

Classify the following <u>properties</u> as physical (P) or chemical (C).		Classify the following <u>changes</u> as physical (P) or chemical (C).	
1. Milk turns sour when <u>acid</u> is added to it.	C	14. Rusting nail.	C
2. Hydrogen gas is colourless.	P	15. Toasting bread.	C
3. Candy is made by pressing powder into pellets.	P	16. <u>Evaporating</u> water.	P
4. A diamond is hard.	P	17. Cutting up carrots.	P
5. Wood turning to ash when burned.	C	18. Silver tarnishing (turning <u>black</u>).	C
6. The melting point of ice is 0 °C.	P	19. A gas becomes a liquid.	P
7. Sodium is a <u>soft</u> , <u>grey</u> metal.	P	20. Baking a cake.	C
8. Iodine is soluble in alcohol.	P	21. Boiling an egg.	C
9. Phosphorus ignites when exposed to air.	C	22. Lighting a cigarette.	C
10. Rolaids relieve heartburn.	C	23. Bleaching a stain.	C
11. Oxygen is needed for <u>combustion</u> .	C	24. Crushing a stone into sand.	P
12. Iodine kills bacteria.	C	25. Melting ice.	P
13. Water has a density of 1.0 g/mL.	P	26. Foam is made when a can of pop is opened.	P
Classify the following <u>changes</u> as physical (P) or chemical (C).			
27. Water freezes into an icicle in winter and <u>melts</u> in the spring.	P	31. A match ignites. The match head turns black and brittle.	C
28. Salt is added to water. It can no longer be seen but the water tastes salty.	P	32. A welder starts with three pieces of steel rod. He heats them up so they melt together. Once cooled there is one larger rod.	P
29. A glass bottle drops and smashed into 100 pieces.	P	33. Meat left too long in the fridge changes from red to grey and starts to smell bad.	C
30. Apple cider, when left too long, produces bubbles and tastes and smells different.	C	34. Salty water is left to evaporate on a hot day. As the water disappears the salt is left behind.	P

Chemical change

1. Hard to reverse

2. Change in colour

3. Precipitate forming in liquid

4. Change in Temp (gives off heat/light - or gets colder)

5. Change in smell (odour)

6. Bubbles are form (gas is being formed)

Pass in your chemical and physical properties sheet.

In class assignment: Complete the in class assignment - you may use notes, but you must do it on your own. **No phones allowed.**

At the end of the period, or when you have completed the assignment, pass it in.

Mark

Science 10
Properties and Changes

Name: _____

Classify the following properties as physical (P) or chemical (C)

- P Milk is white.
- C Oxygen gas is used in combustion.
- P Talc is soft.
- C Wood turns to ash when burned.
- P The boiling point of water is 100°C.
- C Sodium reacts with water.
- P Molasses has a high viscosity.
- C Phosphorus ignites when exposed to air.
- C Tums relieve heartburn.
- P Bromine is a brown gas.
- C Iodine kills bacteria.
- P Mercury is a shiny liquid.

Classify the following changes as physical (P) or chemical (C)

- P Wood pellets are made by putting sawdust under high pressure.
- C Rusting nail
- C Toasting bread
- G Cooking a hamburger on a grill
- P Cutting up potatoes
- C Silver tarnishing (turning black)
- C A shiny penny becomes dull over time.
- P Boiling water in a kettle
- C Frying an egg
- C Burning a match
- C Bleaching a stain
- P Crushing a stone into sand
- P Water condenses on a cold glass
- P Foam is made when a can of pop is opened
- P Chocolate is melted and then hardened
- P Salt is added to water. It can no longer be seen but the water tastes salty.
- P A plate drops and breaks.
- C Grape juice, when left too long, produces bubbles and tastes and smells different.
- C An instant ice pack is "popped" and it gets cold.
- P Heating a piece of iron and cooling it quickly in water
- C Cheese left in the fridge too long turns green.
- P Salty water is left to evaporate on a hot day. As the water disappears the salt is left behind.