

Chemical and Physical Changes Web Quest

Go to Chemical Changes link from my website: <http://www.ric.edu/faculty/ptiskus/chemical/>

1. The explosion of _____ is an example of chemical change.
2. During a _____ change substances are _____ into _____ substances.
3. In other words, the _____ of the substance _____.
4. _____ changes are relatively easy to _____.
5. If only the _____ of a substance _____, you have _____ a physical change.

Click on Physical Changes

1. _____ occur when objects _____ a change that does _____ change their chemical nature.
2. A physical change involves a change in physical _____.
3. Physical properties can be _____ without _____ the type of matter.
4. Examples of physical properties include: _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____.
5. An example of _____ change occurs when making a _____.
6. Even though the _____ has changed _____ and therefore _____ properties, the _____ nature of the _____ has not been _____.
7. The _____ and the _____ piece of wood are still the _____ chemical substance.

Go back to main page (Chemical Changes)

Click on Signs of Chemical Changes and watch video after viewing video go back to the main page (Chemical Changes)

1. A common _____ change occurs when _____ changes from one _____ to another.
2. When an ice cube _____ for example it becomes liquid water.
3. The _____ ice and _____ water have the same _____.
4. The only _____ is the _____.

Color Changes

1. As in the case of autumn leaves a _____ in _____ is a clue to indicate a _____ change.
2. Perhaps you have found a half eaten apple that turns _____. The reason is that a _____ change has occurred when food _____.

Click on [Change Color in the autumn](#)

1. Trees use _____ to convert _____ and carbon dioxide into _____. This is called _____.
2. Leaf color comes from _____.
3. The three pigments that color leaves are: _____ (green), _____ (green, orange, brown), _____ (red).
4. _____ is the most important of the three. Without the _____ in leaves, _____ wouldn't be able to use _____ to produce _____.

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Energy-Absorbed or Released

1. Another sign of a _____ change is the _____ or _____ of energy by an object.
2. Many substances _____ energy to _____ a chemical change.
3. Energy is _____ during chemical changes involved in cooking in _____.
4. Energy can also be _____ during a chemical change.
5. The _____ that were mentioned above _____ energy in a form of _____ that you can see.
6. You can also see that _____ is released in this movie clip.
(*click on when sodium and chlorine are combined with water*)

After viewing video go back to main page (Chemical Changes)

Odor Changes

1. When eggs and food _____ they undergo a chemical _____.
2. The change in _____ is a clue to the chemical change.
3. You can use this _____ to avoid eating _____ food and becoming _____.

Production of Gases or Solids

1. The formation of a _____ is a clue to chemical changes.
2. The _____ of gas that you observed form when an _____ is dropped into water is an example of _____.
3. Another _____ that a chemical change has occurred is the _____ of a solid.
4. A _____ that separates out of _____ during a chemical change is called a _____.

Click on [Precipitate to check out the pictures.](#)

After viewing pictures go back to main page (Chemical Changes)

Not Easily Reversed

1. _____ and _____ are physical changes.
2. The _____ produced during _____ changes, however _____ easily _____ back into the _____.
3. The most _____ thing for you to remember is that in a _____ change the _____ of a substance does _____ change and in a chemical _____ the _____ of a substance _____ change.

Chemical Reactions

1. Chemical changes are called chemical _____.
2. Chemical reactions involve _____ different substances.
3. The chemical reaction _____ a new substance with _____ and _____ physical and chemical properties.
4. Matter is NEVER _____ or _____ in chemical reactions.
5. The _____ of one substance are _____ to form a new substance.
6. The _____ number of particles that exist _____ the reaction exist _____ the reaction.