Answers Chp 6 Review

- 1.a) The Law of Conservation of mass states that the total mass of the products is the same as the total mass of products in a chemical reaction.
- b) This law means that atoms are neither created or destroyed only re-arranged. Therefore the number ofatoms on each side of the equation must be the same.
- 2. a) synthesis reaction
 - c) skeletal equation
 - d) decompostion reaction
 - e) co-efficient
- 3. a) A word equation contains words to represent compoundand elements
 - b) The total mass of products is **ALWAYS** equal to the total mass of reactants.
 - d) Atoms **ARE NEVER** destroyed in chemical changes
 - e) compouds are broken down in **DECOMPOSITIONS**
 - f) Elements and compounds react ir SINGLE DISPLACEMENT REACTIONS
 - g) Elements combine in SYNTHESIS reactions
- $\dot{\rm h})$ The products of combustion of a hydrocarbon are carbon dioxide and $\bf WATER$

- **4. (a)** acetylene + oxygen →carbon dioxide + water (Combustion)
- **(b)** zinc + silver nitrate →zinc nitrate + silver (Single Displacement)
- **(c)** zinc carbonate →zinc oxide + carbon dioxide (Decomposition)
- (d) nitrogen + oxygen →nitrogen dioxide (Synthesis)
- **(e)** potassium hydroxide + phosphoric acid → water +potassium phosphate (Double Displacement)
- **(f)** hydrogen + nitrogen → ammonia (Synthesis)

- 5. a) 2CO + $O_2 \Rightarrow 2CO_2$
 - b) $Cl_2 + 2KBr \Rightarrow Br_2 + 2KCl$
 - c) balanced
- 6. a) Ca $+ 2HBr \Rightarrow CaBr_2 + H_2$
 - b) $4Al + 3O_2 \Rightarrow 2Al_2O_3$
 - c) balanced
 - d) $3Ba + 2H_3PO_4 \Rightarrow Ba_3(PO_4)_2 + 3H_2$
 - e) $3CaCl_2 + Al_2(SO_4)_3 \Rightarrow 3CaSO_4 + 2AlCl_3$
 - f) $C_3H_8 + 5O_2 \Rightarrow 3CO_2 + 4H_2O$

7. (a) Barium chloride and sodium sulfate react to form barium sulfate and sodium chloride $BaCl_2 + Na_2SO_4 \rightarrow BaSO_4 + NaCl$;

BaCl2 + Na2SO4→BaSO4 + 2NaCl

- (b) Sulfuric acid and sodium hydroxide react to form sodium sulfate and water H2SO4+ NaOH \rightarrow Na2SO4 + H2O; H2SO4 + 2NaOH \rightarrow Na2SO4 + 2H2O
- (c) Potassium chlorate decomposes to form potassium chloride and oxygen KClO₃→KCl + O₂; 2KClO₃→2KCl + 3O₂
- **12.** Mass of reactants = Mass of products metal + acid solution = product + gas

3.4 g + 102.5 g = 105.6 g +
$$x$$
 (gas)

$$105.9 g = 105.6 g + x (gas)$$

$$x (gas) = 105.9 g - 105.6 g$$

= 0.3 g

The mass of gas produced is 0.3 g.

Part B

a)
$$C_5H_{12}$$
 + 8 O_2 \Rightarrow 5 CO_2 + 6 H_2O complete combustion

b)
$$C_4H_{10} + 4O_2 \Rightarrow CO_2 + CO + 2C + 5H_2O$$

incomplete combustion

c)
$${}^{2}C_{6}H_{14} + {}^{19}O_{2} \Rightarrow {}^{12}CO_{2} + {}^{14}H_{2}O$$