

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.