Chemistry Chapter 10, 11, and 12 Jeopardy

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## Round 1 – Chapter 11

<b>S</b> Kilrs	Balancing Equations	Reaction Types	<b>S</b> atibre	<b>Sredicting</b> Becinitates	<b>Sker</b> sP
100	100	100	100	100	100
200	200	200	200	200	200
300	300	300	300	300	300
400	400	400	400	400	400
500	500	500	500	500	500

## Round 2 – Chapter 10 and 12

#### Click to go to Round 2

## Word Equations 100

Write the word equations for the following reaction.  $K_{(s)} + H_2O_{(l)} \rightarrow KOH_{(aq)} + H_{2(q)}$ Potassium metal reacts with water to form aqueous potassium hydroxide and hydrogen gas.

## Word Equations 200 Write the word equation for the following reaction. $CaCl_{2(aq)} + Na_2SO_{4(aq)} \rightarrow CaSO_{4(s)} +$ Aqueous calciul Addition of the reacts with aqueous sodium sulfate to produce solid calcium sulfate and aqueous sodium chloride.

Word Equations 300 Write the chemical equation for the following reaction. Heating oxygen difluoride gas vields oxygen gas and fluorine gas.  $2OF_{2(g)} \rightarrow O_{2(g)} + 2F_{2(g)}$ Don't forget the triangle!

Word Equations 400 Write the chemical equation for the following reaction. Solid magnesium reacts with nitrogen gas to produce solid magnesium nitride.  $3Mg_{(s)} + N_{2(g)} \rightarrow Mg_3N_{2(s)}$ 

## Word Equations 500

Write the chemical equation for the following reaction.

Bubbling hydrogen sulfide gas through manganese (II) chloride dissolved in water results in the formation of the precipitate manganese (II) sulfide and hydrochloric acid. H<sub>2</sub>S<sub>(g)</sub> + MnCl<sub>2(aq)</sub> → MnS<sub>(s)</sub> + 2HCl<sub>(aq)</sub>

## Balancing Equations 100 Balance the following equation. $N_2O_5 + H_2O \rightarrow HNO_3$

1, 1, 2

## Balancing Equations 200 Balance the following equation. SiCl<sub>4</sub> + H<sub>2</sub>O $\rightarrow$ H<sub>4</sub>SiO<sub>4</sub> + HCl



## Balancing Equations 300 Balance the following equation. $NH_4CI + Ca(OH)_2 \rightarrow CaCI_2 + NH_3 + H_2O$

2, 1, 1, 2, 2

## Balancing Equations 400 Balance the following equation. $Ca_3(PO_4)_2 + H_2SO_4 \rightarrow CaSO_4 + Ca(H_2PO_4)_2$

1, 2, 2, 1

## **Balancing Equations 500**

Balance the following equation.  $Ca_{10}F_2(PO_4)_6 + H_2SO_4 \rightarrow$  $Ca(H_2PO_4)_2 + CaSO_4 + HF$ 

1, 7, 3, 7, 2

## **Reaction Types 100** Write the full BALANCED equation and tell which type of reaction it is. $AI + O_2 \rightarrow$ $4AI + 3O_2 \rightarrow 2AI_2O_3$ synthesis

## Reaction Types 200 Write the full BALANCED equation and tell which type of reaction it is. $FeCl_3 \rightarrow$

 $2\text{FeCl}_3 \rightarrow 2\text{Fe} + 3\text{Cl}_2$ decomposition

## Reaction Types 300 Write the full BALANCED equation and tell which type of reaction it is. $K + AI(NO_3)_3 \rightarrow$

 $3K + AI(NO_3)_3 \rightarrow 3KNO_3 + AI$ Single displacement Reaction Types 400 Write the full BALANCED equation and tell which type of reaction it is.  $CuCl_2 + Na_2SO_4 \rightarrow$ 

CuCl<sub>2</sub> + Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> → CuSO<sub>4</sub> + 2NaCl Double displacement

## Reaction Types 500 Write the full BALANCED equation and tell which type of reaction it is. $C_3H_8O + O_2 \rightarrow$

 $2C_3H_8O + 9O_2 \rightarrow 6CO_2 + 8H_2O$ combustion

Write the net ionic equation for the following reaction.  $K_2S_{(aq)} + CoCl_{2(aq)} \rightarrow KCl_{(aq)} + CoS_{(s)}$ 

## $\text{Co}^{+2}_{(aq)} + \text{S}^{-2}_{(aq)} \rightarrow \text{CoS}_{(s)}$

Write the net ionic equation for the following reaction. NaOH<sub>(aq)</sub> + CuCl<sub>2(aq)</sub> → NaCl<sub>(aq)</sub> + Cu(OH)<sub>2(s)</sub>

 $Cu^{+2}_{(aq)} + 2OH_{(aq)} \rightarrow Cu(OH)_{2(s)}$ 

Write the net ionic equation for the following reaction. Ba(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2(aq)</sub> + Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3(aq)</sub> → BaCO<sub>3(s)</sub> + NaNO<sub>3(aq)</sub>

