

# Matter Homework Packet

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Period \_\_\_\_\_

## Physical and Chemical Changes and Properties of Matter Worksheet

**Classify the following as chemical change (cc), chemical property (cp), physical change (pc), or physical property (pp).**

1. _____ Heat conductivity	8. _____ Combustible
2. _____ Silver tarnishing	9. _____ Water freezing
3. _____ sublimation	10. _____ Wood burning
4. _____ magnetizing steel	11. _____ Acid resistance
5. _____ length of metal object	12. _____ Brittleness
6. _____ shortening melting	13. _____ Milk souring
7. _____ exploding dynamite	14. _____ baking bread

**Identify the following as being true or false to the left of the sentence.**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. A change in size or shape is a physical change.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. A chemical change means a new substance with new properties was formed.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. An example of a chemical change is when water freezes.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. When platinum is heated, then cooled to its original state, we say this is a physical change.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. When milk turns sour, this is a physical change because a change in odor does not indicate a chemical change.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. When citric acid and baking soda mix, carbon dioxide is produced and the temperature decreases. This must be a chemical change.

**Identify each of the following as a physical or chemical change.**

21. \_\_\_\_\_ You leave your bicycle out in the rain and it rusts.

22. \_\_\_\_\_ A sugar cube dissolves.

23. \_\_\_\_\_ Scientist break-up water into oxygen and hydrogen gas.

24. \_\_\_\_\_ Burning coal for a barbecue.

25. \_\_\_\_\_ Trimming a bush because it has grown too tall.

## Classifying Matter Worksheet

**Classify each of the following substances as an element, a compound, a solution (homogenous mixture, or a heterogeneous mixture.**

1. Sand

2. Salt

3. Pure Water

4. Soil

5. Soda just opened

6. Pure air

7. Carbon Dioxide

8. Gold

9. Brass

10. Oxygen

11. Italian Salad Dressing

12. Salt Water

13. Raisin Bran

14. Silver

15. Lithium Iodide

16. Apple Pie

17. Kool Aid

18. Sugar Water

19. Chocolatechip Cookie

20. Gatorade

21. Gold

22. tacos

23. Lead

24. Ceasar Salad

25. Calcium

26. Whole Milk

27. Skim Milk

28. hydrogen peroxide

29. Potassium

30. Sugar

31. Raisin Bran Cereal with Milk

32. Raisin Bran Cereal without Milk

## Physical and Chemical Properties Worksheet

Classify the following properties as either chemical or physical by checking the appropriate column.

	<b>Physical property</b>	<b>Chemical property</b>
Blue color		
Density		
Flammability		
Dissolves in water		
Bools at 100 degrees		
Scratches glass		
Sour taste		
Rusting		
Exploding fireworks		
Melting point		
Reacts with H <sub>2</sub> O to form gas		
Reacts with something to form H <sub>2</sub> O		
Hardness		
Boiling point		
Luster (shine)		
Odor		

Name \_\_\_\_\_

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## Vocabulary Cards

Use the example below, make vocabulary cards for the following words on the bottom and back of this paper:

Compound  
Mixture  
Pure Substance  
Element  
Matter

<b>Write the word in this square</b>	<b>Write the definition in this square</b>
<b>Use the word in a sentence in this square</b>	<b>Draw an illustration (picture) for the word in this square</b>

Identify each of the following as an example of a physical property or a chemical property.

1. Silver tarnishes when it comes in contact with hydrogen sulfide in the air.
2. A banana is yellow.
3. A sheet of copper can be pounded into a bowl.
4. Barium melts at 725 C.
5. Gasoline is flammable.
6. A diamond is the hardest natural substance.
7. Helium does not react with any other element.
8. A bar of lead is more easily bent than is a bar of aluminum of the same size.
9. Potassium metal is kept submerged in oil to prevent contact with oxygen or water.
10. An apple will turn brown is left in oxygen.
11. Diamond dust can be used to cut or grind most other materials.
12. Acid in tomato sauce can corrode aluminum foil.
13. Rocks containing carbonates can be identified because they fizz when hydrochloric acid is applied.
14. A piece of charcoal, which is mostly the substance carbon, glows red, gives off heat, and becomes a gray ash.