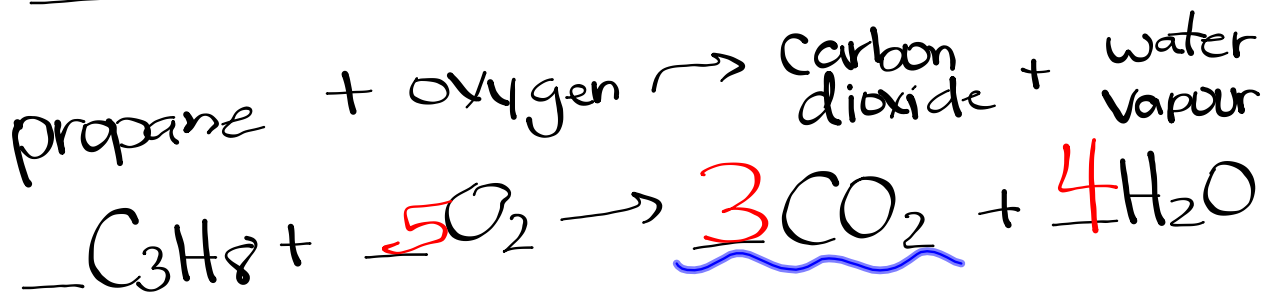


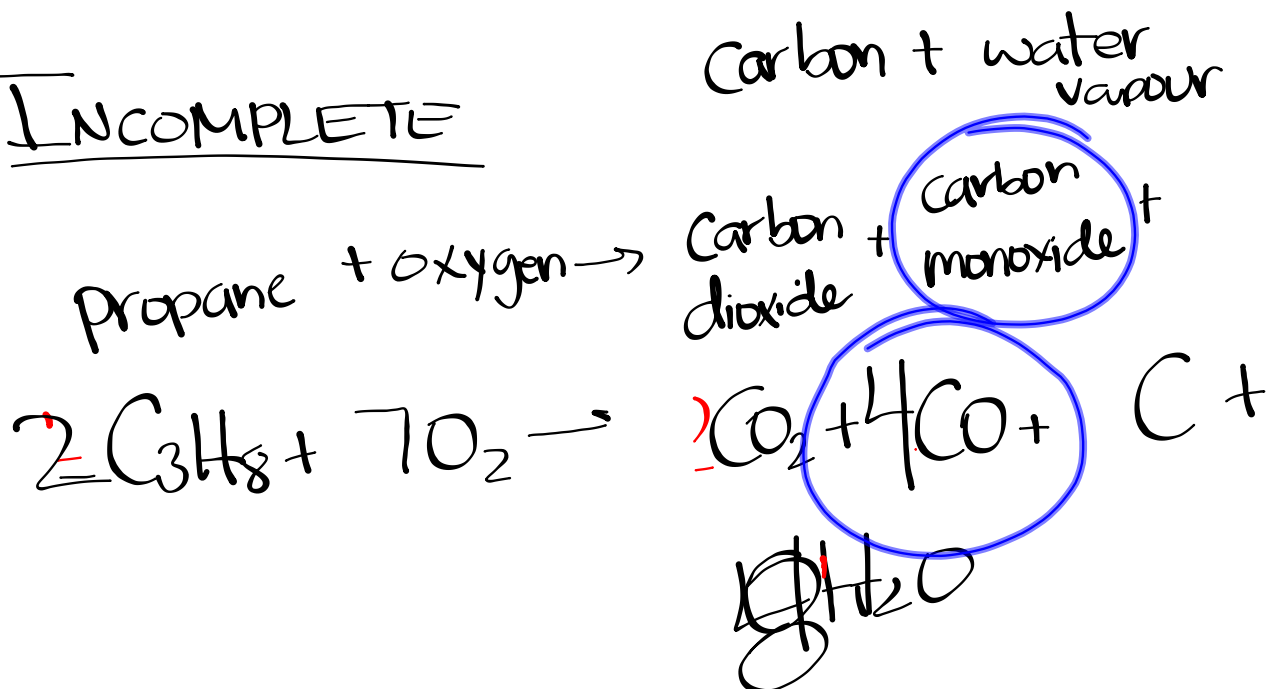
p. 232

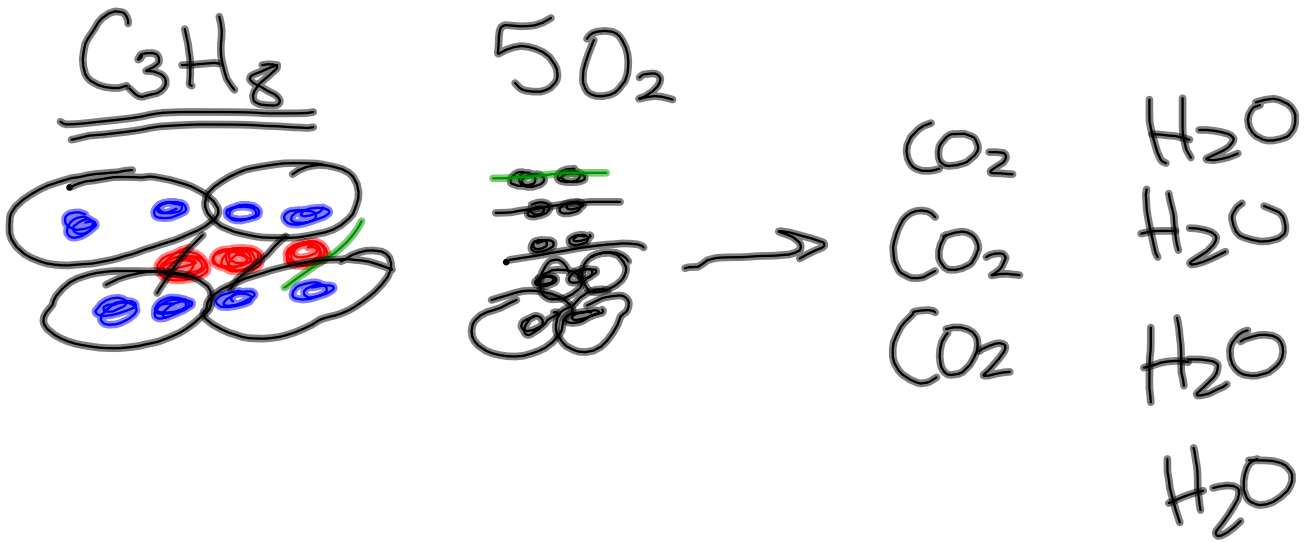
#1-5

