> MICAL CHANGES HYSICAL VS

Name

ra physical change, the original substance still exists, it has only changed in form. In a hemical change, a new substance is produced. Energy changes always accompany hemical changes.

Ω	assify the following as being a physical or chemical change.
-	Sodium hydroxide dissolves in water.
.0	Hydrochloric acid reacts with potassium hydroxide to produce a salt, water and
	heat.
•	A pellet of sodium is sliced in two.
-2	Water is heated and changed to steam.
-	Potassium chlorate decomposes to potassium chloride and oxygen gas.
. •	pn rusts.
-	When placed in $\mathrm{H}_2\mathrm{O}$, a sodium pellet catches on fire as hydrogen gas is liberated and
	sodium hydróxide forms.
	Evaporation
•	Ice melting
	Milk sours.
•	Sugar dissolves in water.
-	Wood roffing
	Pancakes cooking on a griddle
	Grass growing in a lawn
	A tire is inflated with air.
	ood is digested in the stomach.
1	Water is absorbed by a paper towel.
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PROPERTIES PHYSICAL VS. CHEMICAL

Name

A physical property is observed with the senses and can be determined without destroying the object. For example, color, shape, mass, length and odor are all examples of physical physical property is observed with the senses and can be determined without destroying the object. properties.

ability of iron to rust is a chemical property. The Iron has reacted with oxygen, and the original iron metal is changed. It now exists as iron oxide, a different substance. A chemical property indicates how a substance reacts with something else. The original substance is fundamentally changed in observing a chemical property. For example, the

appropriate column. Classify the following properties as either chemical or physical by putting a check in the

Physical

10. reacts with a base to form water 11. hardness 15. odor 4. <u></u> 12. 5. reacts with acid to form H₂ flammability blue color sour taste density supports combustion luster boiling point reacts with water to form a gas melting point solubility can neutralize a base Property Chemical Property

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18 Chapter 2	8. alcohol evaporating 9. wood rotting 10. leaves changing color 11. glass breaking 12. mowing the lawn 13. magnetizing a nail 14. baking a cake 15. What is the relationship between the kinetic energy of molecules and their physical state?	2. The two states of matter that occupy a definite volume are	Name Date Class 2-3 Review and Reinforcement Matter Matter Complete the following sentences by filling in the appropriate word from the list below plasma phasma chemical solid energy energy evaporation 1 is anything that has mass and volume.
© Prentice Hall, Inc.	d. obecutes and their physical state?	are the other two states of matter. a substance, whereas hange or a chemical change. Write a I change.	Class ment word from the list below. physical chemical evaporation d volume.

Chem11 Physical and Chem. Reactions: W.S. - 140

Classify the
the
followin
g as a
ω
physical
P
9
(P) or chemical reaction
reaction
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- 1) boiling water 2) baking bread
- 3) distillation of petroleum 4) burning gasoline
- 6) digestion
- 7) grinding wheat into flour

5) rusting of iron

- 8) a battery produces electricity
- 9) melting sulfur
- 10) dissolving fat in gasoline
- 11) ripening of fruit
- 12) dynamite explodes

13) sublimation

- :14) sugar dissolves in water
- 15) melting wax
- 16) cooking an egg
- 17) gas escaping from a can of pop that has just been opened
- 18) bubbles appear when zinc is put into an acid
- 19) a not slove element changes color
- 20) gold can be pounded into thin sheets (it's malleable)
- 21) lithnus paper turns from red to blue when put in a base
- 22) hitting a nail with a hammer
- 23) heating of glass
- 24) salt dissolving in water