Physical and Chemical Properties and Changes

Property

- **Is a description of an object**

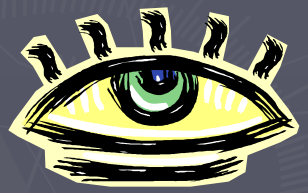
If struck by lighting, the tree could catch FIRE (BURN)

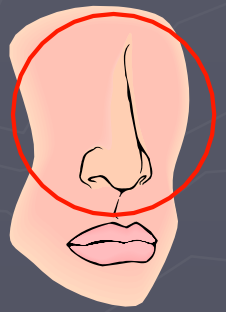
The tree is GREEN

The tree is TALL

Physical Properties

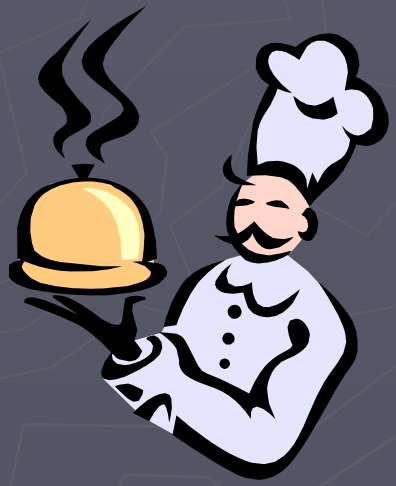
- Are determined by the use of the _____ five _____ senses _____.
- They are a _____ description _____ of an object.





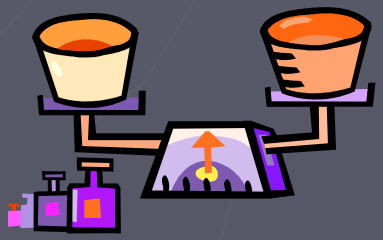
Examples of Physical Properties

- Color
- Smell
- Taste
- Hardness
- State of Matter
- Boiling, Freezing, or Melting Point



Examples of Physical Properties

- Density
- Mass
- Volume
- Malleability (the ability to be molded)
- Solubility (the ability to be dissolved)



Chemical Properties

- Are determined by a substance's ability to ___react___ with other substances.

Examples of Chemical Properties

- The ability to react with __air__
  - __rust__
  - __tarnish__
  - __corrode__
  - __rot__
- The ability to react with __water/acids__
- The ability to catch fire (__flammability__)

