

Chapter 20 and 21 Review**Vocabulary** - Know the following vocabulary and how to apply them.

1. Endothermic	A. Mass is never created or destroyed, only transformed; mass of reactants must equal the mass of the products.	1. Closed System	A. An experimental setup that does not capture the products.
2. Exothermic	B. A reaction that produces more energy than it uses, so it gets hot.	2. Open System	B. The reactant that is the first to be used up and stops the reaction.
3. Law of Conservation of Mass	C. Says that in chemical reactions gases can form.	3. Products	C. An experimental setup that traps the products so they can't escape.
4. Principle of Definite Proportions	D. A reaction that uses more energy than it makes, so it gets cold.	4. Reactants	D. What is made in a chemical reaction; on the right side.
	E. Compounds and molecules occur in only one way.	5. Limiting Reactant	E. The chemicals that interact together to make a chemical reaction.

Physical vs Chemical Change —*Know how to tell the decide between physical and chemical changes and give evidence for your decision.*

Circle the indicators of a <u>physical changes</u> Underline the indicators of a <u>chemical change</u> .		
Melts Changes smell Boils Breaks	Makes bubbles Ripped Turns cloudy Dissolves	Changes color Temperature changes Cutting Changes taste

What two household chemical cleaners must you never mix:

Why?

When bubbles are created in chemical reaction what is really being formed?

When a liquid turns cloudy in a chemical reaction what is really being formed?

	Physical or chemical change?	Evidence to support your conclusion
Sugar dissolved in water	_____	_____
Wood burning	_____	_____
Digestion	_____	_____
Water boiling	_____	_____
Two liquids bubble when mixed	_____	_____

Name: _____

Period: _____

Reading, Balancing, and Classifying Chemical Reactions -

Know how to read a chemical reaction: reactants on the left; products on the right; arrow means "produces" or "makes".

Know how to read how many atoms exist in a part of a chemical reaction.

*Know how to balance chemical reactions and **why**.*

Know how to classify a chemical reaction as addition, decomposition, combustion, single or double displacement.

$\text{Li}_2\text{O} + \text{MgCl}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{LiCl} + \text{MgO}$	$2\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{OH} + 9\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 6\text{CO}_2 + 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$
Circle the second reactant: _____	Name the first product: _____
Underline the first product: _____	How many carbons on the reactant side? _____
How many Lithiums on the product side? _____	How many hydrogens on the product side? _____

Type of Reaction	Balance the reactions:
_____	_____ $\text{Na}_2(\text{SO}_4) + \text{Mg} \rightarrow$ _____ $\text{Na} +$ _____ $\text{Mg}(\text{SO}_4)$
_____	_____ $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 +$ _____ $\text{BaCl}_2 \rightarrow$ _____ $\text{BaSO}_4 +$ _____ NaCl
_____	_____ $\text{CuSO}_4 +$ _____ $\text{Al} \rightarrow$ _____ $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 +$ _____ Cu
_____	_____ $\text{P}_4 +$ _____ $\text{O}_2 \rightarrow$ _____ P_2O_5
_____	_____ $\text{C}_2\text{H} +$ _____ $\text{O}_2 \rightarrow$ _____ $\text{CO}_2 +$ _____ H_2O

Study Helps for the Test:

Website (address below): Study at home, in Mr. Murray's room, or in the library.

Balancing of Chemical Reactions website

Types of Reactions Practice Quiz

Chapter 20 and 21 Printable Flashcards

Tutoring with Mr. Murray before and after school or at lunch.