## Worksheet 1: Synthesis, Decomposition & Combustion

Synthesis: Elements combine to form one compound OR compounds combine to form one large compound.

**Decomposition:** One compound breaks apart to form elements or smaller compounds.

**Combustion:** A compound "burns" in a reaction with oxygen.

| Balance 1 | the reactio<br>1. The first s   |                       |               |           |                     |               |              | ed.                               |
|-----------|---|-----------------------|---------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|
|           |   | _ S <sub>8(s)</sub>   | +             |           | _ O <sub>2(g)</sub> | $\rightarrow$ |              | _ SO <sub>2(s)</sub>              |
|           | 2. ln 1774 Jo   | oseph Priest          | ly discov     | vered o   | xygen b             | y decomp      | osing the    | oxide of mercury                  |
|           |   | _ HgO <sub>(l)</sub>  | $\rightarrow$ |           | _ O <sub>2(g)</sub> | +             |              | _ Hg <sub>(l)</sub>               |
|           | 3. Molten table salt is industrially decomposed to produce molten sodium. |                       |               |           |                     |               |              |                                   |
|           |   | _ NaCl <sub>(I)</sub> | $\rightarrow$ |           | Na <sub>(I)</sub>   | +             |              | _ Cl <sub>2(g)</sub>              |
|           | 4. Nitrogen f   | rom the air r         | eacts w       | ith hydr  | ogen to             | produce a     | ammonia      | fertilizer.                       |
|           |   | _ N <sub>2(g)</sub>   | +             |           | H <sub>2(g)</sub>   | $\rightarrow$ |              | _ NH <sub>3(g)</sub>              |
|           | 5. The main   | engine on th          | ne space      | shuttle   | is a roc            | cket that b   | ourns hyd    | rogen.                            |
|           |   | _ H <sub>2(g)</sub>   | +             |           | _ O <sub>2(g)</sub> | $\rightarrow$ |              | _ H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>(s)</sub> |
|           | 6. Copper or  | re is decomp          | osed to       | remove    | the cop             | oper meta     | ıl.          |                                   |
|           |   | _ CuO <sub>(l)</sub>  | $\rightarrow$ |           | -                   | +             |              | _                                 |
|           | 7. Barbecue c   | harcoal underg        | joes incon    | nplete co | mbustion            | that produc   | ces deadly o | carbon monoxide.                  |
|           |   | _ C <sub>(s)</sub>    | +             |           | _ O <sub>2(g)</sub> | $\rightarrow$ |              | _                                 |
|           | 8. Freshly cu   | ut lithium rea        | icts with     | nitroge   | n from tl           | he air.       |              |                                   |
|           |   | _ Li <sub>(s)</sub>   | +             |           | $N_{2(g)}$          | $\rightarrow$ |              | _                                 |
|           | 9. A silver sp  | ooon or coin          |               |           | •                   | d to sulph    | nur.         |                                   |
|           |   | _ Ag <sub>(s)</sub>   | +             |           | _ S <sub>8(g)</sub> | $\rightarrow$ |              | _                                 |
|           | 10. Molten ly   | e (sodium hyd         | droxide) i    | s decon   | nposed ir           | ndustrially   | into sodiur  | m oxide and water.                |
|           |   | _ NaOH <sub>(I)</sub> | $\rightarrow$ |           | -                   | +             |              |                                   |
|           | 11. Aluminu   | m dust burns          | s explos      | ively wit | th oxyge            | en to mak     | e aluminu    | m oxide.                          |

## Worksheet 2: Single and Double Displacement

| Balance the reactions and state the type of reaction described.  1. Sodium metal reacts vigorously with water giving off a gas.  |      |
|--|------|
| $Na_{(s)}$ + $H_2O_{(l)}$ $\longrightarrow$ $H_{2(g)}$ + $NaOH_{(aq)}$   |      |
| 2. Hydrogen chloride gas is commercially made by reacting table salt with sulfuric acid.   |      |
| $\underline{\qquad} NaCl_{(S)} + \underline{\qquad} H_2SO_{4(aq)} \longrightarrow \underline{\qquad} HCl_{(g)}  + \underline{\qquad} Na_2SO_4$                                 | (aq) |
| 3. Molten iron produced by the highly exothermic thermite reaction was used to weld railroad rail  | 3.   |
| $Al_{(S)}$ + $E_2O_{3 (s)}$ $Fe_{(I)}$ + $Al_2O_{4 (s)}$   |      |
| 4. Aluminum was first produced by Hans Oersted in 1825 by this reaction.   |      |
| $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ $K(S)$ + $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ $AICI_{3 (S)}$ $\longrightarrow$ $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ $AI_{(I)}$ + $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ $KCI_{(S)}$ |      |
| 5. Silver ore can be converted to silver sulfate and then reacted with copper to make silver.  |      |
| $\underline{\qquad}$ Cu <sub>(s)</sub> + $\underline{\qquad}$ Ag <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4(aq)</sub> $\longrightarrow$  |      |
| 6. Phosphoric acid is produced by reacting sulfuric acid with bone ash or rock phosphate   | €.   |
| $\underline{\qquad}$ Ca <sub>3</sub> (PO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>2(aq)</sub> + $\underline{\qquad}$ H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4(aq)</sub> $\longrightarrow$                           |      |
| 7. Bromine is commercially produced from magnesium bromide found in sea wat  | er.  |
| $\underline{\qquad}$ Cl <sub>2(g)</sub> + $\underline{\qquad}$ MgBr <sub>2(aq)</sub> $\longrightarrow$   |      |
| 8. Hydrogen sulfide (sour gas) found in Alberta's natural gas will react with lead(I chromate.   | l)   |
| $_{}$ H <sub>2</sub> S <sub>(g)</sub> + $_{}$ PbCrO <sub>4(s)</sub> $\longrightarrow$  |      |
| 9. Hydrogen sulfide (sour gas) will react with silverware and silver ornaments.  |      |
| $\underline{\qquad}$ $H_2S_{(g)}$ + $\underline{\qquad}$ $Ag_{(s)}$  |      |
| 10. Sodium phosphate will form a precipitate when it reacts with calcium nitrate.  |      |
| $\rightarrow$  |      |
| 11. When aluminum reacts with copper(II) sulfate, copper metal forms as one of products.   | the  |