

Chapter 3 Test

For questions 1 to 6, write the word from column B that matches the description in column A.

A	B
1. A term for how fast or slow a change happens: _____	a) temperature b) rate of change c) inhibitor d) surface area e) enzymes f) particle size g) catalyst
2. A substance that speeds up a reaction but is not used up: _____	
3. The exposed part of a substance: _____	
4. Something added to food to prevent spoiling: _____	
5. They speed up chemical processes in your body: _____	
6. The measure of how hot or cold something is: _____	

7. Circle the change that will happen faster, and then explain your thinking.

Change	Explanation
a) Concentrated <i>or</i> dilute detergent dissolves grease.	_____ _____
b) An apple turns brown when it is left whole <i>or</i> when it is cut into wedges.	_____ _____
c) Garbage decays and smells on a hot, summer day <i>or</i> on a cold, winter night.	_____ _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

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(continued)

8. Decide whether each statement is true or false. If it is false, rewrite it to make it true.

a) True/False Carbon monoxide is a deadly inhibitor.

b) True/False To increase surface area, break up the substance.

Circle the best answer for each of questions 9 and 10.

9. Copper roofing turns green more quickly in humid air than it does in dry air. What factor speeds up this change?

a) temperature difference

b) amount of surface area

c) higher water concentration

d) a catalyst

10. Some medications help prevent the reaction of specific chemicals in the body. What group do these medications belong to?

a) catalysts

b) enzymes

c) heaters

d) inhibitors

11. Explain how each factor can be used to make changes happen more slowly.

Factor	How Can You Slow Down the Change?
a) Surface area	
b) Concentration	
c) Temperature	
d) Inhibitor	

12. Develop an investigation to compare the rates at which two samples of alcohol evaporate. Explain how you could change the temperature, surface area, or concentration.
