

Reactions

5. Chemical reactions are processes in which atoms are rearranged into different combinations of molecules. As a basis for understanding this concept:
- Students know* reactant atoms and molecules interact to form products with different chemical properties.
 - Students know* the idea of atoms explains the conservation of matter: In chemical reactions the number of atoms stays the same no matter how they are arranged, so their total mass stays the same.
 - Students know* chemical reactions usually liberate heat or absorb heat.
 - Students know* physical processes include freezing and boiling, in which a material changes form with no chemical reaction.
 - Students know* how to determine whether a solution is acidic, basic, or neutral.

1. define chemical reaction.

2. what is a reactant? a product?

3. define: conservation of matter

4. what does "liberate" heat mean?

5. What does "absorb: heat mean?

6. What are the 4 phases of matter? Define each. (chp 3/section 1)

7. What is a physical property? A chemical property?

8. Define physical change, chemical change

9. Define: acidic, basic, neutral. How can you determine which category a chemical is in?

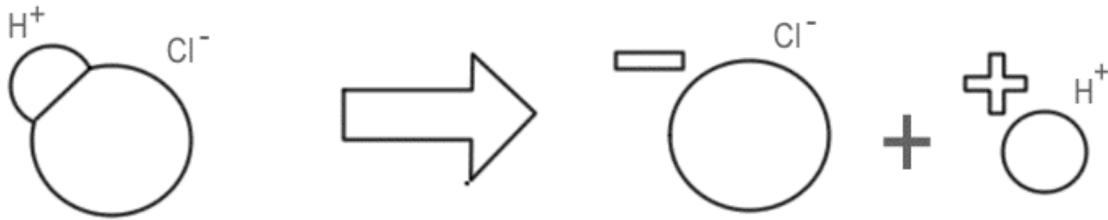
10. Color Acid Base sheet (attached) Follow the instructions

ACIDS & BASES

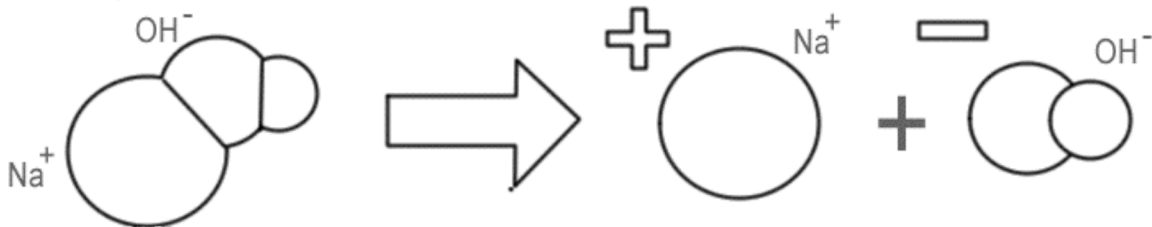
Chlorine (green)

Sodium (blue)

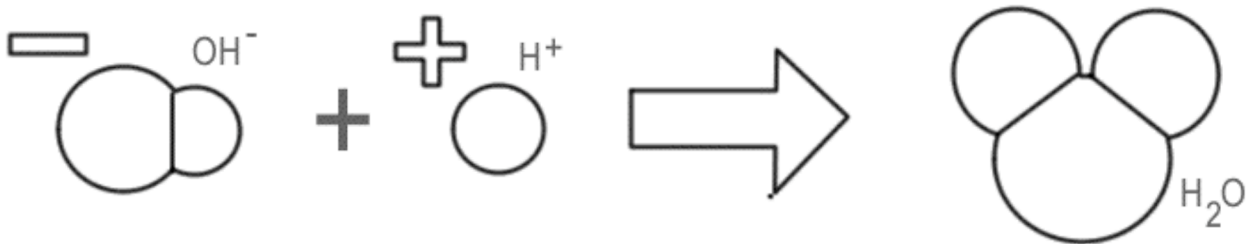
Hydrochloric Acid



Sodium Hydroxide



NEUTRALIZATION



DISSOCIATION OF WATER

HYDROGEN (yellow)

OXYGEN (red)

