

NAME _____

Physical VS Chemical Changes

Directions: Identify which examples are physical or chemical changes. If it's physical, use a 'P'. If it's chemical, use a 'C'.

- ___ 1. A pencil breaking in half.
- ___ 2. Iron turning (oxidizing) into rust.
- ___ 3. Mixing baking soda and vinegar to cause the bubbling and fizzing.
- ___ 4. Folding clothes after they come out of the dryer.
- ___ 5. When wood burns and you smell smoke.
- ___ 6. Clipping your fingernails.
- ___ 7. Freezing water.
- ___ 8. When gasoline in an engine combusts (burns) to create exhaust.
- ___ 9. Changing the shape of a piece of Play-Doh.
- ___ 10. A hot cooking a raw egg.
- ___ 11. The leaves of a tree changes from green to brown in the fall.
- ___ 12. Smashing a bug.
- ___ 13. When milk clumps up from spoiling.
- ___ 14. A balloon popping.
- ___ 15. Mixing sugar and water.
- ___ 16. When the food that you eat digests.
- ___ 17. Combining Mentos and Diet Coke to separate the CO₂.
- ___ 18. A paper towel absorbing water.
- ___ 19. Baking cookies in an oven.
- ___ 20. Wadding up a piece of paper.

DEFINITION:

A physical change is a usually reversible change in the physical properties of matter, such as size or shape, but does not change the matter itself.

A chemical change is an irreversible change in one or more substances into entirely new substances with different properties. The change occurring from one substance to another is the chemical reaction.