STUDENT BOOK: Chapter 2, pp. 50–58
CONCEPTS: CHEMICAL CHANGES
SYNTHESIS
DECOMPOSITION
OXIDATION

MODELLING

METHOD:

OUT OF SIGHT

Synthesis, decomposition and oxidation are ordinary chemical changes taking place all around us, but we can't see these processes at work. What can we do to make them visible in order to learn more about them? Modelling can help.*

IDENTIFYING THE PROCESS TO MODEL

Read pp. 50–58 in your student book for help in answering questions 1–4.

1. Modelling a phenomenon requires a clear understanding of all its constituents. Let's begin with an example of synthesis from the textbook: the synthesis of water.

$$2 H_2 + O_2 \rightarrow 2 H_2O + energy$$

Complete the following tables.

Before chemical reaction		
Reagents	Number of atoms	

After chemical reaction		
Product	Number of atoms	

2. What does the principle of conservation of matter say about chemical changes?				



^{*}Modelling provides concrete representations of abstract or hard-to-see elements or phenomena.

of matter? Why?

3. Do the answers you recorded in your table corroborate the principle of conservation

- **4.** Why is this chemical change a synthesis: 2 H₂ + O₂ → 2 H₂O?
- **5.** Here are some other examples of chemical changes (synthesis, decomposition, oxidation) and their equations. Choose one that you will model.

	Chemical change	Chemical equation
Α.	Synthesis of nitrogen dioxide	N2 + 2 O2 → 2 NO2
В.	Synthesis of ammonia	N2 + 3 H2 → 2 NH3
C.	Synthesis of carbon dioxide	$C + O2 \rightarrow CO2$
D.	Decomposition of hydrogen chloride	2 HCl → H2 + Cl2
E.	Decomposition of table salt	2 NaCl → 2 Na + Cl2
<u>F.</u>	Oxidation of magnesium	$2 \text{ Mg} + \text{O2} \rightarrow 2 \text{ MgO}$
G.	Oxidation of methane	CH4 + 2 O2 → CO2 + 2 H2O
н.	Oxidation of iron	4 Fe + 3 O2 → 2 Fe2O3
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6. Complete the following tables in light of the change you chose.

Before chemical reaction		
Reagents	Number of atoms	

After chemical reaction		
Product	Number of atoms	

Name:	Group:	Date:
11. List the materials you will need, giving the r	number of each	type of object (e.g. 2 balls, 2 sticks, etc.).
DESIGNING THE MODEL		
12. Design your model.		
VALIDATING THE MODEL		
13. Does your model improve your understand	ding of the proc	ess under study? Explain your answer.
14. How could you improve your model?		
15. Could you have modelled your equation us	sing things othe	er than objects? If so, what things?