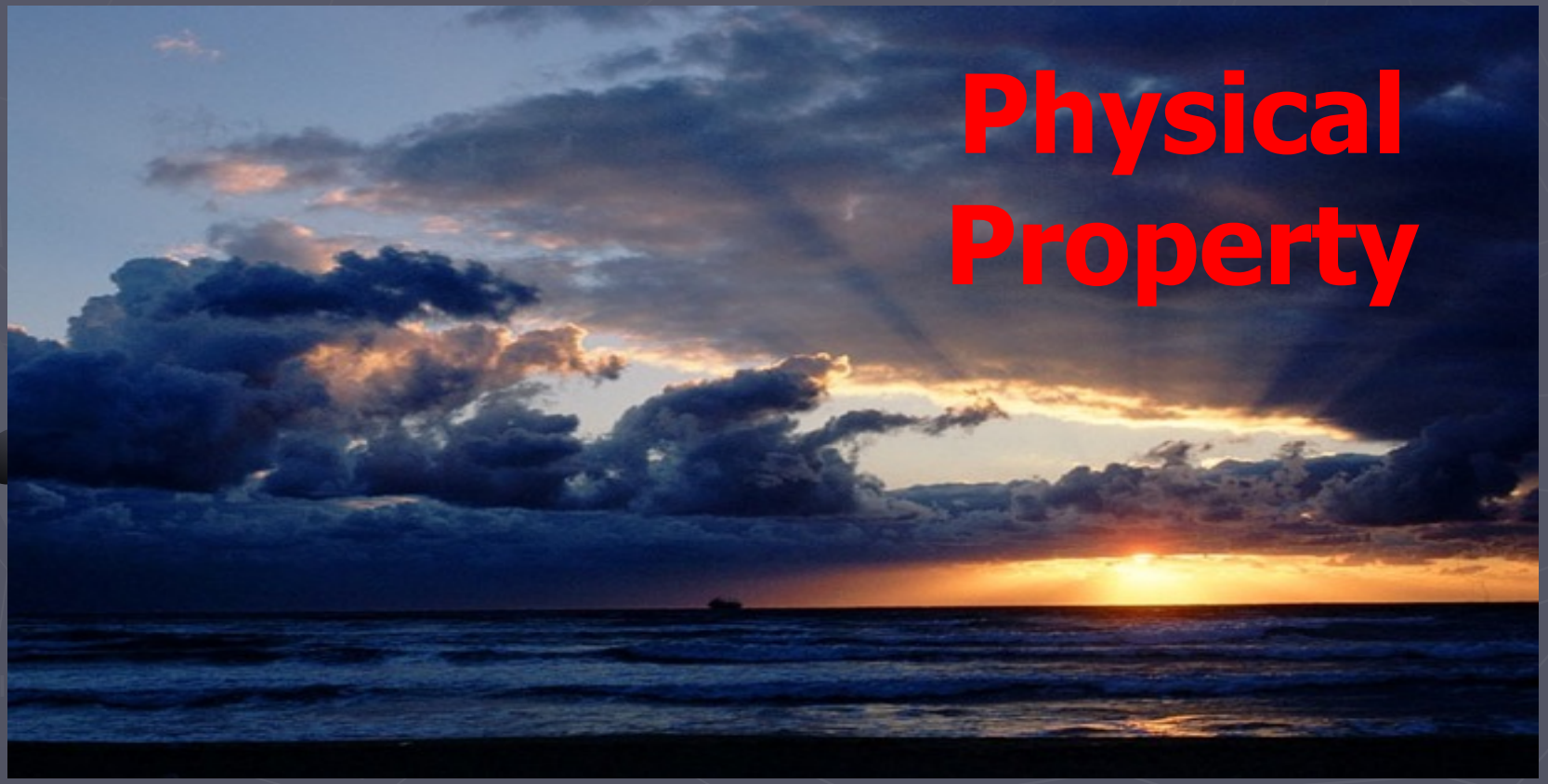
Physical or Chemical Property?

- Ability of gun powder and fire to explode.

- **Chemical Property**

Physical or Chemical Property?

- The color of a sunset.



Physical or Chemical Property?

- The ability of a nail to rust.

Chemical Property

Physical or Chemical Property?

- The shape of a leaf.

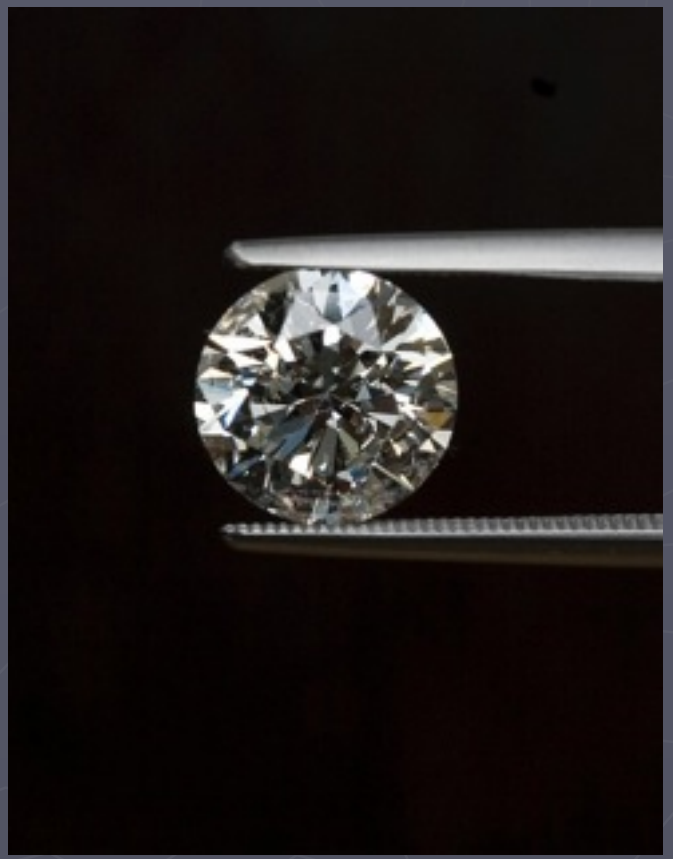
Physical or Chemical Property?

