Physical and Chemical Changes Vocabulary

1. Physical change- a change that alters the form of an object without changing what type of matter it is. Examples: molding clay, sharpening a pencil

2. Chemical change- occurs when atoms link together in new ways to create substances different from the original substances. (also known as a chemical reaction) examples: decaying, and burning

3. Chemical property- the way a substance reacts with other substances

4. Boiling point- the temperature at which a substance goes from a liquid to a gas (212°F; 100°C)

5. Freezing point- the temperature at which a substance becomes solid (32 °F; 0°C)

6. Reactants- an original substance at the beginning of a chemical reaction (usually found on the left side of a chemical equation)

7. Products- a substance at the end of a chemical reaction

8. Precipitate- a solid substance that forms and separates from a solution and shows evidence of a chemical change

9. Law of Conservation of Mass- states that the mass of an object, or collection of objects never changes, no matter how the parts are rearranged.

10. Corrosion- the deterioration of a material or metal, as it reacts with its environment

11. Tarnish- a thin layer of corrosion that forms over copper, brass, and silver.

12. Flammability- how easily a substance is able to catch fire