Edgenuity

Warm-Up | Physical Properties

Lesson Question

Lesson Goals

Explore the _____ of matter.

Recognize the physical properties of _____.

Describe what happens during a _____

Explain how matter is _____ during a physical change.

Words to Know

Fill in this table as you work through the lesson. You may also use the glossary to help you.

boiling point	the _____ at which a liquid becomes a _____
buoyant force	the _____ force on an object in a _____
conductivity	the ability of a substance to transfer _____ or _____

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Words to Know

density	the amount of _____ in a given _____
melting point	the _____ and _____ at which a solid becomes a liquid
solubility	the ability of one substance to _____ in another

Matter

Matter:

- makes up all _____ and _____ .
- is made up of very small particles called _____ .

Matter can be measured by its:

- _____ , or the amount of matter in an object.
- _____ , or the downward pull on an object due to gravity.
- _____ , or the amount of space an object takes up.

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Slide 2

Properties of Matter

Matter can be classified by its _____ properties.

A physical property is a characteristic of a substance that can be _____ and that does not change the _____ of the substance.

Physical Properties of Matter

- Shape
- _____
- Odor
- _____

Slide 5

More Physical Properties of Matter

At the _____, a solid becomes a liquid.

At the _____, a liquid becomes a gas.

_____ is the ability of a substance to dissolve.

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Slide 5

More Physical Properties of Matter

BUOYANT FORCE AND DENSITY

_____ is the upward force on an object in a fluid.

_____ is the amount of mass in a given volume.

- An object will _____ if it is less dense than the fluid.
- An object will _____ if it is more dense than the fluid.

More Physical Properties of Matter

CONDUCTIVITY AND MAGNETISM

Conductivity is the ability of a substance to _____ heat or electricity.

Magnetism is the ability of a substance to _____ certain _____.

Slide 8

Physical Changes

A _____ is a change in some of the physical properties of matter, but not in its identity. Physical changes include:

- The arrangement of _____
- The _____ of mass
- Changes in _____
- Reversibility

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Slide 8

The Arrangement of Particles

The arrangement of particles may _____.

- Example: As water boils, the water molecules _____ as they turn into a _____.

Atoms remain _____ to each other.

The Conservation of Mass

When a physical change occurs, the mass of the substance is conserved.

This means that the total _____ of the substance remains the same from beginning to end.

Changes in Energy and Reversibility

_____ changes may take place.

- Example: Energy in the form of heat may melt an ice cube.

Physical changes can usually be _____.

- Example: A melted ice cube can be refrozen to make ice.

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Summary | Physical Properties

Lesson Question

What happens during a physical change?

Answer

Slide 2

Review: Key Concepts

_____ can be observed and _____ change the identity of the substance.

A _____ results in a change in _____ of the physical properties of matter, but not in its _____.

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Summary | Physical Properties

Use this space to write any questions or thoughts about this lesson.

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