## <u>Science 10 – Chemistry Review for Test #2</u>

- 1. What is the difference between:
  - a. Ionic, Polyatomic, and Molecular Compounds
    - i. Ionic metal and a non-metal
    - ii. Polyatomic metal and a group of non-metals
    - iii. Molecular all non-metals that share electrons
  - b. Polyatomic Ion and Polyatomic Compound
    - i. Polyatomic ions carry an overall charge while the compounds groups that charge with a metal to give an overall charge of zero
  - c. Electron, Neutron and Proton
    - i. Electrons are outside the nucleus and have a negative charge while protons have a positive charge and are inside the nucleus with neutrons
  - d. Skeleton equation and a word equation
    - i. A skeleton equation is the symbols which are universal because they are in latin. Word equations are the letters which can change from language to language.
- 2. Complete the following table below:

Element	Atomic	Atomic	Protons	Neutrons	Electrons
	Mass	Number			
silicon	28	14	14	14	14
bromine	80	35	35	45	35
hydrogen	1	1	1	0	1
nitrogen	14	7	7	7	7
scandium	45	21	21	24	21
Nickel	57	28	28	29	28

- 3. Answer the following questions. If the symbols are given, find the name. If the name is given, find the chemical formula.
  - a. IONIC COMPOUND
    - i. LiF lithium fluoride
    - ii. calcium nitride Ca3N2
    - iii. nickel (III) phosphide NiP
    - iv. HgBr<sub>2</sub> mercury(II) bromide
    - v. hydrogen chloride HCI
    - vi. tin (IV) oxide SnO2

vii. sodium phosphide Na<sub>3</sub>P

viii. Sc<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub> scandium sulfide

ix. mercury(I) bromide HgBr x. barium nitride Ba<sub>3</sub>N<sub>2</sub>

## b. POLYATOMIC COMPOUND

i. BeSO<sub>4</sub> berylium sulfate

ii. potassium chlorate KClO<sub>3</sub>

iii. magnesium hydroxide Mg(OH)2

iv. Ba(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> barium nitrate

v. calcium silicate  $CaSiO_3$ vi. hydrogen nitrate  $HNO_3$ vii. tin (II) sulfite  $SnSO_3$ 

viii. LiOH lithium hydroxide

ix. Ni<sub>2</sub>(SO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub> nickel(III) sulfite

x. sodium oxalate NaOOCCOO

## c. MOLECULAR COMPOUNDS

i. C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>6</sub> tricarbon hexahydride

ii. NO<sub>2</sub> nitrogen dioxide

iii. tetranitrogen heptaoxide  $N_4O_7$  iv. dicarbon pentaoxide  $C_2O_5$ 

v. P<sub>4</sub>Cl tetraphosphorus chloride

vi. octacarbon nonobromide  $C_8Br_9$  vii. decanitrogen pentaiodide  $N_{10}O_4$  viii. dihydrogen monoxide  $H_2O$  ix. heptaselenium dichloride  $S_{e7}Cl_2$ 

x. S<sub>2</sub>Br<sub>3</sub> disulfur tribromide

## 4. What is the Law of Conservation of mass?

- The mass of the reactants equals the mass of the products

- 5. Give an example of each of the following terms
  - a. Subscript lower case number after a symbol (ie  $H_2$ )
  - b. Coefficient large number in front of a symbol (ie 3H)
  - c. Word equation  $sugar + oxygen \rightarrow carbon \ dioxide + water$
  - d. Skeleton equation  $KClO_3 \rightarrow KCl + O_3$
- 6. There are several questions involving balancing chemical equations that I have given out before as handouts. Use those as practice. The answers have been posted for the first set of balancing equation problems.

Make sure to complete the balancing equation worksheet that was double-sided. It is worth marks!