Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Hour: \_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Chemistry: *Chemical Equations***

*Directions: Fill in each blank on the right side of the sheet with the correct term from the word list.*

 arrow exothermic

 chemical equation ionic equation

 chemical reaction precipitate

 coefficient product

 decomposition reactant

 delta () single replacement

 double replacement spectator ion

 electrolysis synthesis

 endothermic

Another name for a chemical change is a(n) \_\_(1)\_\_. Such a change can be

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

represented by means of a written statement called a(n) \_\_(2)\_\_. The symbol for

the word “yields” in such a statement is a(n) \_\_(3)\_\_. Any substance written to the

left of this symbol is called a(n) \_\_(4)\_\_. Any substance written to the right of this

symbol is called a(n) \_\_(5)\_\_. A number written just to the left of a chemical formula

is called a(n) \_\_(6)\_\_.

A chemical change in which energy is absorbed is called a(n) \_\_(7)\_\_ reaction. One

in which energy is released is called a(n) \_\_(8)\_\_ reaction.

Some chemical changes involve charged particles. An equation that shows the

reaction or production of such particles is called a(n) \_\_(9)\_\_. Any charged particle

that is present in the solution, but that does not react during a reaction, is usually

omitted from the net equation; it is called a(n) \_\_(10)\_\_.

A chemical change in which two or more substances combine to form a more

complex substance is called a(n) \_\_(11)\_\_ reaction. A change in which a substance

is broken down into simpler substances is called a(n) \_\_(12)\_\_ reaction. Any such

change that is caused by the flow of electric current is called \_\_(13)\_\_. If the

change is caused by heat supplied to the reaction, the Greek symbol \_\_(14)\_\_ is

often written above the “yields” symbol in the equation.

A chemical change in which one element replaces and releases another element in

a compound is called a(n) \_\_(15)\_\_ reaction. A chemical change in which there is

an exchange of ions between two compounds is called a(n) \_\_(16)\_\_ reaction. A

solid substance produced by such a reaction is called a(n) \_\_(17)\_\_.

**KEY**

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2. **chemical equation**

3. **arrow**

4. **reactant**

5. **product**

6. **coefficient**

7. **endothermic**

8. **exothermic**

9. **ionic equation**

10. **spectator ion**

11. **synthesis**

12. **decompositon**

13. **electrolysis**

14. **delta ()**

15. **single replacement**

16. **double replacement**

17. **precipitiate**

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