

**SECTION**  
**2**

**Reinforcement**

**Physical and Chemical Changes**

**Directions:** Complete the paragraphs using the terms listed below.

liquid  
different  
gain

ice  
shape  
solid

color changes  
appearance  
state

energy  
gas  
freezes

Physical change involves changes in 1. \_\_\_\_\_ . A common physical change occurs when matter changes from one 2. \_\_\_\_\_ to another, such as from a gas, to a 3. \_\_\_\_\_ or a 4. \_\_\_\_\_. One example of this kind of physical change takes place when water 5. \_\_\_\_\_, changing from a liquid to a solid to form 6. \_\_\_\_\_. One easy way to determine if a physical change has taken place is to note changes in 7. \_\_\_\_\_ or size.

When a chemical change takes place, a substance is changed into a 8. \_\_\_\_\_ substance. Two examples of chemical changes are fireworks explosions and 9. \_\_\_\_\_ in leaves. A sign of a chemical change is the release or 10. \_\_\_\_\_ of 11. \_\_\_\_\_. Other signs of a chemical change are an odd odor or the formation of a 12. \_\_\_\_\_ or a solid.

**Directions:** List three changes that are physical changes. Do not include the examples listed above.

13. a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_

**Directions:** List three changes that are chemical changes. Do not include the examples listed above.

14. a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_


**Section 2 ■ Physical and  
 Chemical Changes**

**Directions:** Identify each process below as a chemical or physical change with a check (✓) in the correct column.

Chemical Change	Physical Change	
_____	_____	1. weathering
_____	_____	2. food digesting in your body
_____	_____	3. burning match
_____	_____	4. melting ice
_____	_____	5. copper penny turning dark
_____	_____	6. color changing in leaves
_____	_____	7. rusting car
_____	_____	8. boiling water
_____	_____	9. rotting fruit
_____	_____	10. breaking a plate
_____	_____	11. cutting paper

**Directions:** Answer the following questions on the lines provided.

12. Explain the difference between a physical and a chemical change.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

13. If you could contain the gases released by a burning candle and measure them, you would see that the candle's mass remains the same as before it was lit. What law does this example describe?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_