

### **Properties and Changes**

• All substances have physical properties and chemical properties.

Example:

A log's <u>chemical properties</u> would include flammability (how likely it will be to burn).



# **Properties and Changes**

• All substances have physical properties and chemical properties.

Example: A log's **physical properties** would include its mass, volume, density, the type of wood it came from...

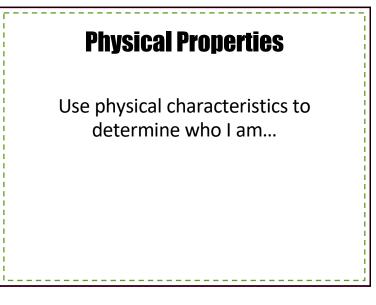


## **Physical Properties**

**Physical Properties**: used to observe or describe characteristics of matter.

How would you observe or describe this object?

- Size
- Shape
- Density
- Materials
- Color

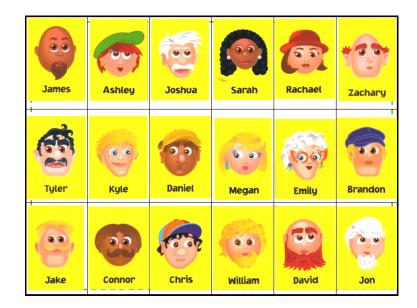


# **Physical Properties**

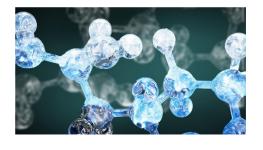
When we observe or describe something or someone we use "driver's license" descriptions.

#### Weight, Height, Eye Color, Hair Color

We can observe or describe matter in the same way.



Physical Properties <u>DO NOT</u> change the structure of matter when it is observed or described.



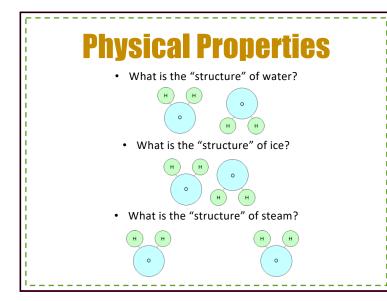
# **Physical Properties**

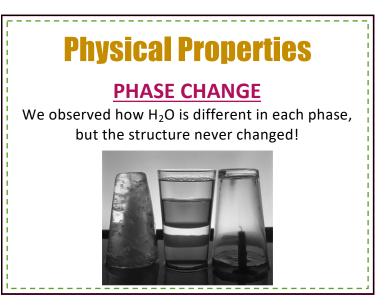
Things you observe and can describe about matter:

- Color
- Size

• Mass

- Smell
- Freezing Point
- Melting Point
- ShapeVolume
- Density
- ng Point





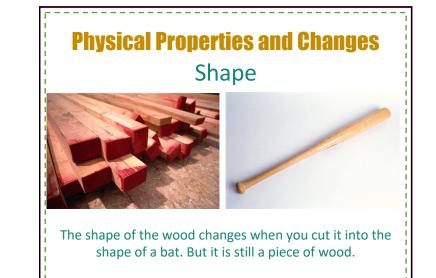
### **Physical Properties and Changes**

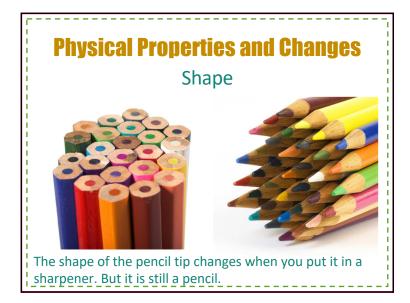
When a physical property (like phase change) is altered we called it a

### **PHYSICAL CHANGE**

In other words: A physical change makes a change to the APPEARANCE! It takes a physical change to change

water to steam, or ice to liquid.





## **Physical Properties and Changes** Melting Point





The ice cream melted. But does it still taste like ice cream?