- The ability of wood to burn.

Chemical Property

Physical or Chemical Property?

- The hardness of a diamond.



Physical Property

Physical or Chemical Property?

- The volume of your coke.

Physical Property

Physical or Chemical Property?

- The mass of two camels.

Physical Property

Physical Changes

- a change that occurs _____without_____ changing the _____identity_____ of the substance.
- ____No____ new substances are formed.

Examples of Physical Changes

- Change in size, shape, or color
- Pencil shavings
- Torn Paper
- Crushed ice
- Sugar dissolved in water
- Painting a wall

Chemical Changes

- a change that occurs that _____ the _____ of a substance to change; something ___ is formed.

causes

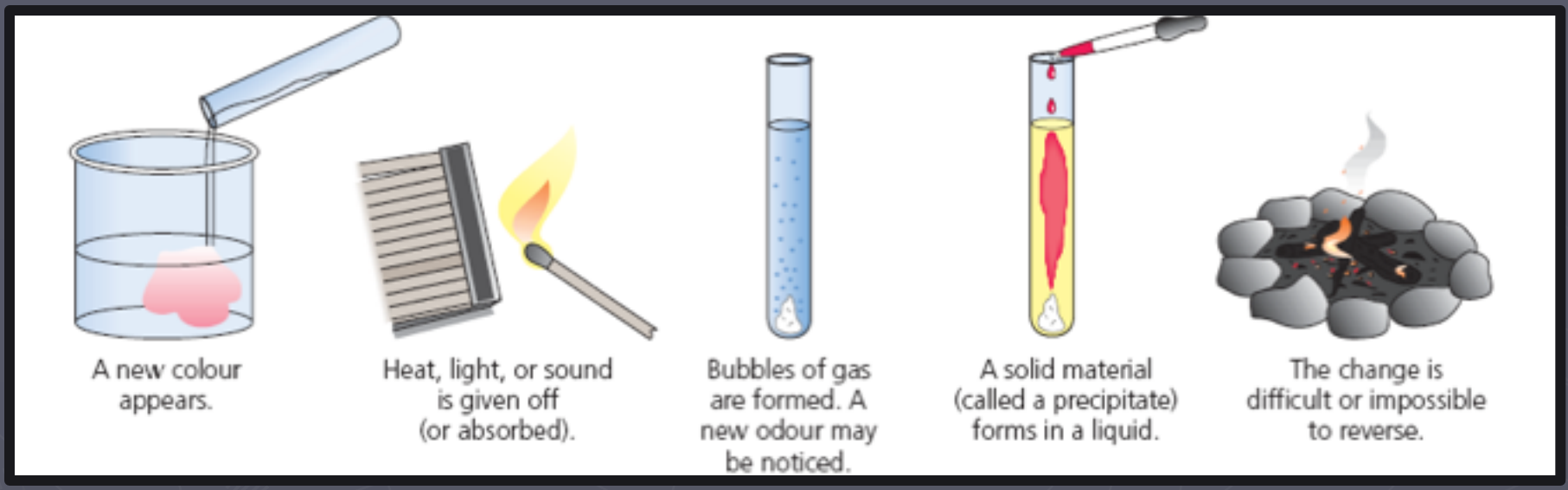
identity

new

- New substances with _____ properties are formed

new

Evidence of Chemical Change



- New color appears
- Bubbbles or fizzing
- Precipitate forms (solid material)
- Heat is produced
- Light is produced
- Sound is given off
- Difficult or impossible to reverse

