



Chemical and Physical Changes

Name: _____

Date: _____

Grade: Grade 5

Part A: Fill in the Blank

Write the missing word or number on each line.

1. In the reaction between baking soda and vinegar, baking soda and vinegar are the _____ that react together.
2. The new substances formed after a chemical reaction are called _____, like the carbon dioxide gas from vinegar and baking soda.
3. Before a chemical reaction, 50 grams of reactants are sealed in a flask; after the reaction, the total mass must still be _____ grams.
4. When a candle burns, wax and _____ are reactants that combine to make carbon dioxide, water vapor, and heat.
5. If a chemical change releases heat, scientists describe the reaction as _____, meaning energy leaves the reaction.
6. A change that absorbs energy and feels colder is called an _____ reaction, like an instant cold pack.
7. Mixing a clear silver nitrate solution with a clear salt solution forms a white solid called a _____, a sign of a chemical change.
8. Even though a wooden log seems to disappear when it burns, the matter is not lost — it has changed into ash, gases, and _____.
9. Chemical reactions rearrange _____ but never create or destroy them, which is why mass is conserved.

Part B: Matching

Match each item on the left to the correct answer on the right.

1. Match each item to its correct answer.

Substances that go into a reaction

→ _____

Conservation of matter

Substances formed by a reaction

→

Precipitate formation

Part A: Fill in the Blank

Write the missing word or number on each line.

1. In the reaction between baking soda and vinegar, baking soda and vinegar are the reactants that react together.
2. The new substances formed after a chemical reaction are called products, like the carbon dioxide gas from vinegar and baking soda.
3. Before a chemical reaction, 50 grams of reactants are sealed in a flask; after the reaction, the total mass must still be 50 grams.
4. When a candle burns, wax and oxygen are reactants that combine to make carbon dioxide, water vapor, and heat.
5. If a chemical change releases heat, scientists describe the reaction as exothermic, meaning energy leaves the reaction.
6. A change that absorbs energy and feels colder is called an endothermic reaction, like an instant cold pack.
7. Mixing a clear silver nitrate solution with a clear salt solution forms a white solid called a precipitate, a sign of a chemical change.
8. Even though a wooden log seems to disappear when it burns, the matter is not lost — it has changed into ash, gases, and smoke.
9. Chemical reactions rearrange atoms but never create or destroy them, which is why mass is conserved.

Part B: Matching

Match each item on the left to the correct answer on the right.

1. Match each item to its correct answer.

Substances that go into a reaction	→	<u>Reactants</u>	Conservation of matter
Substances formed by a reaction	→	<u>Products</u>	Precipitate formation
Total mass stays the same in a sealed			Reactants