) $\text{C}_7\text{H}_6\text{O}_2 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ | 34) $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{HI} \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{S} + \text{I}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ |
| 10) $\text{FeS}_2 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{SO}_2$ | 35) $\text{Al} + \text{FeO} \rightarrow \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{Fe}$ |
| 11) $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{H}_2 \rightarrow \text{Fe} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ | 36) $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 + \text{HCl} \rightarrow \text{NaCl} + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{CO}_2$ |
| 12) $\text{K} + \text{Br}_2 \rightarrow \text{KBr}$ | 37) $\text{P}_4 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{P}_2\text{O}_5$ |
| 13) $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ | 38) $\text{K}_2\text{O} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{KOH}$ |
| 14) $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{O}_2$ | 39) $\text{Al} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ |
| 15) $\text{C}_7\text{H}_{16} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ | 40) $\text{Na}_2\text{O}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{NaOH} + \text{O}_2$ |
| 16) $\text{SiO}_2 + \text{HF} \rightarrow \text{SiF}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ | 41) $\text{C} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{CO} + \text{H}_2$ |
| 17) $\text{KClO}_3 \rightarrow \text{KCl} + \text{O}_2$ | 42) $\text{H}_3\text{AsO}_4 \rightarrow \text{As}_2\text{O}_5 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ |
| 18) $\text{KClO}_3 \rightarrow \text{KClO}_4 + \text{KCl}$ | 43) $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 + \text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2 \rightarrow \text{Al}(\text{OH})_3 + \text{CaSO}_4$ |
| 19) $\text{P}_4\text{O}_{10} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$ | 44) $\text{FeCl}_3 + \text{NH}_4\text{OH} \rightarrow \text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3 + \text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$ |
| 20) $\text{Sb} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{Sb}_4\text{O}_6$ | 45) $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2 + \text{SiO}_2 \rightarrow \text{P}_4\text{O}_{10} + \text{CaSiO}_3$ |
| 21) $\text{C}_3\text{H}_8 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ | 46) $\text{N}_2\text{O}_5 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{HNO}_3$ |
| 22) $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{CO} \rightarrow \text{Fe} + \text{CO}_2$ | 47) $\text{Al} + \text{HCl} \rightarrow \text{AlCl}_3 + \text{H}_2$ |
| 23) $\text{PCl}_5 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{HCl} + \text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$ | 48) $\text{H}_3\text{BO}_3 \rightarrow \text{H}_4\text{B}_6\text{O}_{11} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ |
| 24) $\text{H}_2\text{S} + \text{Cl}_2 \rightarrow \text{S}_8 + \text{HCl}$ | 49) $\text{Mg} + \text{N}_2 \rightarrow \text{Mg}_3\text{N}_2$ |
| 25) $\text{Fe} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4 + \text{H}_2$ | 50) $\text{NaOH} + \text{Cl}_2 \rightarrow \text{NaCl} + \text{NaClO} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ |

CHEMISTRY**BALANCING CHEMICAL EQUATIONS PRACTICE IV**

CHEMISTRY CHEMICAL EQUATIONS FROM WORD EQUATIONS PRACTICE I

Chemical Equations from Word Equations

So far we have learned to balance and indentify several types of chemical reactions. In all instances a skeleton chemical equation was given to us containing correct symbols and formulas for the reactants and products. Now lets see how we can write a balanced chemical equation from a descriptive or word reaction.

Some Rules:

1. From the description determine the reactants and products of the equation.
2. Elements are represented by just their symbol except for seven (7) that exist in the diatomic form. These seven (7) can be remembered using the name

HOFBrINCl

pronounced (hoffbrinkel)

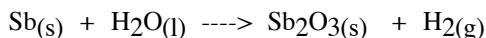
H	=	Hydrogen	=	H ₂
O	=	Oxygen	=	O ₂
F	=	Fluorine	=	F ₂
Br	=	Bromine	=	Br ₂
I	=	Iodine	=	I ₂
N	=	Nitrogen	=	N ₂
Cl	=	Chlorine	=	Cl ₂

3. Using your table of common ions write correct chemical formulas for the reactants and products.
4. Indicate states of the substance if given.
5. Balance the equation

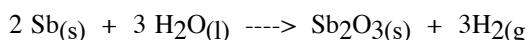
Example:

