| Lesson: Baking Sc | oda and Vinegar | Reaction | Naı | me: | | | | |
|---|---|---|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Teacher: | | | Dat | ·e: | | | | |
| Baking Soda and Vinegar Explosion – Middle School Science Worksheet | | | | | | | | |
| When baking soda (a base) and vinegar (an acid) are combined, they react to create a fizzy explosion! This experiment is a great example of a chemical reaction, where new substances are formed and energy is released. The fizzing and bubbling you see is a gas being produced. Scientists use this experiment to help explain how acids and bases interact, and why chemical changes are different from physical changes. | | | | | | | | |
| The gas program is a vinegar is a vinegar. The bubblines | ng soda and ving oduced in this of an and fizzing and coloring to the | negar are mixed experiment is ca , and baking are signs that a | d together, thalled g soda is a _ | reaction is takin | and bubbles. ng place, but will not | | | |
| Word Bank: - chemical | - base | - carbon o | dioxide | - acid | - different | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

Multiple Choice Questions: Choose the correct answer from the choices for each question.

- 1. What type of reaction happens between baking soda and vinegar?
 - o a) Freezing
 - o b) Acid-base chemical reaction
 - o c) Melting
 - o d) Dissolving
- 2. Which gas is created when the two substances react?
 - o a) Oxygen
 - o b) Hydrogen
 - o c) Carbon dioxide
 - o d) Nitrogen

- 3. What is one sign of a chemical reaction in this experiment?
 - o a) The mixture becomes colder
 - o b) The mixture turns into a solid
 - o c) Bubbles and fizz appear
 - o d) The color changes to blue
- 4. What would make the reaction happen faster?
 - o a) Using less vinegar
 - o b) Using more baking soda or vinegar
 - o c) Keeping the mixture cold
 - o d) Doing nothing
- 5. Why is it important to do this experiment in a well-ventilated area?
 - o a) So the bubbles don't escape
 - o b) To avoid breathing in strong smells
 - o c) To make the reaction go slower
 - o d) So the mixture does not freeze

Open-Ended Questions: Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

| 1 | . Describe wh | at you saw when vinegar was poured onto baking soda. | |
|---|----------------|---|--|
| | | | |
| 2 | . Why do you | think bubbles form during the experiment? | |
| | | | |
| 3 | . Give one rea | ıl-life example where a gas is made in a chemical reaction. | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

ANSWER KEY

Fill in the Blank:

- 1. new substances
- 2. carbon dioxide
- 3. acid, base
- 4. chemical
- 5. different

Word Bank:

chemical, base, carbon dioxide, acid, different

Multiple Choice Questions:

- 1. b) Acid-base chemical reaction
- 2. c) Carbon dioxide
- 3. c) Bubbles and fizz appear
- 4. b) Using more baking soda or vinegar
- 5. b) To avoid breathing in strong smells

Open-Ended Questions (sample responses):

- 1. When vinegar was poured onto baking soda, I saw lots of fizzing and bubbling. The mixture foamed up quickly and sometimes overflowed.
- 2. Bubbles form because a chemical reaction between the baking soda and vinegar creates carbon dioxide gas, which escapes as bubbles.
- 3. One real-life example is baking bread, where yeast makes carbon dioxide gas to help the bread rise.

Reminder for Teachers: Please review all answer key responses for accuracy and adjust as needed to match your teaching goals.