

MATTER

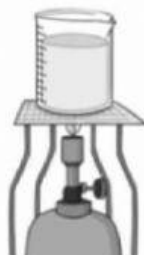


1. Write each method of separation and a mixture it can be used to separate.

A



B



C

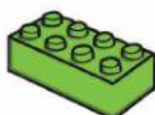
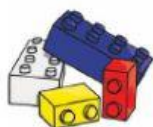


2. Circle the correct words.

- a. **Oxidation** / **Combustion** produces ash, smoke, light and heat.
- b. **Temperature** / **Bacteria** can cause physical changes in matter.
- c. Fermentation is a chemical change produced by **yogurt** / **living things**.
- d. Chemical changes are **reversible** / **irreversible**.
- e. Oxidation happens when a substance gains **ash** / **oxygen**.
- f. **Melting** / **Boiling** always produces water vapour.
- g. **Physical** / **Chemical** changes produce new substances.

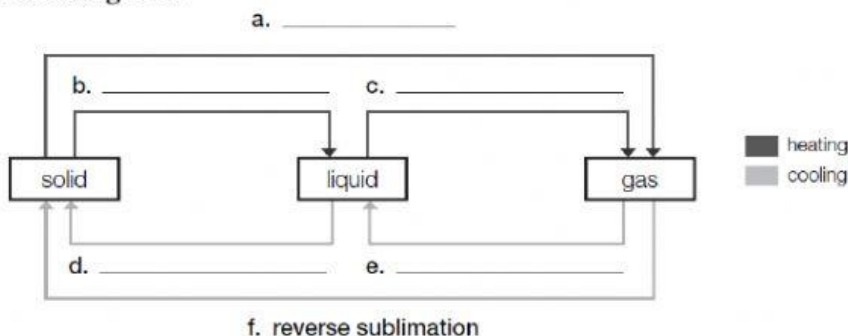
3. Read the examples and write *physical change* or *chemical change*.

- a. Water boiling in a kettle.
- b. A rough, brown iron fence in a park.
- c. Lava turning into hard rock.
- d. Trees after a forest wildfire.
- e. Pizza dough rising.
- f. A foggy mirror in the bathroom.





4. Label the diagram.



5. Look at the photos and write combustion, fermentation or oxidation.



6. Write T (true) or F (false).

- Recycled cotton fibre made from old jeans and T-shirts is soft and flexible.
- Graphite is used to make graphene.
- Eco-friendly fabrics are sustainable and good for the environment.
- New materials are helpful for modern life and the future.
- Shrilk is very fragile due to its layered structure.
- Eco-friendly fleece is used to make winter clothing.

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7. Complete the sentences with these words:

mixtures single substance different materials heterogeneous rocks
pure substance air salt water homogeneous

Gold is a _____ because it is made up of a _____. Most things around us are _____, because they are made up of _____. _____ is a mixture of gases, _____ is a mixture of water, salt and minerals and many _____ are mixtures of different minerals. We can find two types of mixtures: _____ mixtures and _____ mixtures.



