

Physical Changes

Name _____

Physical Change:

- A change that affects one or more _____ of a substance
- a change in the form of a substance that does not change its _____
- a change of matter from one form to another without a change in _____

Physical Changes:

- No new substance is formed
- The matter may change its:
 -
 -
 -

For example, freezing liquid water to form solid ice does not change the water chemically. Each molecule of water is still made of hydrogen atoms and oxygen atom. Ice is safe to eat just as water is safe to drink. The state of water may have changed, but the matter has not changed. Changes of state or physical changes usually happen by adding or taking away _____.

Examples:

- Steel melting
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- Ice cream melting to milk
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Freezing (liquid to _____)

- When energy is taken away from a liquid, the particles slow down and don't move around much becoming a solid.
- is the opposite of melting!

Note:

- Sometimes a _____ will turn directly into a solid without becoming a liquid.
- This change is important to weather because this is how snow crystals form!

Physical changes do include:

- _____

Physical changes do not include:

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Describe one more kind of physical change.
