

Box 4 Physical States of Matter

Solid: S Gas: g

Liquid: l

Net Ionic Equation:

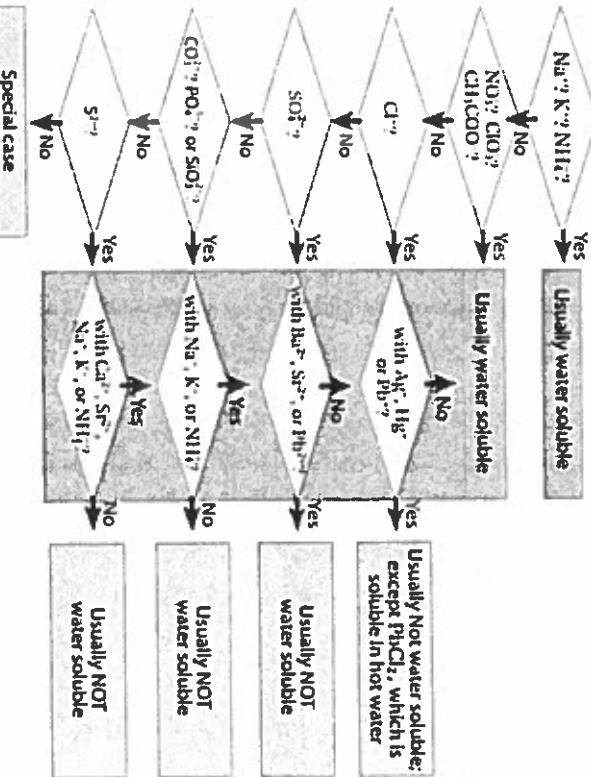
Eliminate Spectator Ions:

Spectator Ions:

1. Write the balanced equation.
 2. Write overall (total) equation (sl + g)
 3. Delete spectator ions.
- ions that appear on both sides.

1/2 aq

Box 4 Solubility Rules



Net Ionic Equations Practice 1



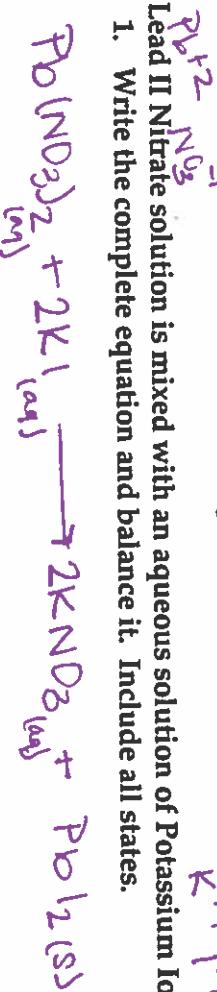
Box 6
o Use your solubility rules to determine if each of the following compounds will dissolve in water.

o CaCl_2 Yes

o $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ No

o $\text{Pb}(\text{OH})_2$ No

2. Make a complete ionic equation.



Spectator ions

3. Eliminate the spectator ions. Indicate the driving force for the reaction.

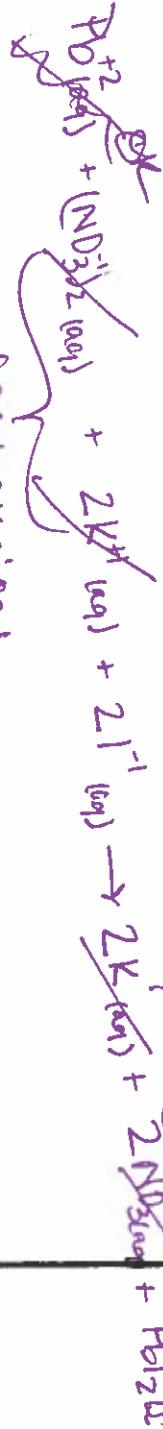


o AgCl No

o NaCl Yes

o $\text{K}(\text{NO}_3)$ Yes

o $\text{Ba}(\text{SO}_4)$ No



Name, Date, Hour:

I Can...

Key Vocabulary:

Driving Forces and Net Ionic Equations

Science Starter:

Practice balancing the following:



c) solid zinc is added to hydrochloric acid to produce hydrogen gas and aqueous zinc chloride

Box 1 Driving Forces for a Reaction Main driving forces are:

1. Gas
2. Precipitate (solid)
3. Water

Several common compounds are in the gas phase. You should recognize the following as gases.



Of the BrINCIHOFs, I_2 is a solid and Br_2 is a liquid at room temperature.

Box 2 Solute: The substance being dissolved

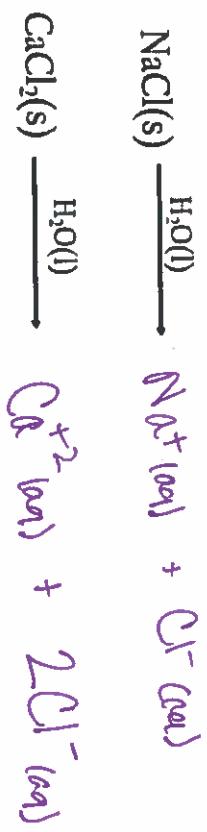
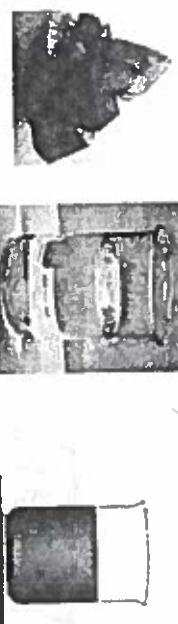
(salts, electrolytes)

- o electrolytes are substances that dissolve in water to form a solution that conducts an electric current. All ionic compounds are electrolytes.

o Solvent: The substance doing the dissolving

o Solution: The mixture of the solute + solvent

Solute + Solvent \rightarrow Solution



water, methanol, ethanol, acetone