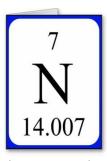
STUDY GUIDE: Matter, Atoms, Physical/Chemical Changes

- 1. A physical change does not create a new substance.
- 2. An example of a physical change is melting ice cubes to liquid form. It is still H₂O
- 3. A chemical change does create a new substance that cannot be undone.
- 4. An example of a chemical change is burning a block of wood.
- 5. Table sugar $(C_{12}H_{22}O_{11})$ and Salt (NaCl) are examples of compounds.
- 6. Mass is the measurement of how much matter an object contains.
- 7. All elements are composed of extremely small particles called atoms.
- 8. Elements cannot be broken down chemically into other substances.
- 9. Matter is anything that takes up space and has mass.
- 10. Several substances together that are NOT chemically combined are classified as a mixture.
- 11. Heating a liquid is part of its physical property.
- 12. If a gas easily catches fire, it is called combustibility. This is an example of a chemical property.
- 13. Write down two common chemical formulas.

NaCl (Table Salt) and CO₂ (Carbon Dioxide)

- 14. Vegetable soup is classified as a heterogeneous mixture.
- 15. Malleability: the physical property which means the ability of something to be shaped, flattened or hammered. (think tin foil)
- 16. Proton has a positive (+) charge.
- 17. Neutron has a neutral charge.
- 18. Electron has a negative (-) charge.
- 19. Where is most of the mass of at atom? In the nucleus
- 20. Where is most of the volume of an atom? In the electron cloud or valence shells.



- 21. In the compound CO₂ (carbon dioxide), how many elements are there? 2: carbon and oyxgen
- 22. In the compound CO₂ (carbon dioxide, how many atoms are there? 3 total. 1 carbon atom and 2

- 23. What is the atomic mass of Nitrogen (N)? 14.007 or appox. 14
- 24. What is the atomic number of Nitrogen (N)? 7
- 25. How many protons? 7 Electrons? 7 Neutrons? 7

Atomic number tells you the # of protons and # of electrons (same number)

Atomic mass MINUS atomic number = number of neutrons

$$14 - 7 = 7$$