Evidence of a Chemical Reaction Part 1

Name:			Date:		Period:	
Purpose: To ide Observe the Law o Research: Reactant = Product =	f Conservatio	on of N	Mass by tracking t	he		property changes. mass.
				group of elements. Highly Chemical Name:		
) is a we	eak	Che	mical Na	ame:	
Do not light match instructor. Do not take any m Wear safety goggl Procedures: Reme 1. Measure 75 ml 2. Obtain a Magne 3. Connect the str 4. Record the mas 5. When instructe flask and allow 6. Observe the che 7. Obtain a match	atches out of es throughou sember So of vinegar using esium strip from aw from the plass of all of the m d to do so, fold the bag to hang emical reaction for the strip from the bag to hang emical reaction for the strip from the bag to hang the bag to hang the strip from the strip from the bag to hang the strip from the	the class of the small the instruction the same of the the control of the nuctor. W	assroom. experiment. iirst!!! all beaker, pour into flatuctor, Record the proto the rubber vent that before the reactants nesium strip in half and the side. ext 5 minutes, record then instructed, light to	 Rub Plas 75 n 1 str Mate Gog ask. Recorreperties of the is connected are mixed displace in your observations. 	gles X4 d the properties in the Magnesium in the the rubber of the rubber of the flask. Place rvations. Measure	I Beaker vent w the data table. the data table. r stopper. cork stopper on the
Data Collection:			: Observations of	f Chemi	cal Interaction	
Properties of the Reactants		ons ne	Properties of the Products	e Ide	entity of the Products	Observation of Flame test
Vinegar: Magnesium:					nown Gas:	
Starting Mass:	g	Endir	ng Mass:	g	Change in N	/lass? g
Was mass conserv						
			·			

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2. During the flame test, explain what you observed when contents in the flask.	the flame came in contact with the
3. Using Table 2 and based on your observations, what is	Table 2: Properties of Know Gases
the identity of the unknown gas from the reaction?	Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂) – Clear, colorless, odorless, Nonflammable, puts out fire
Explain:	Oxygen (O ₂) – Clear, colorless, odorless, Nonflammable, but allows fuel to burn
	Hydrogen (H ₂) – Clear, colorless, odorless, dramatically flammable
Conclusion:	odoness, dramatically hammable
Conclusion: 1. Where did the gas come from? Explain the	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
2. Write a chemical <u>word</u> equation below using the follow <i>Acetic Acid, Hydrogen, and Magnesium</i> . Label each chemic (P) if it is a product in each parenthesis provided.	ing words: Magnesium Acetate, cal with an (R) if it is a reactant and a
2. Write a chemical word equation below using the follow <i>Acetic Acid, Hydrogen, and Magnesium</i> . Label each chemical	ing words: Magnesium Acetate, cal with an (R) if it is a reactant and a () to produce