Chapter 6 Vocab Review NAME\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

|  | **Definition** | **Diagrams, analogies, questions, or notes** |
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| **Reactants** | The chemicals before a reaction, written on the left side of the equation.  (p229) |  |
| **Products** | The chemicals after a reaction, written on the right side of the equation.  (p229) |  |
| **Species** | All the chemicals in the reaction, from both sides of the equation. |  |
| **Conservation of mass** | The total mass of products is equal to the total mass of reactants (no mass is lost, the atoms are just rearranged).  (p230) |  |
| **Formula equation** | Groups of symbols (instead of words) with an arrow in the middle meaning ‘becomes’.  (p229) |  |
| **Balanced equation** | A chemical equation which has numbers (coefficients) in front of each species so that the number of each element is the same on both sides. (p230) |  |
| **Exothermic** | A reaction that produces heat because forming new bonds releases more energy than the energy used to break the starting bonds. (p238) |  |
| **Endothermic** | A reaction that feels cold because forming new bonds releases less energy than the energy used to break the starting bonds. (p238) |  |
| **Ion** | Charged atom or molecule, either a positive ion (+) or a negative ion (-).  (p249) |  |
| **Salt** | Made from both positive and negative ions. Also known as an “ionic compound”.  (p249) |  |
| **Acid** | Gives hydrogen ions (formula starts with H).  (p252) |  |
| **Base** | Takes hydrogen ions (usually has OH in the formula).  (p252) |  |
| **Carbonate** | Has CO3 in the formula.  (p253) |  |
| **Combustion** | Burning with oxygen gas (O2) to produce carbon dioxide (CO2) and water (H2O).  (p239) |  |
| **Neutralisation** | Acid reacting with a base to produce a salt.  (p252) |  |
| **Metal** | From the lower-left side of the periodic table.  (p253) |  |
| **Hydrocarbon** | Made from H and C.  (p239) |  |
| **Solution** | Dissolved (mixed so well that it is clear).  (p248) |  |
| **Precipitate** | Solid formed that settles (falls). Sometimes called “insoluble” which means ‘unable to dissolve’.  (p248) |  |