Extension 8.1.5 Endothermic/Exothermic Reactions

Endothermic reactions are those which **absorb** heat during the reaction. They get colder. **Exothermic** reactions are those that **give off** heat during the reaction. They get hotter.

Materials:

300 mL Beaker medicine cup Thermometer Water White vinegar Baking Soda Epsom Salts Hydrogen peroxide Steel wool Dry yeast

Procedures:

1. The data table below has a list of liquids to combine with solids. Start with water and Epsom salt. Fill a beaker to **100 mL** with the liquid.

- 2. Insert the thermometer in the liquid and record the temperature (room temperature)
- 3. Add a teaspoon of the dry material. Record your observations.
- 4. Wait 2 minutes and record the final temperature of the solution.
- 5. Discard the solution.
- 6. Repeat steps for the other mixtures.

*For each trial, calculate the change in temperature of the reaction by subtracting the temperature after 2 minutes from the room temperature.

Data:

Liquid	Additive	Observations	Room	Temp after 2	Change in
(100 mL)	(1 tsp)		Temperature	minutes	Temp.
Water	Epsom Salt				
Water	No Salt				
	Salt				
	Alternative				
Vinegar	Baking Soda				
Vinegar	Steel Wool				
Hydrogen Peroxide	Yeast				
Water	lce				
Acetone	Half of a				
***must be	Styrofoam				
done in the	Packing				
fume hood!	Peanut				

Questions:

- 1. Which reactions were endothermic? How did you know?
- 2. Which reactions were exothermic? How did you know?
- 3. Which reactions were chemical changes?
- 4. Which mixtures were physical changes?