

<p>____ 1. I can balance a chemical equation showing conservation of mass using the lowest whole number coefficients.</p>	<p>Balance the following chemical equation using the lowest whole number coefficients.</p> $2 \left(\overset{14}{\cancel{2}} C_7 H_{10} + \overset{10}{\cancel{19}} O_2 \rightarrow \overset{14}{\cancel{7}} CO_2 + \overset{10}{\cancel{5}} H_2O \right)$ <p style="text-align: right;">Final Answer</p> $2 + 19 \rightarrow 14 + 10$ $1 Al_2(SO_4)_3 + 3 Ca(OH)_2 \rightarrow 2 Al(OH)_3 + 3 CaSO_4$
<p>____ 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.</p>	<p>Classify the following reactions as synthesis, decomposition, single replacement, or double replacement.</p> <p>A) $Mg + 2AgNO_3 \rightarrow Mg(NO_3)_2 + 2Ag$ <u>SR</u></p> <p>B) $2Mg + O_2 \rightarrow 2MgO$ <u>S</u></p> <p>C) $MgCO_3 \rightarrow MgO + CO_2$ <u>D</u></p> <p>D) $MgCl_2 + 2AgNO_3 \rightarrow 2AgCl + Mg(NO_3)_2$ <u>DR</u></p>
<p>____ 3. Given reactants and the typed of reaction, I can determine the products of a reaction</p>	<p>Single Replacement: Include PHASE</p> <p>$K + Zn(NO_3)_2 \rightarrow KNO_3(aq) + Zn(s)$</p> <p>$Li + Mg(OH)_2 \rightarrow LiOH(aq) + Mg(s)$</p> <p>Double Replacement: Include PHASE</p> <p>$NaOH + PbNO_3 \rightarrow NaNO_3(aq) + Pb(OH)_2(s)$</p> <p>Synthesis: Include PHASE</p> <p>$H_2 + Br_2 \rightarrow HBr(aq)$</p> <p>Decomposition: Include PHASE</p> <p>$NO \rightarrow N_2(g) + O_2(g)$</p> <p>Combustion: Include PHASE</p> <p>$C_2H_2 + O_2 \rightarrow CO_2 + H_2O$</p>

4 Given a compound, I can use Table F to determine its solubility	PbI ₂ <u>S</u>	CoCl ₂ <u>aq</u>	BaSO ₄ <u>S</u>
	NaCl <u>aq</u>	AgOH <u>S</u>	Li ₃ PO ₄ <u>(aq)</u>

5. Given a balanced equation, I can state the mole ratios between any of the reactants and/or products.	Given the following balanced equation, state the mole ratios between the requested substances.
	<p>$C_3H_8(g) + 5O_2(g) \rightarrow 3CO_2(g) + 4H_2O(l)$</p> <p>The mole ratio between C₃H₈ and O₂ is <u>1</u> C₃H₈: <u>5</u> O₂.</p> <p>The mole ratio between C₃H₈ and CO₂ is <u>1</u> C₃H₈: <u>3</u> CO₂.</p> <p>The mole ratio between C₃H₈ and H₂O is <u>1</u> C₃H₈: <u>4</u> H₂O.</p> <p>The mole ratio between CO₂ and O₂ is <u>3</u> CO₂: <u>5</u> O₂.</p> <p>The mole ratio between H₂O and CO₂ is <u>4</u> mol <u>H₂O</u>: <u>3</u> mol <u>CO₂</u>.</p>

6. I can define stoichiometry.	<p>Definition:</p> <p>Stoichiometry: <u>Mole ratio Blw elements and compounds in a rxn</u></p>
--------------------------------	---

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 O ₂ are needed to completely react with 7.0 moles of C ₃ H ₈ .
	<p>$7 \text{ mol } C_3H_8 \cdot \frac{5 \text{ O}_2}{1 \text{ C}_3H_8} = \underline{35} \text{ mol O}_2$</p> <p>Using the equation from question #5, determine how many moles of CO₂ are produced when 7.0 moles of C₃H₈ completely react.</p> <p>$7 \text{ mol } C_3H_8 \cdot \frac{3 \text{ CO}_2}{1 \text{ C}_3H_8} = \underline{21} \text{ mol CO}_2$</p>