SNC2D Ms. Kueh												
Balance the skeleton equations:												
1.	C_3H_8	+	O ₂		\rightarrow	CO ₂	+	H ₂ O				
2.	KCIO₃	\rightarrow		KCI		+ O ₂						
3.	Mg	+	HCI		\rightarrow	MgCl ₂	+	H ₂				

4. Fe_2O_3 + C \rightarrow Fe + CO_2

5. NH_3 + O_2 \rightarrow NO + H_2O	5.	NH ₃	+	O ₂	\rightarrow	NO	+	H_2O
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 $6. \quad CH_3OH \quad + \quad O_2 \qquad \rightarrow \quad CO \qquad + \quad H_2O \\$

7. $CaCO_3$ + HCl \rightarrow $CaCl_2$ + H₂O + CO₂

8. FeCl₂ + KMnO₄ + HCl \rightarrow FeCl₃ + KCl + MnCl₂ + H₂O ***tricky**

9. CaC_2 + H_2O \rightarrow $Ca(OH)_2$ + C_2H_2

10. Al + $H_2SO_4 \rightarrow H_2 + Al_2(SO_4)_3$

11. Cu + $HNO_3 \rightarrow NO$ + H_2O + $3Cu(NO_3)_2$

12. Fe(OH)₃ + H₂SO₄ \rightarrow Fe₂(SO₄)₃ + H₂O

On this page, the chemical names for different reactions are given, write down their formulas in a skeleton equation (using the ionic charges of various elements sheet), and then balance the equation you wrote.

Hint: In the examples below solids are made from only one element are made from just 1 atom of that element. Also remember, "I Carried Bricks For Our New Home."

1. Copper(III) oxide combines with hydrogen gas to produce solid copper and water.

2. Lead (II) nitrate combines with potassium iodide to create lead (II) iodide and potassium nitrate.

3. Calcium metal and water combine to produce calcium hydroxide and hydrogen gas.

4. Lead(II) sulphide and oxygen gas combine to form lead and sulphur dioxide.

5. Hydrogen sulphide can be broken into hydrogen gas and solid sulphur.