## PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES AND CHANGES

| Namo |  |  |  |
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## PHYSICAL PROPERTY

- 1. observed with senses
- 2. determined without destroying matter

#### **CHEMICAL PROPERTY**

- 1. indicates how a substance reacts with something else
- 2. matter will be changed into a new substance after the reaction

# Identify the following as a chemical (C) or physical property (P):

| 1. blue color             | 8. melting point     |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 2. density                | 9. reacts with water |
| 3. flammability (burns)   | 10. hardness         |
| 4. solubility (dissolves) | 11. boiling point    |
| 5. reacts with acid       | 12. luster           |
| 6. supports combustion    | 13. odor             |
| 7. sour taste             | 14. reacts with air  |

### PHYSICAL CHANGE

- 1. a change in size, shape, or state
- 2. no new substance is formed

#### CHEMICAL CHANGE

- 1. a change in the physical and chemical properties
- 2. a new substance is formed

## Identify the following as physical (P) or chemical (C) changes.

| 1. NaCl (Table Salt) dissolves in water.   | 9. Milk sours.                 |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 2. Ag (Silver) tarnishes.                  | 10. Sugar dissolves in water.  |
| 3. An apple is cut.                        | 11. Wood rots.                 |
| 4. Heat changes H <sub>2</sub> O to steam. | 12. Pancakes cook.             |
| 5. Baking soda reacts to vinger.           | 13. Grass grows.               |
| 6. Fe (Iron) rusts.                        | 14. A tire is inflated.        |
| 7. Alcohol evaporates .                    | 15. Food is digested.          |
| 8. Ice melts.                              | 16. Paper towel absorbs water. |

# **Physical and Chemical Changes**

#### Part A

Can you recognize the chemical and physical changes that happen all around us? If you change the way something looks, but haven't made a new substance, a **physical change** (P) has occurred. If the substance has been changes into another substance, a **chemical change** (C) has occurred.

| 1. | An ice cube is placed in the sun. Later there is a puddle of water. Later still the puddle is gone. |
|----|---|
| 2. | Two chemical are mixed together and a gas is produce.   |

| 3.  | A bicycle changes color as it rusts.            |
|-----|---|
| 4.  | A solid is crushed to a powder.                 |
| 5.  | Two substances are mixed and light is produced. |
| 6.  | A piece of ice melts and reacts with sodium.    |
| 7.  | Mixing salt and pepper.                         |
| 8.  | Chocolate syrup is dissolved in milk.           |
| 9.  | A marshmallow is toasted over a campfire.       |
| 10. | A marshmallow is cut in half.                   |

Part B

Read each scenario. Decide whether a physical or chemical change has occurred and give evidence for your decision. The first one has been done for you to use as an example.

|    | Scenario   | Physical or<br>Chemical<br>Change? | Evidence  |
|----|--|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. | Umm! A student removes a loaf of bread hot from the oven. The student cuts a slice off the loaf and spreads butter on it.                                  | Physical                           | No change in substances. No unexpected color change, temperature change or gas given off. |
| 2. | Your friend decides to toast a piece of bread, but leaves it in the toaster too long. The bread is black and the kitchen if full of smoke.                 |                                    |   |
| 3. | You forgot to dry the bread knife when you washed it and reddish brown spots appeared on it.   |                                    |   |
| 4. | You blow dry your wet hair.  |                                    |   |
| 5. | In baking biscuits and other quick breads, the baking powder reacts to release carbon dioxide bubbles. The carbon dioxide bubbles cause the dough to rise. |                                    |   |
| 6. | You take out your best silver spoons and notice that they are very dull and have some black spots.   |                                    |   |
| 7. | A straight piece of wire is coiled to form a spring.   |                                    |   |

| 8.  | Food color is dropped into water to give it color.   |  |
|-----|--|--|
| 9.  | Chewing food to break it down into smaller particles represents a change, but the changing of starch into sugars by enzymes in the digestive system represents a change. |  |
| 10. | In a fireworks show, the fireworks explode giving off heat and light.  |  |

## Part C: True (T) or False (F)

| 1.  | Changing the size and shapes of pieces of wood would be a chemical change. |
|-----|--|
| 2.  | In a physical change, the makeup of matter is changed.                     |
| 3.  | Evaporation occurs when liquid water changes into a gas.                   |
| 4.  | Evaporation is a physical change.  |
| 5.  | Burning wood is a physical change.   |
| 6.  | Combining hydrogen and oxygen to make water is a physical change.          |
| 7.  | Breaking up concrete is a physical change.                                 |
| 8.  | Sand being washed out to sea from the beach is a chemical change.          |
| 9.  | When ice cream melts, a chemical change occurs.                            |
| 10. | Acid rain damaging a marble statue is a physical change.                   |