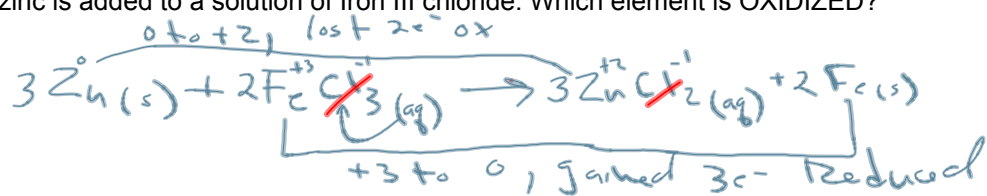


For each of the following reactions, write a balanced equation for the reaction and answer the question about the reaction. Coefficients should be in terms of lowest whole numbers. Assume that solutions are aqueous unless otherwise indicated. Represent substances in solutions if the substances are extensively ionized. Omit formulas for any ions or molecules that are unchanged by the reaction.

Solid zinc is added to a solution of Iron III chloride. Which element is OXIDIZED?



Zn is oxidized

A solution of sodium hydroxide is added to a solution of Lead (II) Nitrate. If one mole of each reactant were added, how many moles of precipitate would be recovered from the solution?

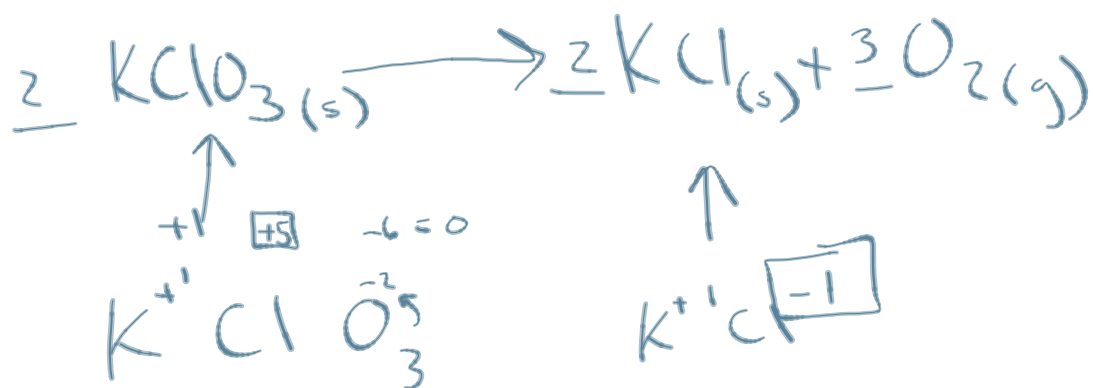


net ionic



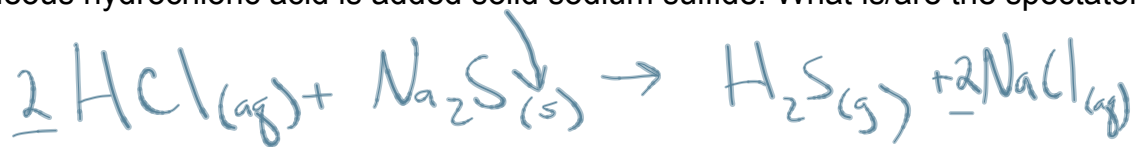
This question can be tricky, but is not intended to be. To produce 1 mole of  $\text{Pb}(\text{OH})_2_{(s)}$  you need 2 moles  $\text{NaOH}$  & 1 mole  $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ . The problem states you have equal moles, so the total moles of  $\text{Pb}(\text{OH})_2$  produced would be  $1/2$ , or 0.5 moles.

Potassium chlorate is heated in a test tube producing potassium chloride and oxygen. What was the oxidation number on the chlorine atom before AND after the reaction?

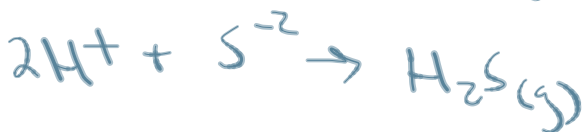


Cl before is +5 oxidation number.  
Cl after is -1 oxidation number.

Aqueous hydrochloric acid is added solid sodium sulfide. What is/are the spectator ion/s?



net ionic



Spectator ions are  $\text{Na}^+$  &  $\text{Cl}^-$ .

↑  
The sulfide ion,  $\text{S}^{2-}$  is one of 3 ions that will produce a gas in an acid reaction.  
( $\text{S}^{2-}$ ,  $\text{SO}_3^{2-}$ ,  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$ )  
Yes you should know this.