Name	per	date	mail box
Chemistry Sci 8			

Lab: Identifying Elements, Compounds, and Mixtures

<u>Directions:</u> Read through the review chart below and answer the pre-lab questions.

Elements	Compound	Mixture			
 pure substance made up of only one kind of atom All elements are located on the Periodic Table of Elements Cannot be separated into any simpler form chemically or physically 	 2 or more elements that are chemically combined to make a new substance Properties of the elements used to make the compound are changed 	2 or more elements physically combined Elements used keep their original properties (not chemically combined) Homogeneous – two or more substance that are evenly mixed, unable to identify the different substances Heterogeneous –a mixture in which different substances can be identified			

Pre-Lab Questions:

- 1. What is the difference between an element and a compound?
- 2. How is a heterogeneous mixture different from a homogeneous mixture?
- 3. How is the way a mixture is combined DIFFERENT from how a compound is combined?
- 4. What is easier to separate, a mixture or a compound? Explain why?
- 5. Which can be found on the periodic table: elements, compounds or mixtures?

1. Synthesis Reaction: when two or more substances

during a chemical reaction and become one.

Example: $A + B \rightarrow AB$

https://youtu.be/Y3kDZXP4 5A?t=222

2. <u>Decomposition Reaction:</u> describes when one

into two or more simpler substances.

Example: $AB \rightarrow A + B$

https://youtu.be/MUensqImzXM

3. <u>Single Displacement Reaction:</u> this is when one element _____

in a compound.

Example: $A + BC \rightarrow AC + B$

https://youtu.be/OxGjbHzxQSI

4. <u>Double Displacement Reaction:</u> this is when two elements _____

in a compound.

Example: $AB + DC \rightarrow AC + DB$

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Types of Chemical Reactions

<u>Directions:</u> Write the correct letter on the line that best defines each term.

Term	Definition				
1. Double Displacement	A. when two or more substances combine together during a chemical reaction and become one. ($A + B \rightarrow AB$)				
2. Decomposition Reaction	B. describes when one substance breaks down into two or more simpler substances. (AB \rightarrow A + B)				
3. Single – Displacement	D. this is when one element replaces another in a compound. (A+ BC \rightarrow AC+ B)				
4. Synthesis Reaction	F. this is when two elements replace each other in a compound ($AB+DC \rightarrow AC+DB$)				

Synthesis Reaction	Single Displacement Double Displacemen	Decomposition Reaction t
1. A ₂	$gNO_3 + H_2S \rightarrow Ag_2S + 2HNO_3$	
	ge gyendê'	
2. Al	$1 + N_2 \rightarrow 2AIN$	
	1,1	
3. Fe	$e_2O_3 + H_2 \rightarrow 2Fe + 3H_2O$	

 $_4. Mg(ClO₃)₂ \rightarrow Mg + Cl₂ + O₂$

\		ncing Chemica	i Equation	Notes		
<u>Juick Review</u>		X 21				
Chemical For	<u>mula-</u> represent	tation of how			make up	+
a compound	* 1 2 *					
		v 49 z 1				
Shows TWO th	hings	4		W.		
• the	e elements that m	nake up the com	pound		Page 8 8	
	e number of atom	-	•			
		H_2O = the 2 is a			* D E	
			nd 0= 1)	and an		
CaCO ₃		(11 2 4)	14 0 1)			
dadoj		St. A. San	*			
CH ₄						
G114						
CHO		2 × 00				
$C_6H_8O_7$						
Coefficient 18	the number of				nical reaction.	
		= the 2 represe		The second secon		
	So, 2 K	I units are invol		eaction.		
		Or KI a	nd KI			
Examples:						
2H ₂ O		281		2 df		
2NaCl					* a a a	
		V	· ·			
2CO ₂						
Chemical Equ	ation - describe				in a simple way	
					ar a sample may	
Balancing Che	emical Equation	S:				
Kinds of		ber of Atoms			A STATE OF THE STA	
Atoms	Ag + H ₂ S	\rightarrow Ag ₂ S +	H_2			*
Atoms	Ag + 1123	/ Ag25 1	112			
Λα			PROTECTION OF THE PROTECTION O	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1		-
Ag						
TT						
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1	, X					

Kind	s of Atoms	Number Mg +	of Ato	oms →	MgO			e go	Y E
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Kind	ls of Atoms	The Control of the Co	of Atoms NaBr →	NaCl +	Br		
Cl	44			A Harris A			
Na				3 3	2	*	14 16.2 16.2
Br		- t					

Kinds of Atoms	Number of CuCl ₂	Atoms + H ₂ S	→ (CuS	+ HCl				T. H.		
Cu						3.5		3	1		
Cl		E 24		8 1			(8)	, 9			. ,
H				(8)						1	
S		# # 20	*	*		, i		artin		ξ,	ē.

