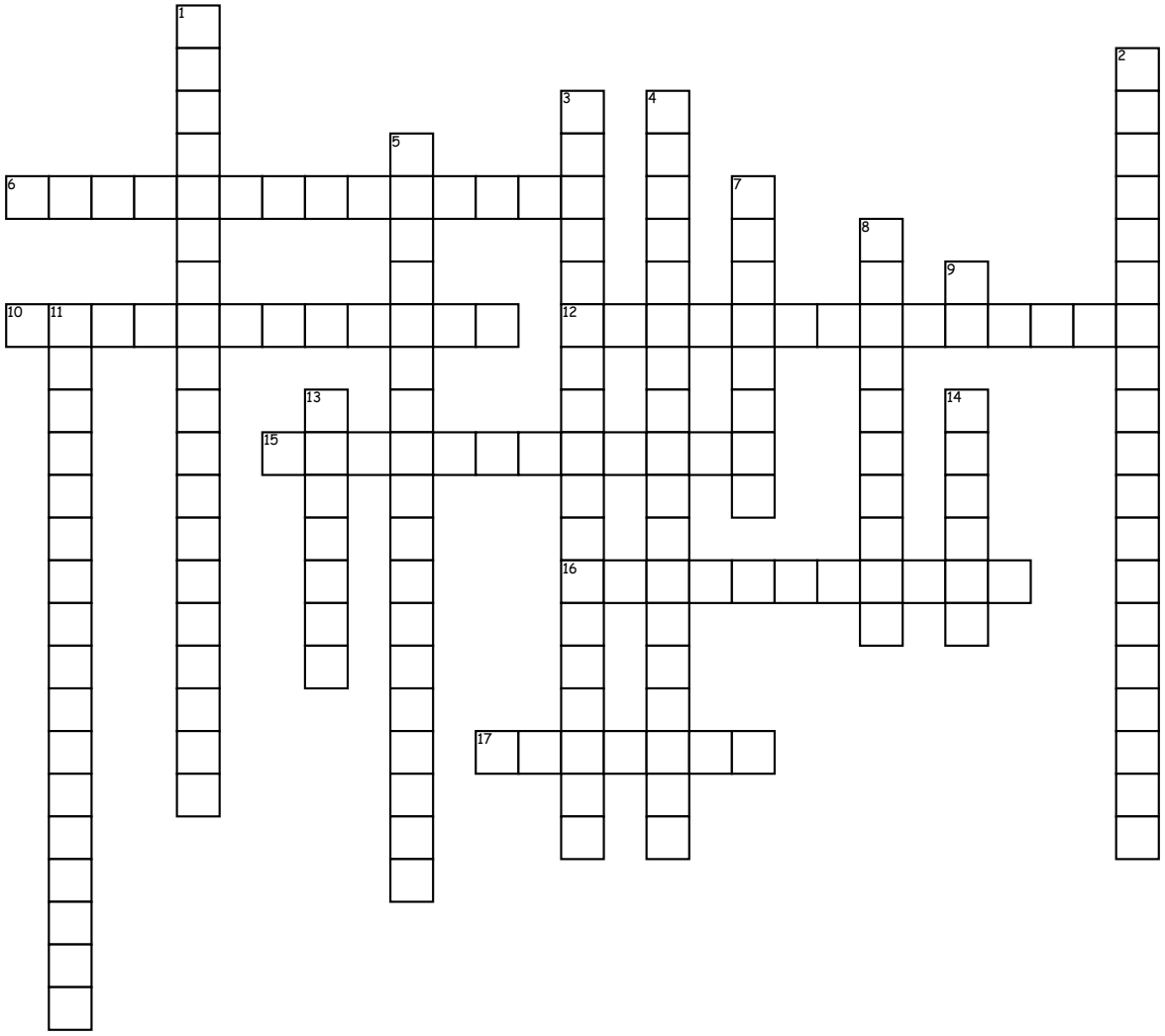
Physical and Chemical Properties and Changes



Across

6. The type of matter is not changed, nothing new or different is form. Change in color, volume shape, state of matter etc.

10. Temperature at which a solid turns to liquid 0 degrees Celsius.

12. The composition of a substance changes. Something new is formed. Evidenced by the production of precipitate, gas bubbles, endothermic reaction or an exothermic reaction.

15. Temperature at which a liquid turns to gas; 100 degrees Celsius.

16. A solid that is produced from a liquid solution during a chemical change/reaction.

17. Is a measure of solution that has an excess of H + ions.

Down

1. The same no matter how much of the material is present in the sample (melting point, boiling point, density, color, temperature and luster)

2. A reaction that absorbs energy in the form of heat - temperature of the substance goes down.n

3. The way a substance may change or react to form other substances. (Like reactivity to other chemicals)

4. A reaction that releases energy in the form of heat - the temperature of a substance goes up.

5. Anything that can be observed without changing the identity of the substance. (Tends to be measurable, like boiling point)

7. Is a measure of a solution that has an excess of OH - ions. (alkali)

8. The ability to dissolve in a liquid.

9. A measure of how acidic or basic a solution is.

11. Those that change if the amount of material on the sample changes (mass, volume and length)

13. In a solution, the substance in which the solution dissolves.

14. A substance that is dissolved in a solution