

Reaction or no reaction? 2



- 1 In the passage below the words in italics are anagrams – the letters have been jumbled up. Copy out the passage with all the words spelt correctly.

When fireworks go off, you see coloured *thligs* and hear loud bangs. These changes show that chemical *snoriacte* are happening. New *busnatsces* are always formed in a *mechalic* reaction, and it is usually very difficult to *serve* the *nortiace*. Chemical changes are usually *mantenrep* changes. When a chemical reaction happens, there may be a *roclou* change or a change in *permteartue*, and sometimes a *sag* is given off.

Not all changes are *mechalic* changes. A *shlicpay* change is one that can be *deserver* fairly easily. When ice *stelm* no *wen* substances are formed. This is a *shlicpay gencah*, because the *tarew* can be made back into *cie* quite easily.

- 2 Look at each of the situations below. Decide whether or not each one is a chemical reaction. Explain why you have come to your decision.
- a If you put some water into a freezer, it turns to ice.
 - b Bananas turn black if you leave them in a warm cupboard for a week.
 - c Some white powder from your kitchen fizzes when you put it into vinegar.
 - d When you boil water in a kettle, some of it turns to steam.
 - e When you fry an egg it turns white and goes solid.
 - f Your ice cream melts and runs over your hand.



knowledge, literacy