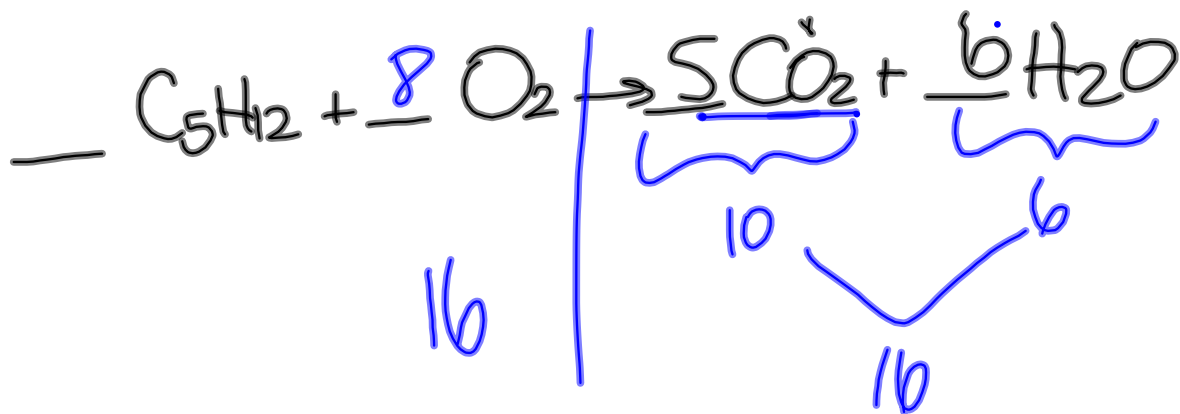
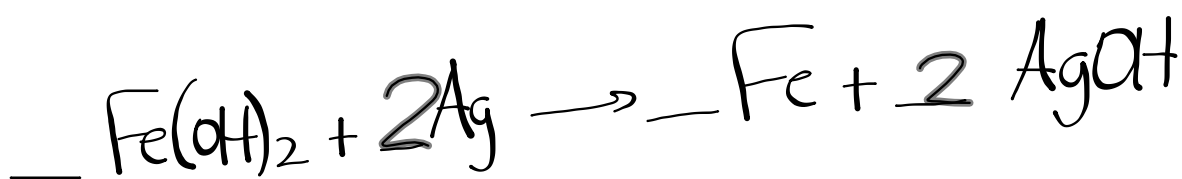
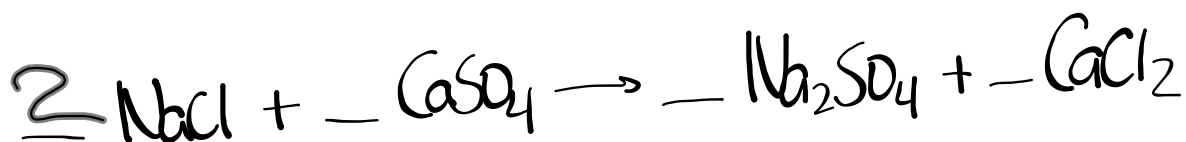
COMPLETE



