**Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hour \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Chemical Reactions Stations lab**

In Chemistry A we talked a bit about physical and chemical properties. We also learned a little about physical and chemical changes. This lab experience will help remind you of some of the signs, or evidence, that can indicate that a chemical change and a chemical reaction have taken place.

Procedure:

1. Put on safety glasses/goggles to protect your eyes
2. Rotate to each lab station and follow the instructions at each station to perform a quick experiment.
3. Be observant! Record your observations for each station in the correct section of your data sheet.
4. Be careful with the chemicals and the butane lighters
5. Make sure you clean up the station so it is ready for the next group BEFORE you move to the next station.

Data and Observations:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| STATION NUMBER | OBSERVATIONS AND EVIDENCE OF A CHEMICAL REACTION |
| 1. Blue solution 1 and yellow |  |
| 1. Alka seltzer and H2O |  |
| 1. Aspirin and H20 |  |
| 1. Magnesium ribbon |  |
| 1. CaCO3 and vinegar |  |
| 1. Baking soda and H20 |  |
| 1. Solution 1 and CaCl2 |  |

Lab Questions

1. Define “Chemical Reaction”
2. Look at your data. List all the evidence you have that proves that chemical reactions were taking place.
3. Research – Use an electronic device to research at least 2 other signs of a chemical change or reaction (you must discuss evidence we did NOT already see in this lab)
4. Research – two of your experiments involved determining the pH of the substance. What is the range of the pH scale? Were your compounds acids, bases, or neutral solutions? Which was which?