

Classifying Changes: Physical vs. Chemical

When substances change, they can undergo physical or chemical changes. A physical change affects the form of a substance, but not its chemical composition. Examples include melting, freezing, and cutting. A chemical change involves a substance turning into a new substance, often with different properties. Examples include rusting, burning, and cooking.

Fill in the Blank: Fill in the blank with the correct words.

1. When ice melts, it undergoes a _____ change.
2. Burning wood in a fireplace is an example of a _____ change.
3. Dissolving sugar in water is a _____ change because the sugar can be recovered by evaporation.
4. A nail rusting over time shows a _____ change.
5. Chopping vegetables is considered a _____ change.

Word bank: chemical, physical, physical, chemical, physical

Multiple Choice Questions: Choose the correct answer from the choices for each question.

1. Which of the following is a chemical change?
 - ☐ A) Melting ice cream
 - ☐ B) Boiling water
 - ☐ C) Baking a cake
 - ☐ D) Shredding paper
2. What type of change is tearing a piece of paper?
 - ☐ A) Physical
 - ☐ B) Chemical
 - ☐ C) Biological
 - ☐ D) Nuclear
3. When vinegar and baking soda are mixed, they produce bubbles. This is an example of a:
 - ☐ A) Physical change
 - ☐ B) Chemical change

- ☐ C) Phase change
 - ☐ D) None of the above
4. Which change is reversible?
- ☐ A) Burning toast
 - ☐ B) Dissolving salt in water
 - ☐ C) Frying an egg
 - ☐ D) Rusting iron
5. Which of the following processes involves a physical change?
- ☐ A) Cooking pasta
 - ☐ B) Freezing a popsicle
 - ☐ C) Lighting a candle
 - ☐ D) Baking bread