

S8P1. D. I can construct an argument based on observational evidence to support the claim that when a change in a substance occurs, it can be classified as either chemical or physical.



Chemical & Physical Properties of Matter Video Notes

1. Physical properties of matter are properties that can be _____ or _____ without matter changing to an entirely different _____. Physical properties are typically things you can detect with your _____.

2. What differences between salt and pepper can you detect with your senses? _____

3. The states of _____ are physical properties. At 20 degrees Celsius, coal exists as a _____ and water exists as a _____.

Additional examples of Physical Properties:

#1 Boiling point. _____ Is the temperature at which a substance goes from being a _____ to a _____. For example, the boiling point of water is _____ degrees Fahrenheit or _____ degrees Celsius.

#2 Ability to Conduct _____. What part of a frying pan conducts heat? _____ How does it conduct heat? _____

_____ What part of the frying pan does not conduct heat? _____ Why is it not good at conducting heat? _____

#3 Ability to conduct _____ is a good conductor of electricity. _____

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Wires are often made of copper. Why are electric wires covered with a protective coating of plastic? _____

#4 Solubility. Solubility is a substance's ability to _____ in other substances.

What substances dissolve in water? _____ What makes them dissolve faster in water? _____

What substances do not dissolve in water? _____

Check for Understanding! Write down at least 5 out of 7 physical properties of matter.

4. The only time when you see chemical properties is when _____

How is rust made? _____

What is the difference between iron and iron oxide? _____

5. _____ is the ability of matter to _____ with other substances.

Name 2 substances that are extremely reactive. _____ What happens when they react with each other? _____

Which substances are unreactive? _____

What does this mean? _____

6. Flammability is the ability of matter to _____. When matter burns, it combines with _____

When it does, it _____ to different substances. What happens when wood burns? _____

Check for Understanding! Why do you think wood is flammable, but most metals are not? _____

In summary, physical properties of matter are properties that can be _____ or observed without matter _____ to an entirely different substance. Examples of physical properties include _____

_____ odor, and boiling point. _____ Properties can only be observed when matter undergoes a change to become an entirely different kind of matter.

What is the difference between chemical and physical properties of matter? _____