

8th Grade Physical Science

10-23-09

Notes pages 48(bottom) – 51

Physical and Chemical Changes

- ◆ Physical Change
 - ◆ affects one or more physical properties
 - ◆ does NOT create a new substance
 - ◆ examples: breaking a pencil, melting cheese, crushing, mixing oil and vinegar, change of state (freezing, condensing, ...), dissolving,
 - ◆ easily reversed

- ◆ Chemical Change
 - ◆ one or more substances change into entirely new substance with all new physical and chemical properties
 - ◆ clues that a chemical change is occurring: fizzing, bubbling, foaming, change of color, change in temperature, production of light, sound, or odor
 - ◆ examples:
 - ◆ vinegar and baking soda = fizzing will occur because a gas is being released
 - ◆ burning a substance = releases gases and turns to ash
 - ◆ milk souring = strong odor because bacteria is releasing toxins
 - ◆ copper (change in color) because carbon dioxide and water reacted with copper to produce copper carbonate
 - ◆ cooking
 - ◆ etc...
 - ◆ not easily reversed because a new substance is formed