



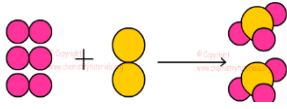





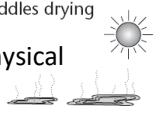


1. Key Words

1	Chemical change	Cannot be easily reversed.
2	Physical change	Can be easily reversed.
3	Flame test	Used to identify metals.
4	Oxygen	A gas that makes up 21% of the air. Makes a glowing spill re-light.
5	Oxide	A chemical that has oxygen only bonded to it.
6	Combustion	A reaction with Oxygen that has a flame.
7	Limewater	Goes milky white when carbon dioxide is present.
8	Precipitate	When a clear liquid goes cloudy.
9	Corrosion	When substances react with the atmosphere.
10	Rusting	When iron reacts with water and oxygen.
11	Fizz	When bubbles of gas are made in a liquid.
12	Dissolve	When a substance mixes with a water and becomes transparent.
13	Salt	A chemical that is made when an acid is neutralised.
14	Hydrogen	A gas made when metals react with acids. Makes a squeaky pop noise when a lit spill is put in it.
15	Reactants	The chemicals present at the start of a reaction.
16	Products	The new chemicals made in a chemical reaction.
17	Magnesium	A quite reactive metal.
18	Sulphuric acid	A very strong acid found in car batteries.
19	Independent variable	The thing in an experiment that we change on purpose.
20	Dependent variable	The thing in an investigation that changes and we have to measure.
21	Control variable	All the things in an investigation that we have to keep the same.

2. Signs of chemical changes

Fizzing	
Colour change	
Temperature change	
Smell	
New chemical is made	

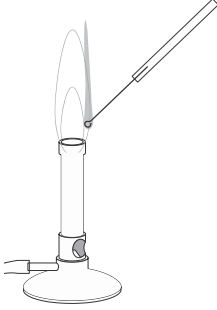
3. Chemical or Physical change

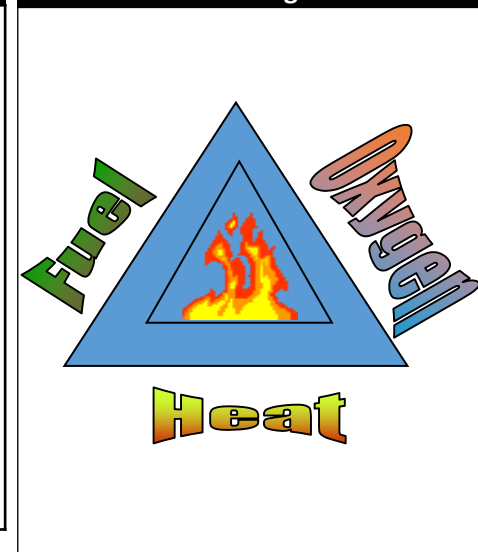
egg frying  Chemical	fireworks  Chemical
frost forming  Physical	puddles drying  Physical
candle burning  Chemical	rusty car  Chemical

4. Reactants and Products

In any chemical reaction:
Reactants → Products

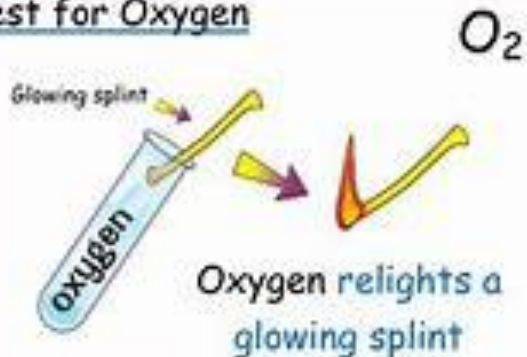
5. Flame colours

Sodium	Bright yellow	
Magnesium	White	
Potassium	Lilac	
Calcium	Brick red	
Lithium	Crimson red	
Copper	Green	

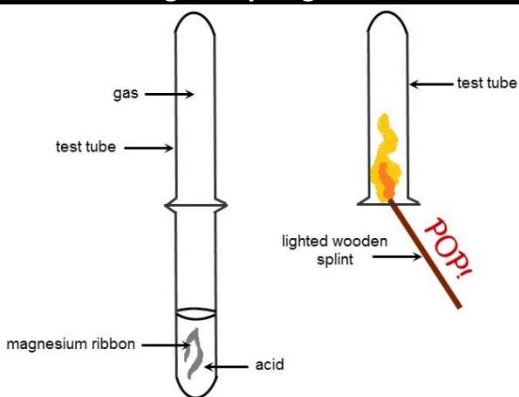
6. The fire triangle

7. Testing for Oxygen

Test for Oxygen



9. Testing for Hydrogen



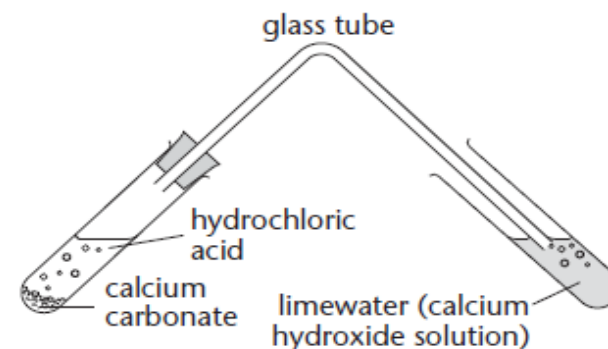
Equation:



8. Testing for Carbon Dioxide



Colourless to Milky/Cloudy



10. Reactions



11. Command Words

- | | |
|------------|--|
| 1 Name | Recall one or more pieces of information. |
| 2 State | Write down what the term in the question means. |
| 3 Give | Recall one or more pieces of information. |
| 4 Describe | Give an account in words of someone or something including all of the relevant characteristics, qualities or events. |
| 5 Explain | Make an idea, situation or problem clear by describing it in detail revealing relevant data or facts |
| 6 How | Discuss the creation of something giving specific references to support. |

12. Planning an investigation

When planning an investigation you need:

- A prediction to test
- An equipment list
- A method
- An independent variable
- A dependent variable
- A control variables list
- A results table
- A graph planned