Reactions with Acid

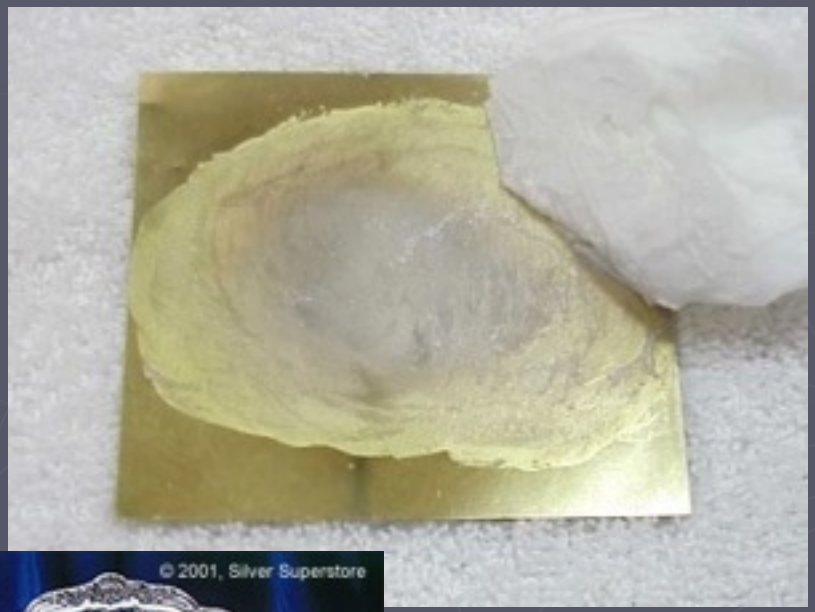
- Vinegar + baking soda = release of Carbon Dioxide Gas

Reactions with Oxygen

- **OXIDATION**
- **Iron + Oxygen = rust**

Reactions with Electricity

- Silver Plating



Reactions between Substances

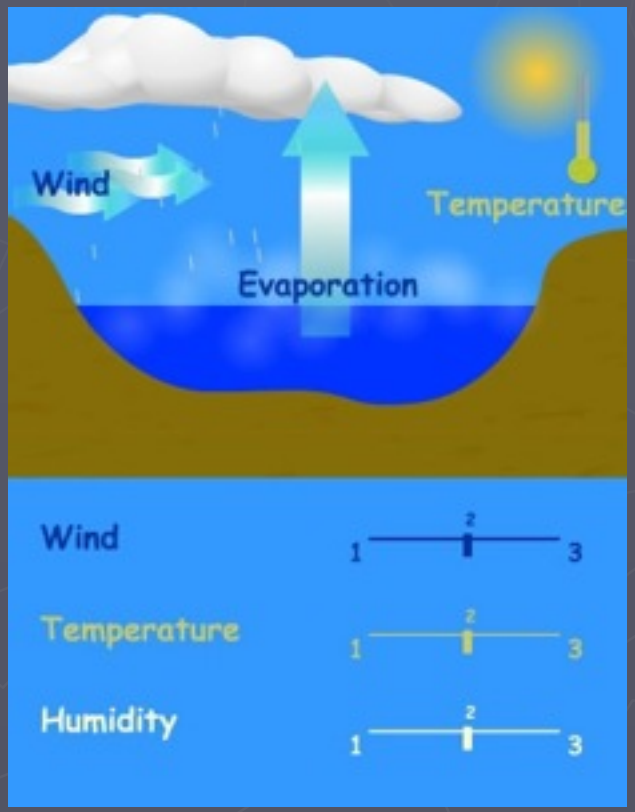
- Sodium + chloride = salt
- Silver + sulfer in the air = tarnish

Other Examples

- Wood burning
- Metal rusting
- Food digesting
- Gasoline burning
- Cake baking

Physical or Chemical Change?

- Water evaporates from the ocean.



Physical or Chemical Change?

- The yolk of an egg, which contains sulfur, causes tarnish to form on silver.

Physical or Chemical Change?

- The ice on a lake melts to become water in the lake.

Physical or Chemical Change?

- Charcoal in a fire turns to ash after several hours.

Physical or Chemical Change?

- A pencil is sharpened in a pencil sharpener, leaving behind shavings.

Physical or Chemical Change?

- A battery makes electricity to turn on a flashlight.

Physical or Chemical Change?

- A bicycle rusts when left in the rain.

Physical or Chemical Change?

- A shirt is accidentally torn in the washing machine.

Physical or Chemical Change?

- A log is split in two by an axe.

http://youtu.be/X328AWaJXvI