### **CONCEPT:** PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL CHANGES

## **Physical Changes**

• Changes in the physical state of a substance without a change in composition.

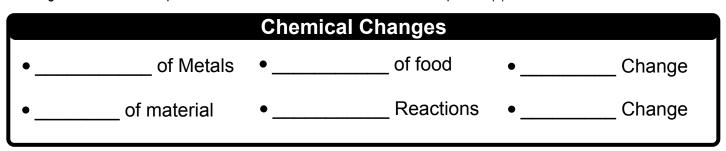
Physical Changes		
•_	of solute • , , , , l	Material
•_	substances • a substance	

**EXAMPLE:** Which change is a physical change?

- a) Wood burning
- b) Iron rusting
- c) Dynamite exploding
- d) Dissolving sugar in water

# **Chemical Changes**

• Changes in chemical composition that creates a new chemical bonds and product(s).



**EXAMPLE:** Which of the following is a chemical change?

- a) Melting wax
- b) Cooking an egg
- c) Condensing water vapor
- d) Carving a piece of wood

**PRACTICE:** Which of the following is a physical change?

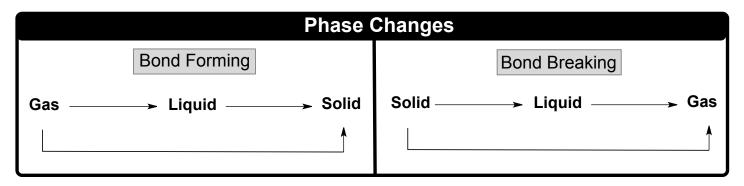
- a) Milk sours when left out of the refrigerator.
- b) Tums (containing CaCO<sub>3</sub>) neutralizes stomach acid.
- c) Sugar caramelizing when heated on a skillet.
- d) Tearing a piece of paper.

## **CONCEPT: PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL CHANGES**

## **Reversible & Irreversible Changes**

- Reversible Change: A change that can be reversed to restore the original structure of a given compound.
  - □ Phase changes, dissolving of compounds in liquids and \_\_\_\_\_ changes are the most common example.

$$CO_2(s) \longrightarrow CO_2(g)$$



- Irreversible Change: A change that is permanent and cannot be undone to restore the original structure.
  - □ \_\_\_\_\_ changes are the most common example.

$$N_2(g) + 3 H_2(g) \longrightarrow 2 NH_3(g)$$

a) Dissolving sugar in water

b) Adding lemon juice to cabbage juice

(Causes the color to transition from purple to deep red)

c) Adding citrus to baking powder

by taking out as to baking powder

d) Mixing oil and water

PRACTICE: Which of the following represents a reversible change?

- a) Melting a chocolate bar then re-solidifying it in the freezer.
- b) Changing water vapor into oxygen and hydrogen gas.
- c) Turning a potato into french fries.
- d) Baking a cake from a recipe.