

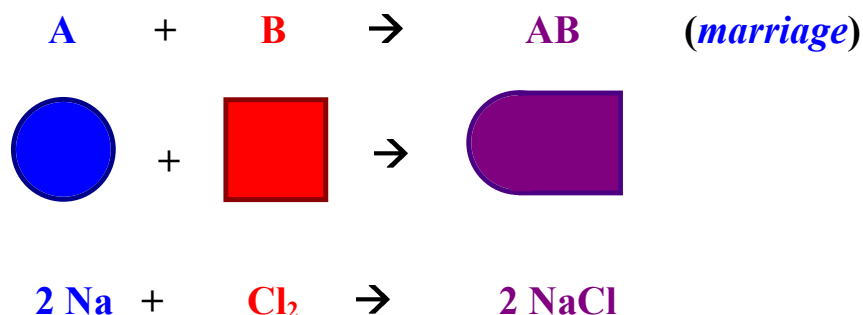


CHEMISTRY

SYNTHESIS AND DECOMPOSITION

Synthesis Reactions

In a **synthesis reaction**, two or more elements or compounds come together to form a new substance. The general equation is:



Predicting Products of Synthesis Reactions

There are different patterns that develop in synthesis reactions that will help you identify the product.

1) metal + non-metal \rightarrow binary compound



2) metal + oxygen \rightarrow a metal oxide





CHEMISTRY

SYNTHESIS AND DECOMPOSITION

Predicting Products of Synthesis Reactions (Cont)

3) metal oxide + carbon dioxide → a carbonate



4) non-metal oxide + water → acid



5) metal oxide + water → base



Sometimes it is difficult to predict the product in a synthesis reaction because there is more than one possibility.

Ex:



In a situation like this, the only way to know for sure which products you have to perform the experiment and test your results.

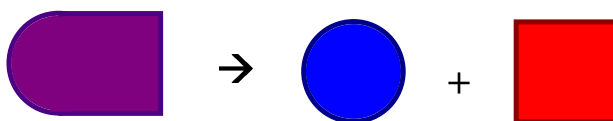
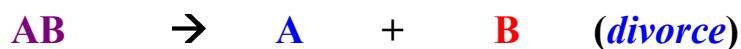


CHEMISTRY

SYNTHESIS AND DECOMPOSITION

Decomposition Reactions

In a **decomposition reaction**, one compound will break apart to form two smaller compounds or elements. The general equation is:



Predicting Products of Decomposition Reactions

There are different patterns that develop in decomposition reactions that will help you identify the products.



**CHEMISTRY****SYNTHESIS AND DECOMPOSITION**Predicting Products of Decomposition Reactions (Cont)

3) A chlorate → Binary salt + Oxygen gas



4) Acid → non-metal oxide + water



5) Base → metal oxide + water





CHEMISTRY

SYNTHESIS AND DECOMPOSITION

Types of Chemical Reactions: Synthesis and Decomposition

For each of the chemical reactions are listed below, complete the following:

The type of chemical reaction (synthesis or decomposition)

Balance the skeletal equation

1. Joseph Priestley discovered oxygen gas by chemically breaking down mercury (II) oxide.

Reaction type: _____

Balance the skeletal equation: $\text{_____ HgO} \rightarrow \text{_____ Hg} + \text{_____ O}_2$

2. Sulphur burns in oxygen to produce sulphur dioxide.

Reaction type: _____

Balance the skeletal equation: $\text{_____ S}_8 + \text{_____ O}_2 \rightarrow \text{_____ SO}_2$

3. Over a period of time, iron reacts chemically with oxygen to produce rust (iron (III) oxide).

Reaction type: _____

Balance the skeletal equation: $\text{_____ Fe} + \text{_____ O}_2 \rightarrow \text{_____ Fe}_2\text{O}_3$

4. Table salt can be chemically broken down to produce sodium metal and chlorine gas.

Reaction type: _____

Balance the skeletal equation: $\text{_____ NaCl} \rightarrow \text{_____ Na} + \text{_____ Cl}_2$

5. Sodium Iodide \rightarrow Sodium + Iodine

Reaction type: _____

Balance the skeletal equation: $\text{_____ NaI} \rightarrow \text{_____ Na} + \text{_____ I}_2$

6. Copper ore is broken down to remove the copper metal.

Reaction type: _____

Balance the skeletal equation: $\text{_____ CuO} \rightarrow \text{_____ Cu} + \text{_____ O}_2$

7. Barbecue charcoal undergoes incomplete combustion to produce carbon monoxide.

Reaction type: _____

Balance the skeletal equation: $\text{_____ C} + \text{_____ O}_2 \rightarrow \text{_____ CO}$

8. Molten lye \rightarrow sodium metal + oxygen gas + hydrogen gas

Reaction type: _____

Balance the skeletal equation: $\text{_____ NaOH} \rightarrow \text{_____ Na} + \text{_____ O}_2 + \text{_____ H}_2$

9. Freshly cut lithium reacts with nitrogen from the air.

Reaction type: _____

Balance the skeletal equation: $\text{_____ Li} + \text{_____ N}_2 \rightarrow \text{_____ Li}_3\text{N}$

10. When magnesium metal is burned it reacts with oxygen to produce a bright light and new substance that is magnesium oxide.

Reaction type: _____

Write and balance the skeletal equation: _____ + _____ \rightarrow _____