

Physical and Chemical Properties
(Chapter 7, section 2, 3, and 4,
pp. 240-245, 249-252, and 256-257)

Name _____
Period _____

1. A _____ is a characteristic of matter that can be observed or measured without changing the identity of the matter.
2. What are the three states of matter?
3. _____ is the amount of matter in an object.
4. _____ is the amount of space something takes up.
5. A substance's _____ is the specific temperature at which it changes from a solid to a liquid.
6. A substance's _____ is the specific temperature at which it changes from a liquid to a gas.
7. _____ is the mass per unit volume of a substance.
 - a. What would this be written as a ratio?
8. _____ is the ability of matter to conduct, or carry along, electricity or heat.
9. _____ is the ability of one substance to dissolve in another.
10. _____ is the attractive force for some metals, especially iron.
11. Why can't physical properties be used to separate a compound?
12. A _____ is a change in size, shape, form, or state of matter in which the matter's identity stays the same.
 - a. List three examples of physical changes:

13. A _____ is a characteristic of matter that can be observed as it changes to a different type of matter.

a. List two examples of chemical properties:

14. A _____ is a change in matter that produces one or more new substances with new physical and chemical properties.

15. What are four signs of a chemical change? What is the only proof of a chemical change?