

Answers pg 40 #3a,b,4,5,6,7,a,b,c,d,g,h

3a) A physical property is what something looks like and a chemical property is how a substance behaves.

b) Wood is hard (physical) and it burns (chemical), Gasoline is a liquid (physical) and it burns (chemical), Baking soda is white (physical) and it reacts with acid (chemical)

4 a) reactants

b) products

c) chemical change

d) physical change

e) soluble

f) brittle

Correct answer is in brackets ()

5.

a) A physical (chemical) change produces a new substance

b) The formation of frost is a chemical (physical) change

c) A chemical change may produce a new substance called a precipitate

d) A new colour indicates a physical (chemical) change

e) Ability to react with acid is an example of a physical (chemical) property.

f) Some (No) substances are safe to taste in the lab

g) Malleability is a chemical (physical) property

h) A chemical (physical) change is a change of state or form

i) Corrosion is the reaction of metal with nitrogen (oxygen) in the air

j) Goggles may (not) be taken off if a student has finished his or her experiment.

6) Five clues that indicate a chemical change are:

A colour change, formation of a gas, formation of a precipitate, an energy change, difficulty of reversing change.

7a) physical (change of state)

b) physical (soap dissolving grease)

c) physical (filament is heating up)

d) chemical (dough changes into cake)

g) physical (change of shape)

h) chemical (explosion)

