

Category 1 – Matter and Energy

5-5: A PHYSICAL PROPERTIES CR

matter: anything that has mass and takes up space; physical properties determine how matter is classified, changed, and used

Physical Property Description

mass amount of matter in an object

magnetism ability to be pulled to magnets; a few metals are magnetic, such as iron/steel; other matter is not

solubility in water ability of matter to dissolve in water; salt and sugar are soluble in water

conductivity (of heat or electricity) ability to conduct heat or electricity; *such as a metal wire*

physical state solid: low density, does not change shape; liquid: medium density, changes shape; gas: high density, changes shape and volume

relative density (to water) density is compared to water; if it is less than water's density, it will float; if it is more, it will sink

Example: Classify substances

Substance (A, B, C)

A. white grains, 1 crystal

B. dark powder, 1 rod

C. brown transparent liquid

Put magnet near it

A. no response

B. moves to magnet

C. no response

Connect wires 1 and 2 to the ...

A. ... crystal: no light

B. ... rod: light turns on

C. Insert wires in beaker of liquid: no light



SAMPLE

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5-5: B,C MIXTURES, SOLUTIONS, AND PHYSICAL CHANGES

mixture: two or more substances [solid(s), liquid(s), and/or gas(es)] blended together that can be physically separated

solution: type of mixture made when one substance dissolves in another; has same (uniform) physical properties throughout

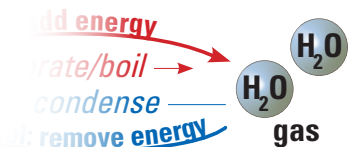
Example: Solutions exhibit new physical properties that differ from the properties of the original substances: salt is no longer solid or white when dissolved in water; saltwater has a higher density and boiling point and different conductivity than water.

Can I Separate Solution?

filtering	no
evaporation	yes
distillation	no
magnet	no
distillation*	yes

**away from a liquid solution.*

... the state of matter.



Examples: How can water form when ice is put in an empty cup?

- When ice absorbs heat, it will melt to form water in the cup.
- Also, when air makes contact with the cup's cold surface, the water vapor in it cools and liquid drops of condensation form.

What happens when a mirror is held above soup on a hot stove?

- The liquid soup absorbs heat and some water evaporates.
- Mirror "fogs" when water vapor hits it, cools, and condenses.

Symbol indicates section aligns to Texas College and Career Readiness Standards.

