**C3 Reactions**

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| **Key word** | **Definition** |
| chemical reaction | A change in which atoms are rearranged to create new substances. |
| combustion | A chemical reaction in which a substance reacts quickly with oxygen and gives out light and heat. |
| conservation of mass | In a chemical reaction, the total mass of reactants is equal to the total mass of products. This is conservation of mass. Mass is conserved in chemical reactions and in physical changes. |
| decomposition | A chemical reaction in which a compound breaks down to form simpler compounds and/or elements. |
| discrete | A variable that can only have whole-number values. |
| endothermic change | An endothermic change transfers energy from the surroundings. |
| exothermic change | An exothermic change transfers energy to the surroundings. |
| fossil fuel | A fuel made from the remains of animals and plants that died millions of years ago. Fossil fuels include coal, oil, and natural gas. |
| fuel | A material that burns to transfer useful energy. |
| hazard | A possible source of danger. |
| non-renewable | Some fuels are non-renewable. They form over millions of years, and will one day run out. |
| oxidation | A chemical reaction in which substances react with oxygen to form oxides. |
| physical change | A change that is reversible, in which new substances are not made. Examples of physical changes include changes of state, and dissolving. |
| product | A substance that is made in a chemical reaction. |
| reactant | A starting substance in a chemical reaction. |
| risk | The chance of damage or injury from hazard. |
| word equation | A way of representing a chemical reaction simply. The reactants are on the lefts of an arrow, and the products are on the right. The arrow means *reacts to make*. |