Antimony + water --> antimony oxide + hydrogen gas

Skeleton Equation:



Balanced Equation:



PRACTICE PROBLEMS

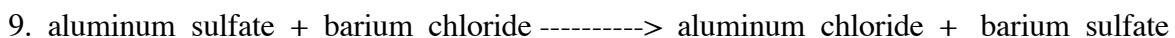
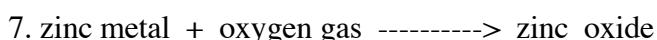
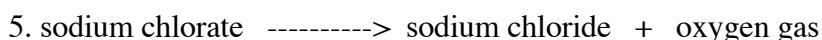
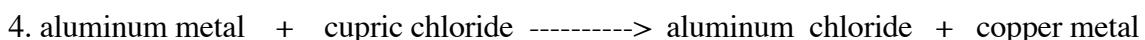
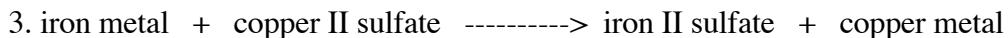
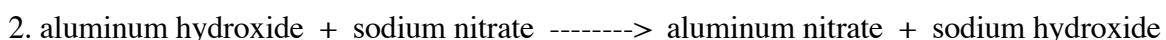
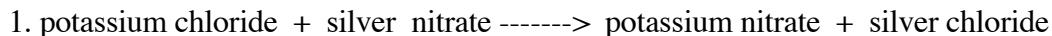
Substitute symbols for names and then balance the equation:

1. iron III oxide + carbon ----> iron + carbon dioxide
2. aluminum chloride + sulfuric acid --> aluminum sulfatr + hydrogen chloride
3. zinc + cupric sulfate ----> zinc sulfate + copper
4. ammonium nitrate decomposes to nitrogen gas and water
5. nitric acid + magnesium carbonate ---->
Magnesium nitrate + carbon dioxide + water

CHEMISTRY

Balancing Chemical Word Equations II

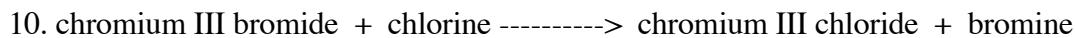
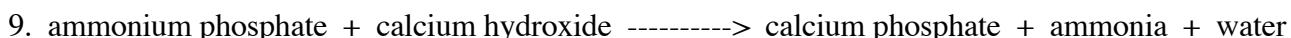
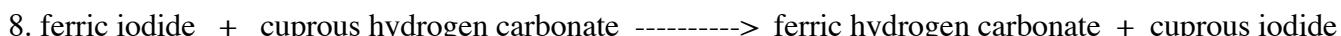
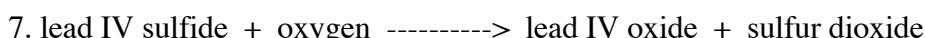
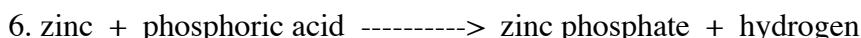
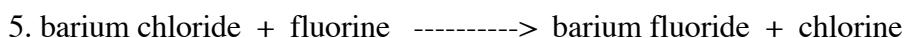
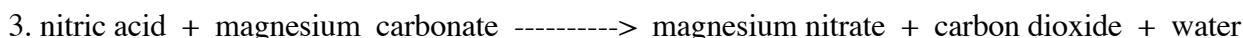
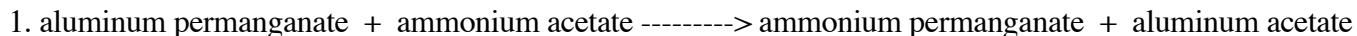
Write a balanced chemical equation in the box below the following word equations:



