

Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

Reading Guide: 2.3 Changes of Matter

A _____ change in a substance involves one or more physical properties of a substance without changing the identity of the substance.

Examples of _____ changes:

freezing
cutting
dissolving
melting
crushing
mixing
evaporating
chopping

Some chemical changes CAN be reversed by other _____ changes.

Some _____ can be broken down into elements through chemical changes.

A mixture can be _____ separated because the substances are not chemically combined.

A _____ change in a substance results in the formation of a new substance(s) with different properties than the original substance.

Chemical changes often cause _____ changes, fizzing, _____, or the productions of _____, _____, _____, or odor.

Chemical changes can NOT be reversed by _____ changes.