 $Ba^{+2}_{(aq)} + CO_3^{-2}_{(aq)} \rightarrow BaCO_{3(s)}$ 

Write the complete ionic equation for the following reaction. CaCl<sub>2(aq)</sub> + Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4(aq)</sub> → CaSO<sub>4(s)</sub> + NaCl<sub>(aq)</sub> Ca<sup>+2</sup><sub>(aq)</sub> + 2Cl<sup>-</sup><sub>(aq)</sub> + 2Na<sup>+</sup><sub>(aq)</sub> + SO<sub>4</sub><sup>-2</sup><sub>(aq)</sub> → CaSO<sub>4(s)</sub> + 2Na<sup>+</sup><sub>(aq)</sub> + 2Cl<sup>-</sup><sub>(aq)</sub>

Write the complete ionic equation for the following reaction.  $AgNO_{3(aq)} + Na_2S_{(aq)} \rightarrow Ag_2S_{(s)} + NaNO_{3(aq)}$ 

 $2Ag^{+}_{(aq)} + 2NO_{3^{-}_{(aq)}} + 2Na^{+}_{(aq)} + S^{-2}_{(aq)}$  $\rightarrow Ag_{2}S_{(s)} + 2Na^{+}_{(aq)} + 2NO_{3^{-}_{(aq)}}$ 

**Predicting Precipitates 100** Predict the products and indicate any precipitates.  $Li_2CrO_{4(aq)} + BaCl_{2(aq)} \rightarrow$  $Li_2CrO_{4(aq)} + BaCl_{2(aq)} \rightarrow BaCrO_{4(s)} +$ 2LiCl<sub>(aq)</sub>

**Predicting Precipitates 200** Predict the products and indicate any precipitates.  $KI_{(aq)} + AgNO_{3(aq)} \rightarrow$  $KI_{(aq)} + AgNO_{3(aq)} \rightarrow AgI_{(s)} + KNO_{3(aq)}$ 

**Predicting Precipitates 300** Predict the products and indicate any precipitates.  $AICI_{3(aq)} + NaOH_{(aq)} \rightarrow$  $AICI_{3(aq)} + 3NaOH_{(aq)} \rightarrow AI(OH)_{3(s)} +$ 3NaCl<sub>(aq)</sub>

**Predicting Precipitates 400** Predict the products and indicate any precipitates.  $(NH_4)_3PO_{4(aq)} + Na_2SO_{4(aq)} \rightarrow$  $2(NH_4)_3PO_{4(aq)} + 3Na_2SO_{4(aq)} \rightarrow$  $2Na_3PO_{4(aq)} + 3(NH_4)_2SO_{4(aq)}$ 

**Predicting Precipitates 500** Predict the products and indicate any precipitates.  $Li_2SO_{4(aq)} + Ca(NO_3)_{2(aq)} \rightarrow$  $Li_2SO_{4(aq)} + Ca(NO_3)_{2(aq)} \rightarrow CaSO_{4(s)} +$ 2LINO<sub>3(aq)</sub>

## Is the following compound soluble or insoluble: KOH?

#### soluble

Is the following compound soluble or insoluble: PbCl<sub>2</sub>?

insoluble

What is a precipitate?

## A solid formed from ions in a solution.

What are spectator ions?

Ions that do not actually react. They remain aqueous throughout the reaction.

Why do we balance equations? (Hint: The answer is NOT to get the same number of atoms on each side.)

Law of Conservation of Mass

Molar Mass and Conversions	Percent Composition	Empirical and Molecular Formula	Stoichiometry	Limiting Reagents	Percent Yield
200	200	200	200	200	200
400	400	400	400	400	400
600	600	600	600	600	600
800	800	800	800	800	800
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

#### What is the molar mass of H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>?

98 g/mol

## What is the molar mass of ammonium sulfate?

132.15 g/mol

How many liters is in 2.30 moles of iron (III) chloride?

51.52L FeCl<sub>3</sub>

How many representative particles are in 7.50 moles of SO<sub>2</sub>?

4.515 x 10<sup>24</sup> m/c SO<sub>2</sub>

## How many moles is 937g nickel (II) oxide?

#### 12.55 mol NiO

## **Percent Composition 200**

Calculate the percent composition of hydrogen in H<sub>2</sub>S.

5.9% H

Percent Composition 400 Calculate the percent composition of Na<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>.

> 42.07% Na 18.89% P 39.04% O

## **Percent Composition 600**

Calculate the percent composition of magnesium hydroxide.

41.67% Mg 54.87% O 3.46% H

#### **Percent Composition 800**

If 7.36g of a compound that contains hydrogen and oxygen is decomposed to form 6.93g O, what is the percent composition?

> 94.16%O 5.84%H

Percent Composition 1000 Calculate the percent composition of a compound that forms wen 222.6g nitrogen combines with 77.4g oxygen.

