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| $\qquad$ 1. I can balance a chemical equation showing conservation of mass using the lowest whole number coefficients. | Balance the following chemical equation using the lowest whole number coefficients. $\mathrm{C}_{7} \mathrm{H}_{10}+\ldots \mathrm{O}_{2} \rightarrow \ldots \mathrm{CO}_{2}+\ldots \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ $\qquad$ $\mathrm{Al}_{2}\left(\mathrm{SO}_{4}\right)_{3}+$ $\qquad$ $\mathrm{Ca}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\mathrm{Al}(\mathrm{OH})_{3}+\ldots \mathrm{CaSO}_{4}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\qquad$ 2. Given a list of chemical reactions, I can classify them as being a synthesis reaction, decomposition reaction, single replacement reaction, or double replacement reaction. | Classify the following reactions as synthesis, decomposition, single replacement, or double replacement. <br> A) $\mathrm{Mg}+2 \mathrm{AgNO}_{3} \rightarrow \mathrm{Mg}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{3}\right)_{2}+2 \mathrm{Ag}$ $\qquad$ <br> B) $2 \mathrm{Mg}+\mathrm{O}_{2} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{MgO}$ $\qquad$ <br> C) $\mathrm{MgCO}_{3} \rightarrow \mathrm{MgO}+\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ $\qquad$ <br> D) $\mathrm{MgCl}_{2}+2 \mathrm{AgNO}_{3} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{AgCl}+\mathrm{Mg}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{3}\right)_{2}$ $\qquad$ |
| $\qquad$ 3. Given reactants and the typed of reaction, I can determine the products of a reaction | Single Replacement: Include PHASE $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{K}+\mathrm{Zn}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{3}\right)_{2} \rightarrow \\ & \mathrm{Li}+\mathrm{Mg}(\mathrm{OH})_{2} \rightarrow \end{aligned}$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ <br> Double Replacement : Include PHASE $\mathrm{NaOH}+\mathrm{PbNO}_{3} \rightarrow$ $\qquad$ <br> Synthesis: Include PHASE $\mathrm{H}_{2}+\mathrm{Br}_{2} \rightarrow$ $\qquad$ <br> Decomposition: Include PHASE $\mathrm{NO} \rightarrow$ $\qquad$ <br> Combustion: Include PHASE $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{2}+\mathrm{O}_{2} \rightarrow$ $\qquad$ |


| 4 Given a compound, I <br> can use Table F to determine <br> its solubility | $\mathrm{Pbl}_{2}$ | $\mathrm{CoCl}_{3}$ | $\mathrm{NaCl}_{2}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |$\quad$| $\mathrm{BaSO}_{4}-$ |
| :---: |


|  | Given the following balanced equation, state the mole ratios between the requested substances. $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{8}(\mathrm{~g})+5 \mathrm{O}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})---->3 \mathrm{CO}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})+4 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(\mathrm{I})$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\qquad$ 5. Given a balanced equation, I can state the mole ratios between any of the reactants and/or products. | The mole ratio between $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{8}$ and $\mathrm{O}_{2}$ is $\qquad$ $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{8}$ : $\qquad$ $\mathrm{O}_{2}$. <br> The mole ratio between $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{8}$ and $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ is $\qquad$ $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{8}$ : $\qquad$ $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$. <br> The mole ratio between $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{8}$ and $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ is $\qquad$ $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{8}:$ $\qquad$ $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$. <br> The mole ratio between $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{O}_{2}$ is $\qquad$ $\mathrm{CO}_{2}:$ $\qquad$ $\mathrm{O}_{2}$. <br> The mole ratio between $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ and $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ is $\qquad$ $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ : $\qquad$ $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$. |
| $\qquad$ 6. I can define stoichiometry. | Definition: <br> Stoichiometry: |
| $\qquad$ 7 Given the number of moles of one of the reactants or products, I can determine the number of moles of another reactant or product that is needed to completely use up the given reactant/product. | Using the equation from question \#5, determine how many moles of $\mathrm{O}_{2}$ are needed to completely react with 7.0 moles of $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{8}$. <br> Using the equation from question \#5, determine how many moles of $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ are produced when 7.0 moles of $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{8}$ completely react. |

