7^{th} grade Week 10 notes

7th grade Anchor Questions Week 10
Questions Due: Friday, Nov. 7
Assessment date: 11.07

1. **What are physical properties? Write three examples of physical properties.**
2. **What is a physical change in matter? Write three examples of physical changes**
3. **Explain what happens to the molecules of a liquid when there is evaporation.**
4. **Explain what happens to the molecules of a gas when there is condensation.**
5. **Explain what happens to the molecules of a liquid when there is freezing or solidification.**
6. **Explain what happens to the molecules of a solid when there is melting**

Temperature

Temperature scales (for water):
Celsius:
0 degrees=freezing
100 degrees= boiling
Fahrenheit:
32 degrees=freezing
212 degrees = boiling
Kelvin:
0 degrees (absolute zero)= molecules STOP moving

Temperature

Dry ice is frozen carbon dioxide.
Temperature: -109.3 degrees Fahrenheit (-78.5 degrees C).
Dry ice also has the very nice feature
of sublimation (solid to gas)- it turns directly into carbon dioxide gas rather than a liquid.

C-notes

What is a “property”?

Properties…of matter. Properties allow you to identify matter:

Examples:

Sugar- white, crystals, no odor, “sweet”

Salt- white, crystals, no odor, “salty”

What is a physical property?

Physical properties: Properties that do not change the matter, they can be observed or measured

Examples of physical properties are: color, smell, freezing point, boiling point, melting point, attraction (paramagnetic)...

C-notes

What is a physical change?

Physical Changes

Definition:

A physical change is where the matter changes only in shape, state or size but still has the same properties

C-notes

What is a physical change?

Physical Changes Examples:

a)Boiling water- liquid changes to gas. (STILL H_2O)

b)Sugar is “crushed” to make “powdered” sugar (STILL is sugar…)

Temperature

Definition: The measurement of the average kinetic energy of a substance

Translation:
The measurement of how much the molecules are moving (or not)

Temperature

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0 degrees=freezing
100 degrees= boiling
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Temperature

The more they move the “higher” the temperature, the less they move “lower” the temperature