

Chemical changes

ST

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Complete this Concept Review so you can keep a record of what you have learned.

Chemical change

Chemical change	Description or definition
<i>Synthesis</i>	<i>Combination of two or more reactants to form a new product</i> Generic formula: $A + B \rightarrow AB$
<i>Decomposition</i>	<i>Separation of a compound into two or more compounds or elements</i> Generic formula: $B \rightarrow A + B$
<i>Precipitation</i>	<i>Formation of an insoluble, or only slightly soluble, solid substance, precipitate, when two solutions are combined.</i>
<i>Acid-base neutralization</i>	<i>Reaction of an acid with a base to form a salt and water</i> Generic formula: $acid_{(aq)} + base_{(aq)} \rightarrow salt_{(aq)} + water_{(l)}$
<i>Oxidation</i>	<i>Chemical change involving oxygen or a substance with properties similar to those of oxygen</i>
<i>Combustion</i>	<i>Form of oxidation that releases a large amount of energy.</i>
<i>Cellular respiration</i>	<i>Chemical change in which glucose and oxygen are used to generate energy. The reaction also produces carbon dioxide and water.</i>
<i>Photosynthesis</i>	<i>Chemical change that produces glucose and oxygen from solar energy, carbon dioxide and water.</i>



Types of combustion and characteristics

Type of combustion	Characteristic
Rapid combustion	Releases a great deal of energy within a short period of time.
<i>Spontaneous combustion</i>	<i>Rapid combustion in which the fuel reaches its ignition temperature without any energy from an outside source.</i>
<i>Slow combustion</i>	<i>Combustion that occurs over a very long period of time.</i>

Conditions necessary for combustion



Cellular respiration and photosynthesis

