Chapter 4, Part 1.

The energy that is stored in chemical compounds is called ______. The food you eat contains proteins, carbohydrates, and fats and as these are digested, ______ 1. is gradually released. When a chemical reaction like digestion releases energy it is known as an _____ reaction.

2. Give several examples of exothermic reactions:

Rapid exothermic reactions can be ______. Explosions of methane gas mixed with oxygen can be devastating. The ______ coal mine was such an example. 3.

Certain reactions require ______to be applied to them in order for the ______to take place. These types of reactions are called _______. One of the most familiar examples is the process of ______food. Another is taking a ______with a camera. The ______that reaches the film reacts and produces a pattern. Also, recharging a ______ is another example of a endothermic reaction. 4.

- Most chemical reactions require at least ______ steps. In the first step, the ______ of the ______ are _____ apart from each other. Then, they ______ in new ways to form the products. A match is heated up by the sulphur striker 5. before it will burn.
- Light energy can be _____ by green plants and then stored as ______ energy in the plants through a series of chemical reactions called ______. 6. These reactions are ______, and when you eat the plants the energy is released to your body as a series of ______ reactions.
- As the earth is bathed in light energy from the , this energy is captured by the process 7. of _______ for all food webs! To a certain degree, scientists have learned to use _______ from the sun in _____.

Part 2.

The speed of a chemical reaction is referred to as the ______. Depending on the chemicals, some reactions are naturally ______ or _____. Sometimes, scientists want to slow down the ______ of reaction. For example: 8. or ______ or _____. On other occasions, people want to speed up some reactions like ______ or _____. List the four factors affecting reaction rates:

- 9. affects all chemical reactions. In some reactions, it may be difficult to see the effects of temperature. In other reactions, the effect of temperature (too much!) is apparent.
- 10. In order to react in the first place, substances must come into ______. When one substance is a ______, and the other is a ______, the chemical reaction occurs on the ______ of the solid. The ______ of surface area affects the rate of reaction. Which has the greater surface area, a single sheet or broken piece of window glass?
- 11. The amount of solute that is ______ in a certain amount of solution is referred to as its ______. In turn, the concentration affects the rate of chemical reaction.
- 12. Some chemical reactions need a little help! Scientists use a ______ to speed up the rate of reactions without using them up within the reaction. They work by lowering the ______ of _____ required to for the reaction to take place. This also means that the reaction can take place at a lower ______.
- 13. Briefly describe how are catalysts used in automobiles?

14. Catalysts are used by your body to release the ______stored in the food that you eat. The catalysts found in the human body are called ______and they are essential to life. Why are catalysts necessary for the release and utilization of food energy?

15. Explain why is the chemical *Cyanide* so poisonous to your body? Enzymes can also be destroyed by too much _____.

Part 3.

- 16. Different ______ corrode in different reactions at different ______. The corrosion of iron is called _______, it can lead to eating up all of the metal involved. Some metals, like ______, do not corrode while others tend to corrode only at the ______.
- 17. Some metals become covered by a ______ on the surface that ______ the metal below. Metal _______ are solid solutions of different metals, they resist corrosion quite well. However, alloys like ______ are expensive to produce for large scale.
- 18. An expensive copper roof will react with the ______ in the atmosphere producing a green layer or mixture of compounds like: ______. Products like brass are a mixture of ______ and _____, but are too expensive for larger construction projects. Corrosion on iron is ______ up by the presence of rust.
- 19. What do you think the advantages of using brass or stainless steel for car bodies would be? Why do you think that cars are not made of these materials? List some products that may be suitable:

Chapter 5, Part 4.

20. Make a quick list of all the common household chemicals that you may have in your household:

21. For many chemical products there are alternatives to choose from. A common product is ______ or _____ used along with water to clean. They contain ______ molecules which are attracted to ______ and to the other ______. By attaching to the ______ or greasy material, it helps break it into ______ drops. Thus, the dirt just floats away!

Part 5.

- 22. and ______ are common words used in a variety of everyday situations. An _______ is a compound that has certain characteristics such as: ______, and ______ in chemical reactions in a similar way.
- A ______ is also a compound and has distinct properties. Bases taste ______, they are ______ in water, feel ______, and ______. Any substances which are neither acid or basic, like water, are referred to as ______.
 In order to tell if a substance is an acid or a base, a ______ is used. This

substance changes ______ to signal how acidic or basic the test substance is. A common indicator is a dye called ______.

- 25. Acids and bases are common in ______ and _____ as well as in a variety of foods or drinks. These are usually quite mild and not strong enough to cause harm, but serious ______ damage can occur from spills or fumes can harm your ______. An example of strong base is found in household ______.
- 26. The result of mixing acids and bases is a chemical reaction generally called ______. Neutralization of an acid and base creates ______ and a general type of compound called a ______. Write a word equation for combining hydrochloric acid and sodium hydroxide:

27. Weak acids and bases can be used to _______ spills of stronger and more dangerous bases or acids. Two examples include: _______ and ______.

Part 6.

- 28. Often the label on a household product does not describe the content very well, or the proper chemical names may not be used. The amount of information depends on the ______ of product and for what it is used.
- 29. Do the following activity at home and use 6 common household products. Read *Activity 5E* Examining Household Products on page 89 of your text book. Answer question #2 below:

30. Some products are useful in the home because the chemicals they use will not _______ easily with other materials. For example, consumers would not want plastic salad bowls or

containers to react with the ______ stored in them, leaving a bad taste or ______ on the food.

- 31.
 Some household products are useful because they do react with other ______. These products are called ______. They may include ______, _____, _____, _____, and ______.
- 32. Products containing ______ chemicals are much more ______ than those who do not. List special precautions one should take in handling and storing them safely:

Read Table 5.4 on page 91 of your text book. Any chemical which is dangerous to humans or harmful to the ______ is called a ______.
 Their containers will have warnings and describe ______ treatment recommended.

34. The ______ used on hazardous household products identify ______ kinds of products:

- 35. Some of these chemicals go to work instantly! They may cause ______, or _____ in your clothes, and eat into ______. This is true of strong acids, but there are also strong bases such as the ones used in ______ cleaners which are highly corrosive.
- 36. Other hazardous chemicals are slow to show their effects. The ______ contained in leaded gasoline can cause changes in the red blood cells, general ______, and _____.
- 37. Why has the disposal of hazardous household chemicals become such a large concern lately?

38. What can be done to safely dispose & eliminate the huge variety of hazardous household wastes?

39. Read the *Disposing of Household Hazardous Waste* on page 93 of your text book. Look up the following terms to see what they mean: Non-biodegradable, run-off, incinerate, and landfill.