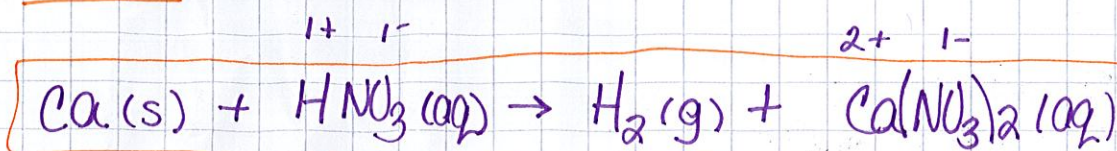
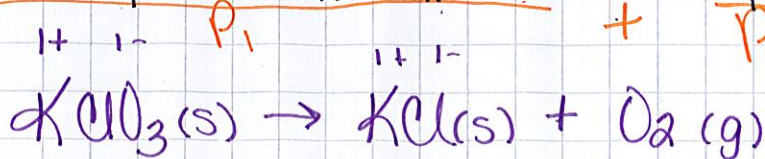


Skeleton Equations continued

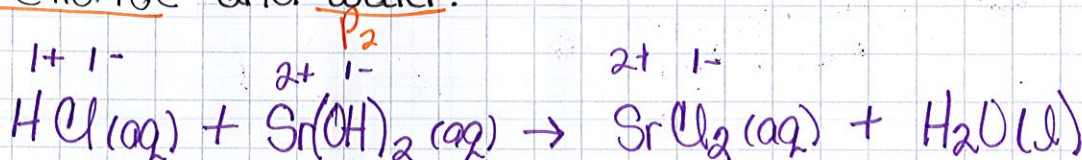
Ex) Calcium metal reacts with a nitric acid solution to produce hydrogen gas and a solution of calcium nitrate.



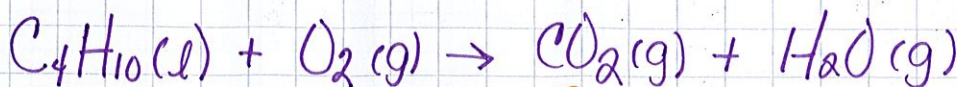
Solid potassium chlorate decomposes to form solid potassium chloride and oxygen gas.



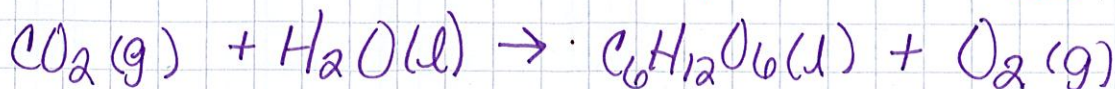
Solutions of hydrochloric acid and strontium hydroxide react to produce a solution of strontium chloride and water.



Liquid butane (tetracarbon decahydride) is burned in the presence of oxygen gas to produce carbon dioxide gas and water vapor.

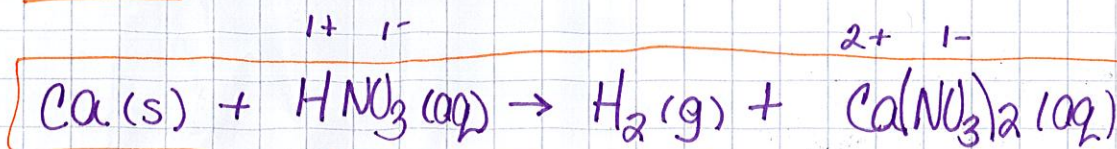


In photosynthesis, liquid glucose and oxygen gas are produced when carbon dioxide gas and water react.

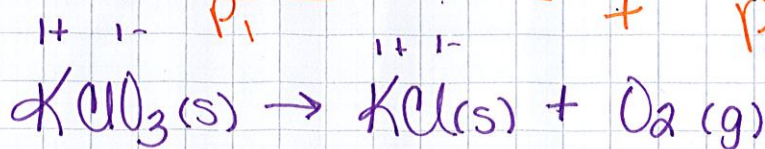


Skeleton Equations continued

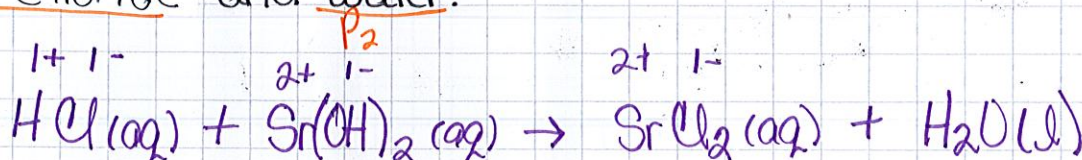
Ex) $\overset{R_1}{\text{Calcium metal}}$ reacts with a $\overset{R_2}{\text{nitric acid solution}}$
 \rightarrow to produce $\overset{P_1}{\text{hydrogen gas}}$ and a $\overset{P_2}{\text{solution of calcium nitrate}}$.



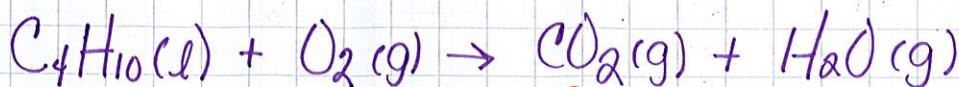
$\overset{R_1}{\text{Solid potassium chlorate}}$ decomposes to form \rightarrow
 $\overset{R_2}{\text{solid potassium chloride}}$ and $\overset{P_2}{\text{oxygen gas}}$.



Solutions of $\overset{R_1}{\text{hydrochloric acid}}$ and $\overset{R_2}{\text{strontium hydroxide}}$ react to produce a solution of $\overset{P_1}{\text{strontium chloride}}$ and $\overset{P_2}{\text{water}}$.



Liquid butane ($\overset{R_1}{\text{tetracarbon decahydride}}$) is burned \rightarrow
in the presence of $\overset{R_2}{\text{oxygen gas}}$ to produce $\overset{P_1}{\text{carbon dioxide gas}}$ and $\overset{P_2}{\text{water vapor}}$.



In photosynthesis, $\overset{R_1}{\text{liquid glucose (C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6)}$ and $\overset{R_2}{\text{oxygen gas}}$
are produced when $\overset{P_1}{\text{carbon dioxide gas}}$ and $\overset{P_2}{\text{water}}$ react.

