

Reactions, Acids, and Bases

Water

Cohesion is _____
_____.

Water particles have _____ cohesion, which means that water has strong
_____ or a "skin".

Draw a pictures of the particles at the surface of a glass of water, demonstrating the "skin" of water:



Chemical Reactions

When a substance undergoes a chemical change and cannot be restored into it's original form, we call this a
_____.

When a substance undergoes a physical change and can be restored into it's original form, we call this a
_____.

In the table below, list some examples of physical and chemical changes:

Physical Changes	Chemical Changes

What are 5 signs that a chemical change has occurred? Give an example.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | Eg. _____ |
| 2. _____ | Eg. _____ |
| 3. _____ | Eg. _____ |
| 4. _____ | Eg. _____ |
| 5. _____ | Eg. _____ |

The gas produced when you mix baking soda with an acid is _____.

Acids and Bases

Draw and label the following on a pH scale from 0 to 14: acids, neutral, bases.

In the table below, list some examples of acids and bases:

Acids	Bases

If blue litmus paper touches an acid, it will undergo a chemical reaction, changing to _____.

If blue litmus paper touches a base, it will undergo no change, remaining _____.

If red litmus paper touches a base, it will undergo a chemical reaction, changing to _____.

If red litmus paper touches an acid, it will undergo no change, remaining _____.

A substance that is _____ will not affect either red or blue litmus paper.