

CHEMISTRY VOCABULARY

1. **Atom** - the smallest unit of an element
2. **Proton** - positively charged particle in the nucleus of an atom
3. **Neutron** - neutral particle in the nucleus of an atom
4. **Electron** - negatively charged particle that circles around the nucleus of an atom
5. **Matter** - anything that has mass and takes up space
6. **Thermal conductivity** - the rate that a substance transfers heat
7. **State** - One of 3 forms of matter-- solid, liquid or gas
8. **Solubility** - the ability of a substance to dissolve in another substance
9. **Ductility** - the ability to be pulled into a wire
10. **Malleability** - the ability to be rolled or pounded into flat sheets
11. **Valence electrons** - outer shell electrons
12. **Flammability** - the ability of a substance to burn
13. **Reactivity** - the ability of 2 or more substances to combine to form a completely new substance
14. **Physical change** - when matter changes size, shape, or state but does not turn into new substances
15. **Chemical change** - when a substance changes so much that it becomes something new chemically.
16. **Solute** - the “chunks” that go into a liquid mixture
17. **Solvent** - the “liquid” that the “chunks” dissolve into
18. **Solution** - a mixture of solute and solvent
19. **Mixture** - two or more substances stirred together, but able to be separated later on.
20. **Reactants** - beginning substance in a chemical change
21. **Products** - ending substance in a chemical change
22. **Precipitate** - a solid that is produced during a chemical reaction
23. **Exothermic reaction** - chemical reaction that gives out heat (products feel hot)
24. **Endothermic reaction** - chemical reaction that takes in heat (products feel cold)
25. **Law of conservation of energy** - energy cannot be created or destroyed, it just changes forms
26. **Temperature** - higher temperature speeds up reactions
27. **Concentration** - the measure of the amount of one substance dissolved in another substance. High concentrations react faster
28. **Surface area** - the amount of exposed surface of a substance. Greater surface areas react faster.
29. **Inhibitor** - a substance that slows down or stops a reaction.
30. **Catalyst** - a substance that speeds up a reaction
31. **Ionic bond** - electrons move from one atom (now positive) to another (now negative) causing the oppositely charged atoms to attract (vegas wedding)
32. **Covalent bond** - electrons are shared between atoms and circulate around both causing them to bond (real wedding)