Unscrambling definitions

Unscrambling definitions is a fun way to test and consolidate learners' understanding of key terms and definitions. Instruct learners to piece together the definitions and then use their understanding of the terms to complete sentences. Answers are given below and are also provided as slides. Like the accompanying Frayer models, unscrambling definitions probe learners' understanding and target the trickier terms in the key terms list.

Ideas for adaptation

Integrate speaking and listening skills into this activity:

- Print the unscrambling definitions grid and cut around the individual boxes. Learners each take a box and, as a class or group, arrange themselves into the various definitions. When everyone is ready, each learner reads out their own part of the definition in turn.
- For a quicker adaptation, consider doing a think, pair, share activity where learners discuss and decide on the correct definitions in pairs or small groups.
- Ask learners to read out the connection completion slide in full

Provide more support by linking the term in column A to the correct entry in column B, and perhaps the entry in column B to the correct entry in column C, for the first few key terms in the grid.

Read more about unscrambling definitions and using them: rsc.li/3Gda32t

Answers

These are also supplied on the accompanying slides

Unscrambled definitions

A **reactant** is a substance that you start with in a chemical reaction.

A **product** is a new substance that is made in a chemical reaction.

A **word equation** for a chemical reaction, this shows the names of the reactants and products separated by an arrow.

A **chemical formula** uses chemical symbols to show the relative number of the atoms of each element in a substance.

A **state symbol** is used sometimes to show the states of substances, where (s) is solid, (l) is liquid, (g) is gas and (aq) is aqueous.

Connection completion answers

Learners should choose row B as the correct connections for the sentences.

B	however	since	Additionally

Completed sentences:

A chemical reaction can be represented by chemical formulae in a symbol equation; **however**, the equation must be balanced **since** matter cannot be created or destroyed. **Additionally**, symbol equations sometimes contain state symbols because the components of the equation may be solid, liquid, gas or aqueous.

Other key terms support resources

This resource is part of the key terms support for the **Introducing chemical change** topic. Find the following accompanying resources at rsc.li/3Rej6T9:

- Key terms list – carefully selected vocabulary, with definitions, that learners will come across when studying this topic at this stage
- Accessible glossary – expand on the key terms list with diagrams, examples, pronunciation guides and more
- Frayer models – a way for learners to organise their understanding of a new piece of vocabulary by working through four conceptual quadrants: explore, break down, explain, consolidate.