

Note-takingProperties andWorksheetChanges of Matter

Section 1 Physical Properties and Changes

- A. Physical ________ —any characteristic of matter that can be observed or measured without changing the identity of the matter; a physical ______ makes physical properties change, but identity remains the same.
 - Length and ______ (amount of material in an object) are properties that can be measured.
 - 2. ______ is a measure of how much space an object takes up;
 - _____ is the amount of mass a material has for a given volume.
 - 3. Density changes as pressure or temperature change.
- B. Solid, liquid, gas, and plasma are four _____; state of matter depends on its temperature and pressure.
 - Matter is made up of ______; solid particles have less energy than liquid particles, which have less energy than gas particles.
 - point—temperature at which a solid becomes a liquid; example: ice melting
 - **3.** _____ **point**—temperature at which a liquid becomes a gas; example: water becoming steam
- C. ______ properties can include luster, malleability, ductility, and magnetism.

D. Physical properties can be used to identify, classify, and separate ______.

Section 2 Chemical Properties and Changes

- - 1. Flammability
 - 2. Reacts with oxygen, _____, water, or other substances

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Note-taking Worksheet (continued)

- - 1. ______ of a chemical change can include production of bubbles, heat, light, smoke, sounds, or color change.
 - 2. Chemical changes are not reversible using physical means.
- C. Law of _____mass is never lost or gained in a chemical

reaction.

- 1. When material is burned, residue is less massive than original material.
- 2. Ash, smoke, and gases escaped into the air.
- 3. Their mass was not lost, only relocated.