

6 Rate of reaction – Part 1

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Vocabulary 词汇

Write each word three times. 把每个单词抄写三遍。

English	中文	Write it 3 times (English)		
rates	速率	_____	_____	_____
chemical change	化学变化	_____	_____	_____
physical change	物理变化	_____	_____	_____
collide	碰撞	_____	_____	_____
activation energy	活化能	_____	_____	_____
rate	速率	_____	_____	_____
concentration	浓度	_____	_____	_____
surface area	表面积	_____	_____	_____
temperature	温度	_____	_____	_____
catalyst	催化剂	_____	_____	_____

Recall

Some changes make a **new substance**; others just change shape or state. And reactions can go at different **rates** 速率.

- A **chemical change** 化学变化 makes a new substance (e.g. burning, rusting).
- A **physical change** 物理变化 does not (e.g. melting, dissolving).

Nothing here is hard —it just adds the collision idea.

New ideas

Read these first, then do the Practice.

■ 1 Physical vs chemical change

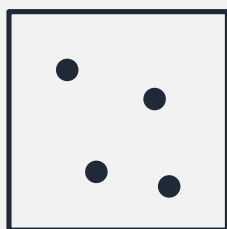
Physical change	Chemical change
no new substance	new substance(s) made
easy to reverse	usually hard to reverse
e.g. melting, dissolving	e.g. burning, rusting

■ 2 Collision theory

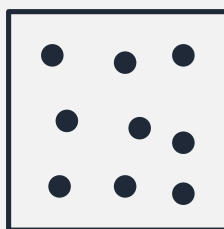
For a reaction, particles must **collide** 碰撞 with enough energy (the **activation energy** 活化能). A faster **rate** 速率 means more successful collisions each second.

These all make a reaction **faster**:

Change	Why (collisions)
higher concentration 浓度	more particles in a volume → collide more often
larger surface area 表面积 (a powder)	more particles exposed → collide more often
higher temperature 温度	particles move faster → collide more often, with more energy
a catalyst 催化剂	lowers the activation energy



low concentration

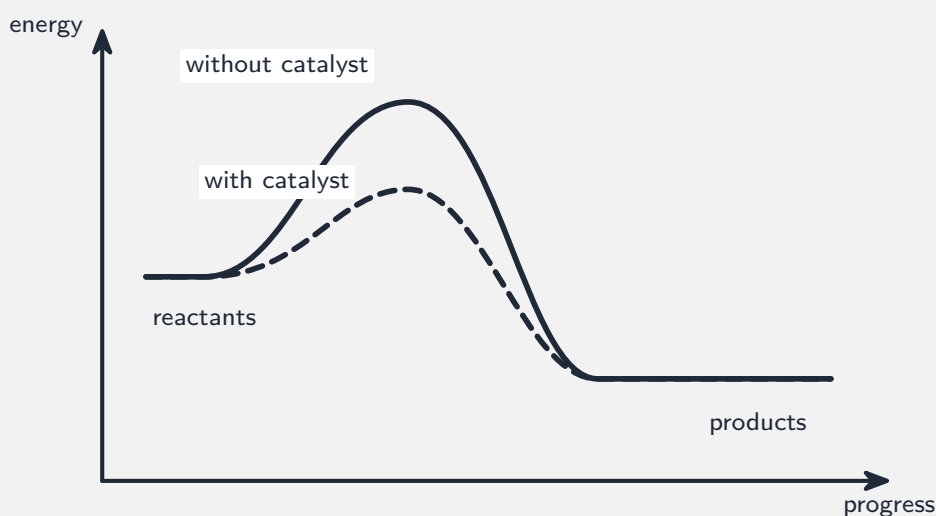


high concentration

more collisions

■ 3 Catalysts

A **catalyst** 催化剂 speeds up a reaction but is **not used up**. It lowers the **activation energy**, so more collisions succeed (it does **not** change ΔH).



Watch out: a catalyst speeds a reaction by **lowering the activation energy**, but it is **not used up** and does **not** change ΔH . Higher concentration, smaller pieces and higher temperature all work by giving **more successful collisions per second**.

Practice

Try these in order.

6.1 State two differences between a physical and a chemical change. [2]

6.2 What two things must particles do to react (collision theory)? [2]

6.3 Explain why a powdered solid reacts faster than a single lump. [2]

6.4 Explain why raising the temperature speeds up a reaction. [2]

6.5 Does a catalyst get used up in a reaction? [1]

6.6 Challenge. Marble chips react with acid. State **two** changes that would make the reaction faster, and explain each one using collision theory. [4]