Balancing Act

Atoms are not created or destroyed during a chemical reaction. Scientists know that there must be the *same* number of atoms on *each side* of the equation. REMEMBER – you may *add coefficients* in front of the chemical formulas, but you *can not* add or change the *subscripts*.

1Ca +O ₂	→CaO
Ca =	Ca =
0=	O=
2C ₃ H ₈ +O ₂	\rightarrow CO ₂ +H ₂ O
C=	C=
H=	H=
)=	O=
3 Cu ₂ O + C	→Cu +CO ₂
Cu=	Cu=
0=	0=
C=	
4Na +H ₂ O →	NaOH +H ₂
Na=	Na=
H=	H=
0=	0=

 $5. \underline{Mg} + \underline{O_2} \rightarrow \underline{MgO}$ Mg= Mg = 0 = 00= $6. \underline{\quad CH_4 + \underline{\quad O_2 \Rightarrow \quad CO_2 + }}$ $_{\rm H_2O}$ C= C =_ H = H= 0= 0 = 7. $Al + O_2 \rightarrow AlO_3$ Al =Al= 0= 0= $SnO_3 + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} H_2 \rightarrow \underline{\hspace{1cm}} Sn + \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ $_{\rm H_2O}$ sn = Sn= 0= O=H= H= $9. _P + _0_2 \rightarrow _P_2O_5$ P =P= 0= 0=10. $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ K + $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ MgBr₂ \rightarrow $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ KBr + $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ Mg K =K= Mg= Mg=)r= Br=

Balancing Equations

Directions: Balance the following equations. You must show all your work.

1.
$$\underline{6}$$
. $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ C + $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ H₂ \rightarrow $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ CH₄

2. 7.
$$\underline{\text{CuCl}_2} + \underline{\text{H}_2}S \rightarrow \underline{\text{CuS}} + \underline{\text{HCl}}$$

3. 8.
$$C_2H_6 + C_2 - C_2 + H_20$$

4. 9.
$$N_2 + H_2 \rightarrow N_3$$

5.
$$10. _{NaCl} + _{F_2} \rightarrow _{NaF} + _{Cl_2}$$

- 1) ___ $Fe_2O_3 +$ __ $SiO_2 \rightarrow$ __ $Fe_2Si_2O_7$
- 2) __ Fe + __ $H_2O \rightarrow$ __ Fe₃O₄ + __ H_2
- 3) $_{0_2} \rightarrow _{0_3}$
- 4) $Na_2Cr_2O_7 + S \rightarrow Cr_2O_3 + Na_2SO_4$
- 5) ____ $Bi(NO_3)_3 +$ ___ $H_2S \rightarrow$ ___ $Bi_2S_3 +$ ___ HNO_3
- 6) ___ $PCI_5 + ___ H_2O \rightarrow ___ H_3PO_4 + ___ HCI$
- 7) ___ NiS + ___ $O_2 \rightarrow$ ___ NiO + ___ SO₂
- 8) __ Al + __ FeO \rightarrow __ Al₂O₃ + __ Fe
- 9) ___ NaCl + ___ $H_2SO_4 \rightarrow$ ___ Na₂SO₄ + ___ HCl
- 10) ___ MgNH₄PO₄ \rightarrow ___ Mg₂P₂O₇ + ___ NH₃ + ___ H₂O
- 11) ___ PbCrO₄ + ___ HNO₃ \rightarrow ___ Pb(NO₃)₂ + ___ H₂CrO₄
- 12) ___ AgBr + ___ Na₂S₂O₃ \rightarrow ___ Na₃[Ag(S₂O₃)₂] + ___ NaBr
- 13) ___ $Fe_2(SO_4)_3 +$ __ $KOH \rightarrow$ __ $K_2SO_4 +$ __ $Fe(OH)_3$
- 14) ___ $Ca_3(PO_4)_2 +$ __ $H_2SO_4 \rightarrow$ __ $CaSO_4 +$ __ $Ca(H_2PO_4)_2$