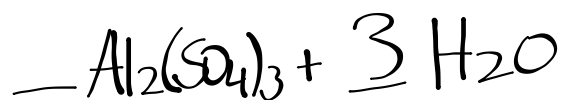
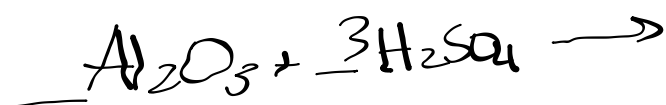
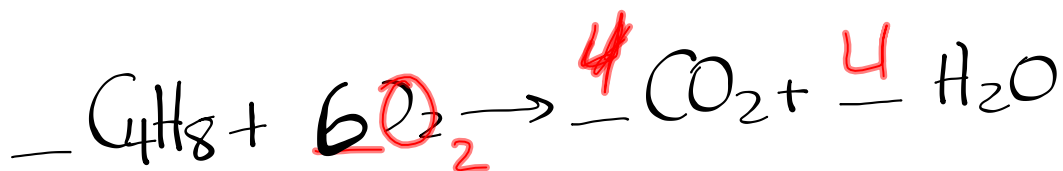
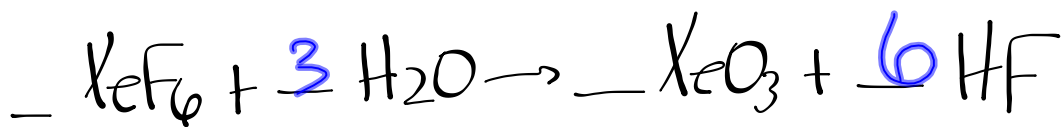
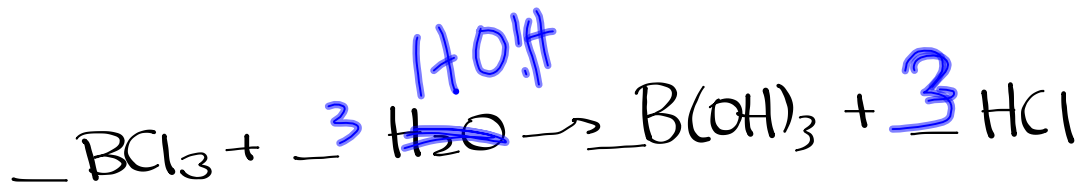
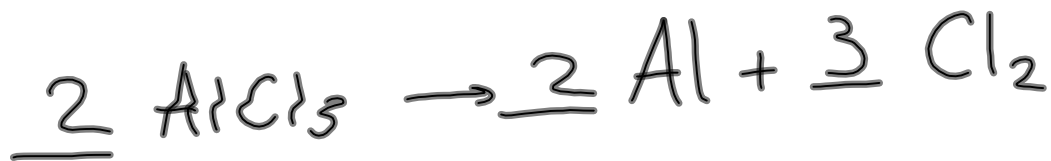
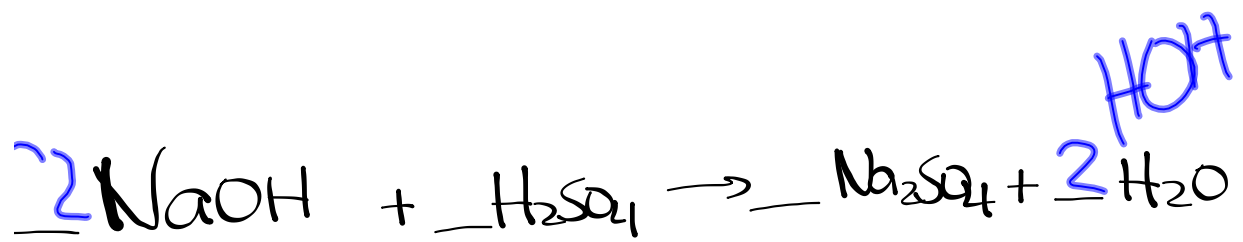
INCOMPLETE







CO₂
CO₂
CO₂
CO₂
CO₂



Types of Chemical Reactions

II. Synthesis (Combination) Reactions

The reactions of smaller atoms/molecules into larger molecules



Ex. hydrogen + oxygen \Rightarrow water



Ex. $2Na + Cl_2 \Rightarrow 2NaCl$

COMBUSTION

_____ + oxygen →

_____ + O₂ →

"burned"

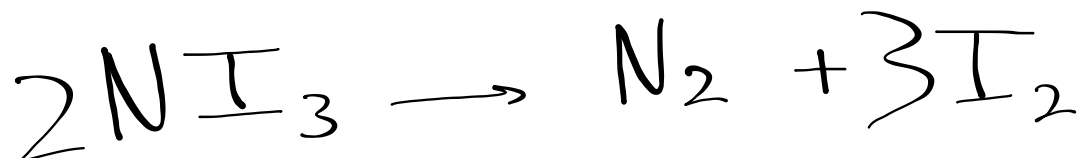
Types of Chemical Reactions

III. Decomposition Reactions

Decomposition reactions typically involve splitting a larger molecule into elements or smaller molecules.

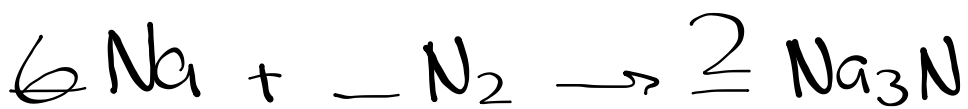


Ex. nitrogen triiodide \Rightarrow nitrogen + iodine





sodium + nitrogen \longrightarrow sodium nitride



aluminum chloride \longrightarrow aluminum + chlorine

sugar \longrightarrow carbon + hydrogen + oxygen

iron + fluorine \longrightarrow iron (III) fluoride

iron