TRUEORSENSE!

1. Mass is the amount of space that a body occupies.	
Atoms are the biggest particles of matter.	
We can measure the mass with a beaker.	
Hardness is the ability to attract iron.	
The colour, temperature, size, shape and luster is the appearance of a body.	
Solids have got a fixed shape and a fixed volume.	P
Gases have got a constant volume and a stable shape	e
Cutting a piece of an apple is a physical change.	
Fireworks are examples of putrefaction.	
10. In chemical changes a new substance is produced.	

MATTER



Physical changes are reversible, they can be undone. Oxygen, glucose, water and carbon dioxide are examples of pure substances. The unit we use to measure the volume is the **13** - kilogram. Floatability, solubility and magnetism are chemical changes of matter. A salad and a hamburger are examples of homogeneous mixtures. The best technique to separate salt from water is decantation. Filtration, magnetism, solubility and decantation are techniques to separate the components in a mixture. In heterogeneous mixtures we can't distinguish all the components. A mixture is formed by 2 or more substances. Oxidation is the decomposition of organic matter by bacteria and fungi.

MATTER