Total 25 Marks

1 (1) The substances at the beginning of a chemical reaction are most accurately called:
A. products.
B. chemicals.
C. reactants.
D. enzymes.

2 (1) Steel objects show very little rusting in desert environments. This is due to the:
A. heat of the desert.
B. higher altitude of most deserts.
C. dryness of the air.
D. dust that constantly covers these objects.

3 (1) A chemical that can speed up a reaction is known as:
A. an inhibitor.
B. a catalyst.
C. a precipitate.
D. a reactant.

4 (1) Wood burns faster if the flames are fanned. The increase in rate is caused by:
A. more oxygen reaching the combustion site.
B. more carbon dioxide evolved.
C. more nitrogen reacting with the wood.
D. a greater surface area available.

5 (1) Which of the following is a chemical change?
A. An ice-cream melting
B. Making a cup of tea
C. Hard boiling an egg
D. Boiling water to make steam

6 (2) Describe an example of a:
(a) chemical change
____________________________________________________
____________________________________________________

(b) physical change.
____________________________________________________
____________________________________________________

7 (2) Zinc chloride and hydrogen gas are produced when zinc reacts with hydrochloric acid. Write a word equation for this reaction.
____________________________________________________
____________________________________________________
State all the:
(a) products
(b) reactants
for the following reaction.

\[
\text{potassium iodide} + \text{lead nitrate} \rightarrow \text{lead iodide} + \text{potassium nitrate}
\]

Complete the reaction equation below.

\[
\text{copper carbonate} \rightarrow \text{oxide} + \text{dioxide}
\]

List three ways of speeding up a chemical reaction.

List five observations that provide evidence of a chemical change.

Explain the difference between a chemical and a physical change.