> 74.2% N 25.8% O

## Empirical and Molecular Formulas 200

## Write the empirical formula of $C_6H_{10}O_4$ .

 $C_3H_5O_2$ 

## Empirical and Molecular Formulas 400

Determine the empirical formula for a compound made of 71.72% Cl, 16.16% O, and 12.12% C.

Cl<sub>2</sub>OC

## Empirical and Molecular Formulas 600

What is the molecular formula for a compound that has a molar mass of 90 g/mol and an empirical formula of CH<sub>2</sub>O?

 $C_3H_6O_3$ 

**Empirical and Molecular** Formulas 800 Determine the molecular formula for a compound containing 50.7% C, 4.2% H, and 45.1%O if it has a molar mass of 142 g/mol. (Hint: This is an empirical and molecular formula problem.)  $C_6H_6O_4$ 

Empirical and Molecular Formula Problem 1000 A 0.4791g sample was analyzed and found to contain 0.1929g C, 0.01079g H, 0.08566g O, and 0.1898g CI. Determine the empirical formula. (Hint: This is a percent composition and empirical formula problem.) C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>2</sub>OCI

Nitrogen trihydride and nitrogen monoxide react to form nitrogen and water. How many liters of nitrogen are formed from 7.40 x 10<sup>18</sup> m/c of nitrogen trihydride?

3.44 x 10<sup>-4</sup> L N<sub>2</sub>

How many m/c of iron (III) oxide are formed from 93.2L of oxygen?  $4FeS_2 + 11O_2 \rightarrow 2Fe_2O_3 + 8SO_2$ 4.55 x 10<sup>23</sup> m/c Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>

How many grams of ammonium nitrate are needed to produce 111.2g of water?
2NH₄NO₃ → 2N₂ + 4H₂O + O₂
247.17g NH₄NO₃

Calcium carbonate and phosphoric acid react to form calcium phosphate, carbon dioxide, and water. How many moles of calcium phosphate are formed from 5.83 moles of calcium carbonate?  $1.94 \text{ mol } Ca_3(PO_4)_2$ 

Stoichiometry 1000 Calcium carbonate reacts with hydrochloric acid to form calcium chloride, carbon dioxide, and water. How many grams of calcium chloride are produced from 7.43 x 10<sup>8</sup> m/c of hydrochloric acid?

6.85 x 10<sup>-14</sup>g CaCl<sub>2</sub>

## Limiting Reagents 200

How many grams of CH<sub>4</sub> can be made from 10.0g  $H_2$  and 5.0g of C? Identify the limiting and excess reagents.  $C + 2H_2 \rightarrow CH_4$ 6.68g CH<sub>4</sub>  $LR = C, ER = H_2$ 

## Limiting Reagents 400

How many grams of NaOH can be made from 12.4g of sodium oxide and 42.1g of water? Identify the limiting and excess reagents.  $Na_2O + H_2O \rightarrow 2NaOH$ 16g NaOH  $LR = Na_2O$ ,  $ER = H_2O$ 

## Limiting Reagents 600

If you have 58.1g of magnesium nitride and 20.4g of water, how much magnesium hydroxide is produced? Identify the limiting and excess reagents.  $Mg_3N_2 + 6H_2O \rightarrow 3Mg(OH)_2 + 2NH_3$ 33.04g Mg(OH)<sub>2</sub>  $LR = H_2O$ ,  $ER = Mg_3N_2$ 

Limiting Reagents 800 What mass of C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>3</sub>N can be made when 21.6g of C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>6</sub> reacts with 21.6g of nitrogen monoxide? Identify the limiting and excess reagents.  $4C_3H_6 + 6NO \rightarrow 4C_3H_3N + 6H_2O +$ 25.47g C3H<sub>3</sub>N  $LR = NO, ER = C_3H_6$ 

Limiting Reagents 1000 Sulfur combines with iron to form iron (II) sulfide. If 7.62g of iron are allowed to react with 8.67g of sulfur, how many grams of iron (II) sulfide will be produced? Identify the limiting and excess reagents.

> 11.99g FeS LR = Fe, ER = S

Determine the percent yield if 125g of zinc reacts with iodine to form 515.6g of zinc (II) iodide.  $Zn + I_2 \rightarrow ZnI_2$ 

84%

What is the percent yield if 200g of PbS is heated and produces 170g PbO?  $2PbS + 3O_2 \rightarrow 2PbO + 2SO_2$ 

91.1%

Silver (I) nitrate and potassium chromate react to form silver (I) chromate and potassium nitrate. If 0.5g of silver (I) nitrate react to form 0.455g silver (I) chromate, what is the percent yield? 92.9%

When copper wire is placed into a silver (I) nitrate solution, silver crystals and copper (II) nitrate solution form. If 20g of copper was used and 60g of silver was formed, what is the percent yield?

88.9%

Silicon dioxide and hydrofluoric acid react to form H<sub>2</sub>SiF<sub>6</sub> and water. If 40g silicon dioxide and 40g of hydrofluoric acid react to form H<sub>2</sub>SiF<sub>6</sub> with a 95.4% yield, what is the actual yield?

45.8g H<sub>2</sub>SiF<sub>6</sub>