CHEMISTRY

Balancing Chemical Word Equations III

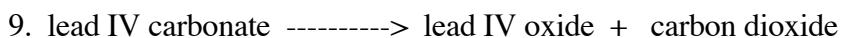
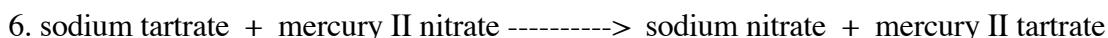
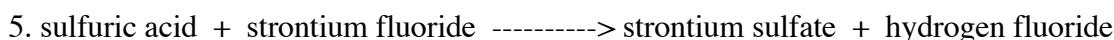
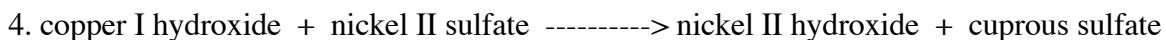
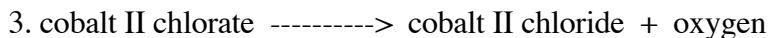
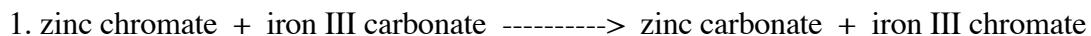
Write a balanced chemical equation in the box below the following word equations:



CHEMISTRY

Balancing Chemical Word Equations IV

Write a balanced chemical equation in the box below the following word equations:



CHEMISTRY

Chemical Equations from Descriptions I

Write balanced chemical equations for the reactions described below:

1. Solid mercury (II) oxide is heated to produce liquid mercury and oxygen gas.

2. Water decomposes with electricity to produce both hydrogen and oxygen gases.

3. Solid tetraphosphorus decoxide reacts with water to produce phosphoric acid.

4. Sodium hydroxide reacts with nitric acid in solution to produce sodium nitrate and water.

5. When metallic iron is mixed with hydrochloric acid, aqueous iron III chloride and hydrogen gas are produced.

6. Silver oxide can be heated to give silver metal and oxygen gas as products.

7. When sodium metal is dropped into water, and aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide, and hydrogen are produced.

8. Heating aqueous sulfuric acid produces water, and oxygen and sulfur dioxide gases.

9. Sodium hydrogen carbonate reacts with acetic acid to produce sodium acetate , water, and carbon dioxide.

10. When a mixture of aluminum and iron II oxide is heated, metallic iron and aluminum oxide are produced.

Writing Chemical Equations

State the type of each reaction; write all formulas properly; balance the number of atoms on each side of the equation. Include any extra information you know such as phase, precipitate, heating, etc.

1. When fluorine gas is bubbled through a solution of sodium bromide the products are free bromine liquid and sodium fluoride in solution.
2. Manganese (IV) oxide powder can be broken down into solid Mn₃O₄ and free oxygen gas by heating.
3. Phosphoric acid. (H₃PO₄) is produced when diphosphorus pentoxide gas dissolves in water.
4. A few drops of silver nitrate solution added to a solution of iron (II) chloride produces a white precipitate.
5. The action of sulfuric acid on iron metal releases hydrogen gas and leaves a solution of iron (III) sulfate.
6. If hydrochloric acid comes in contact with zinc sulfide crystals, a solution of zinc chloride and hydrogen sulfide gas are produced.
7. When diphosphorus pentoxide gas reacts with lime (calcium oxide), the product is calcium phosphate.
8. Heating tin (IV) oxide yields tin (II) oxide and oxygen gas.
9. Mixing solutions of aluminum sulfate and calcium hydroxide gives a precipitate of aluminum hydroxide and a solution of calcium sulfate.
10. Adding water to solid sodium peroxide releases oxygen and leaves sodium hydroxide.
11. Burning sulfur in oxygen produces sulfur trioxide.
12. Metallic zinc placed in a cupric nitrate solution gives a zinc nitrate solution and free copper.
13. Heating ammonium carbonate yields ammonia gas (NH₃), water and carbon dioxide.
14. The reaction of barium hydroxide solution with sulfuric acid gives a white precipitate and water.
15. Hydrogen sulfide gas is burned in oxygen to make water and sulfur dioxide.
16. If a nonmetal replacement occurs when chlorine gas is bubbled into a solution of potassium iodide, write the equation.
17. Chlorine gas passed over copper metal produces copper (I) chloride.
18. The burning of lithium phosphide in oxygen gives lithium oxide and diphosphorus pentoxide.
19. Butane gas (C₄H₁₀) burns in oxygen to form the expected products.
20. Green plants produce sugar, (C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁) and oxygen gas from carbon dioxide and water in the photosynthesis process.
- 21. Challenger!!! Free bromine reacts with sodium hydroxide to yield sodium bromate, water, and sodium bromide.**