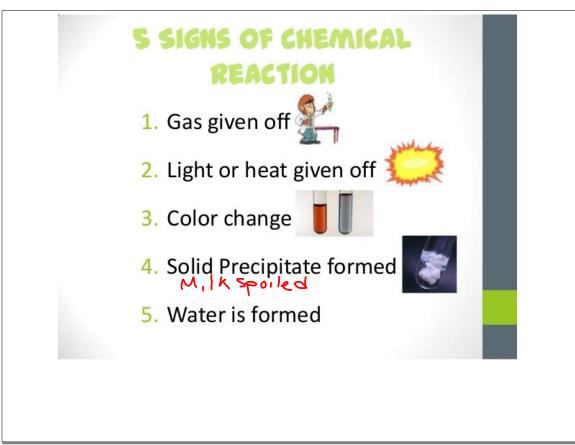


Jan 22-2:14 PM

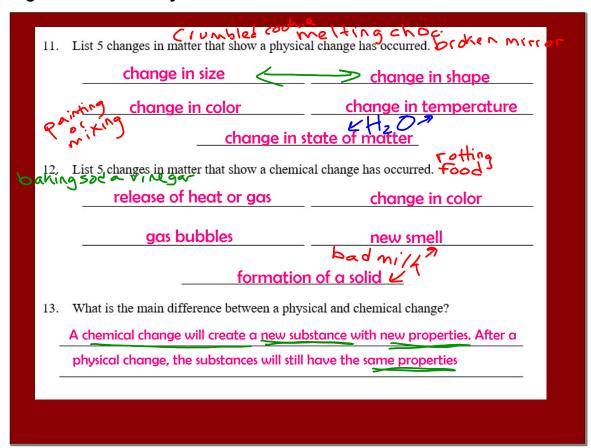


Oct 30-7:44 AM

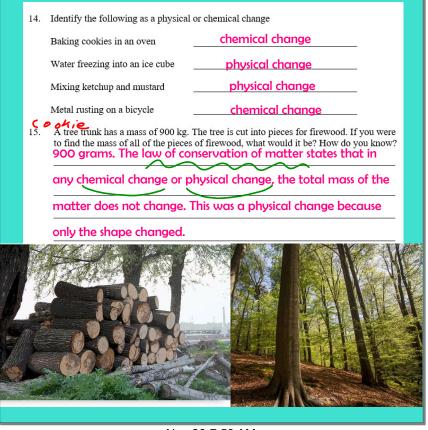


Mar 4-12:27 PM

Name: TEST WED 3/10/21 Date: Topic 2 Changes in Matter			
Make sure to study:  Packets/Notes from Topic 2  All vocabulary in Topic 2  This study guide			
<ol> <li>solid</li> <li>liquid</li> <li>gas</li> </ol>	<ul><li><u>Chapter 6 Vocabulary:</u></li><li>4. physical change</li><li>5. chemical change</li><li>6. conservation of matter</li></ul>	chemical reaction     mixture     solution	
10. Match each to its propertiessolid a. does not have a definite shape or volume, will fill the entire volume of a closed container			
liquid		b. has a definite volume, does not have a definite shape – will take the shape of its container	
gas	c. has a definite shape and a definite volume		
Nov. 26. 7:52 AM			



Nov 26-7:58 AM



Nov 26-7:58 AM

- 16. What is evaporation? Give one example of evaporation.

  Evaporation is when a liquid heats up and turns to a gas. This happens at the boiling point (for water: 100 degrees Celsius or 212 degrees Fahrenheit)
- 17. Jake finds the mass of a brand new penny in 1980 to be 3.11 grams. He then puts this penny in his drawer. He forgets about the penny and finds it ten years later. The penny is a different color that is darker and duller. He knows that the copper has chemically reacted with oxygen to form this darker layer of copper oxide. He measures the mass and finds that it is now 3.13 grams.

The law of conservation states that in any physical or chemical change, the total mass of the matter does not change, so why does Jake's penny weigh more in 1990 than it did in 1980?

Jake's penny reacted with the oxygen in the air. The mass of the oxygen was not measured in 1980. The extra 0.02 grams is the weight of the oxygen that reacted with the copper.

Nov 26-7:58 AM

