

# Chemical changes

ST
PAGES 117-124

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

#### Chemical change

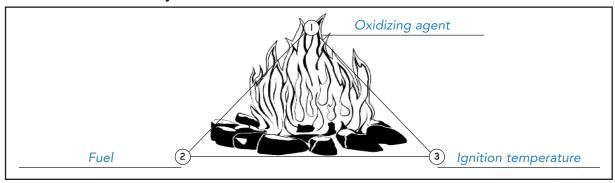
Chemical change	Description or definition
Synthesis	Combination of two or more reactants to form a new product
	Generic formula: $A + B \rightarrow AB$
Decomposition	Separation of a compound into two or more compounds or
	elements
	Generic formula: $B \rightarrow A + B$
Precipitation	Formation of an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

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

### Conditions necessary for combustion



# Cellular respiration and photosynthesis

