

## Full of power

## Mass, volume, density and buoyancy.

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Write volume(V), mass(M), density (D) or buoyancy (B).

1. You can measure it with a scale or balance.
2. The relationship between the amount of mass and the volume or space that a body occupies.
3. You can measure it in kilograms and grams.
4. You can measure it with a beaker or a test tube.
5. You can measure it in liters.
6. The ability of a body to stay on the surface of a liquid without sinking.
7. The amount of space matter occupies.
8. The amount of matter in a body.

Complete the definition of physical and chemical changes. Use the words in the box. There is one extra word.

*Changes in matter.*

state matter irreversible substances density  
reversible nature shape change

Physical changes only affect the \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_, but they do not change its nature. These changes are \_\_\_\_\_.

Chemical changes \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ of the matter and produce new \_\_\_\_\_. The changes are often \_\_\_\_\_.

Write the most common chemical changes

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Complete the next negative effects on the environment.

P \_\_\_\_\_

D \_\_\_\_\_

L \_\_\_\_\_ OF B \_\_\_\_\_

W \_\_\_\_\_

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Write renewable (R) or non renewable (NR).

*Sources of energy.*

1. These are practically inexhaustible natural resources.
2. They are found in nature in limited quantities.
3. Some examples are oil, natural gas, coal and uranium.
4. They are constantly and naturally renewed.
5. Their use causes large emissions of polluting particles.
6. Examples of this type of source are: wind, solar, biomass, hydraulic, tidal or geothermal energy.