Types of reaction

Answers

KS3 science quick questions

This topic online

Activate 1: Reactions; Activate 3: Useful chemical reactions | Exploring Science 8E, 9E

Q	Answer	Remember
1	reactants	Reactants react; they go on the left of the arrow.
2	products	Products are produced; they go on the right of the arrow.
3	combustion	Combustion is always exothermic - it gives out heat and light.
4	oxygen	Once the oxygen in the jar is used up, the flame cannot keep going.
5	heat	Take away any one of the three and the fire goes out.
6	water	Fuels made of carbon and hydrogen make carbon dioxide and water when they burn fully.
7	carbon dioxide	Bubble your breath through limewater and it goes milky.
8	thermal decomposition	Thermal = heat, decomposition = breaking down.
9	carbon dioxide	Heating metal carbonates gives off carbon dioxide.
10	oxidation	Rusting and burning are both examples of oxidation.
11	sulfur dioxide	This gas has a sharp smell and causes acid rain.
12	10 g	Atoms are only rearranged in a reaction, never created or destroyed.
13	gas	Fizzing or bubbles are a sign that a gas is being produced.
14	physical	You could get the sugar back by evaporating the water.
15	makes	Reactants "make" products - read the arrow aloud that way.
16	2	Two magnesium atoms and two oxygen atoms on each side.
17	4.4 g	10 - 5.6 = 4.4. The mass did not vanish - the gas floated away.
18	4	$2 \times O_2 = 4$ oxygen atoms, and the right side has 2 + 2 = 4 as well.
19	carbon monoxide	This is why homes with gas boilers should have a carbon monoxide alarm.
20	The magnesium joins with oxygen from the air, so the magnesium oxide made includes the mass of the oxygen as well.	Mass is never lost or gained overall - extra atoms came in from the air.

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