Anticipation Guide

Physical and Chemical Change

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| **Agree** | **Disagree** | **Changes in States of Matter** | **True** | **False** | **Evidence/Explanation** |
|  |  | Matter can change properties, such as water to ice |  |  |  |
|  |  | A characteristic property holds true for a particular kind of matter regardless of the amount of that matter |  |  |  |
|  |  | Since characteristic properties for a given substance never change, they *cannot* be used to identify unknown matter |  |  |  |
|  |  | Boiling point is an example of a characteristic property |  |  |  |
|  |  | Because a solid substance melts at one temperature only, melting point is not a characteristic property |  |  |  |
|  |  | Physical changes alter the form of a substance, but not its identity |  |  |  |
|  |  | Changes in the state of matter, such as boiling or melting, are examples of physical change |  |  |  |
|  |  | Other examples of chemical change include changing (crushing) the shape, tearing (paper) or adding (sugar) to something |  |  |  |
|  |  | In chemical change, you form new substances |  |  |  |
|  |  | Burning wood is not an example of a chemical change |  |  |  |
|  |  | Matter can be classified into two general categories: mixtures and pure substances |  |  |  |
|  |  | A mixture consists of two or more substances that are in the same place but are not chemically combined |  |  |  |
|  |  | A pure substance is made of only one kind of matter and has definite properties with no other properties mixed in |  |  |  |