

SNC 1P - Chemistry Review

Physical and Chemical Properties & Changes

Fill in the blanks below using the following words

state original description hardness combustibility
behaviour colour chemical texture senses
flammability properties evaporating physical dissolving new

1. A physical property is a *description* _____ of an object. It can usually be made by using your five *senses* _____.
2. Examples of physical properties include *texture* _____, *colour* _____ and *hardness* _____.
3. A chemical property describes the *behaviour* of a substance as it becomes a *new* _____ substance.
4. *flammability* _____ and *combustibility* _____ are examples of chemical properties..
5. In a *physical* _____ change, the substance involved stays the same.
6. All changes of *state* _____ are physical changes.
7. Examples of physical changes include: *dissolving* _____ and *evaporating* _____.
8. When the *original* _____ substance is changed into one or more different substances, known as a *chemical* _____ change.
9. In a chemical change, the new substance formed has new *properties*
10. List 5 clues that a chemical reaction has occurred.
 1. odour
 2. new colour
 3. precipitate
 4. bubbles
 5. energy released or absorbed

12. Decide and explain chemical or physical change Chemical or Physical Change

	Chemical or Physical	Reason
Water evaporating	Phys	Change of state
Ripping paper	Phys	Change of size
Water freezing	Phys	Change of state
Dissolving Kool Aid	Phys	Change of size
A candle burning	Chem.	New substances formed
Wax melting	Phys	Change of state
Baking a cake	Chem.	New substance formed

13. Is rusting, a specific example of corrosion, a physical or chemical change?

Chemical

14. List 3 ways corrosion can be prevented?

i) painting ii) oil spraying iii) removing moisture

15. What material is responsible for the colour in fireworks? metals

16. Matter. Match the description on the right with the term on the left.

 Matter F
 Element K

A. dense metal causing nervous system damage
B. consisting of one kind of atom or molecule

 Compound H
 Atom J

C. a mixture of metals
D. salad dressing (oil and water)

 heterogeneous D

E. a naturally occurring compound containing metal

 homogenous I

F. has mass and occupies space

 mixture L

G. minerals mixed in with rock

 pure substance B
 molecules M

H. 2 or more elements in chemical combination
I. Kool Aid

 ore G

J. smallest particle of matter

 heavy metal A

K. Ne

 mineral E

L. consisting of 2 or more pure substances

 alloy C

M. a combination of 2 or more atoms

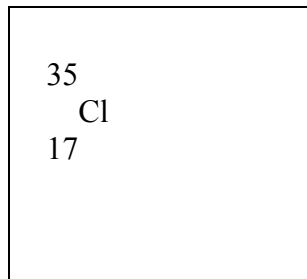
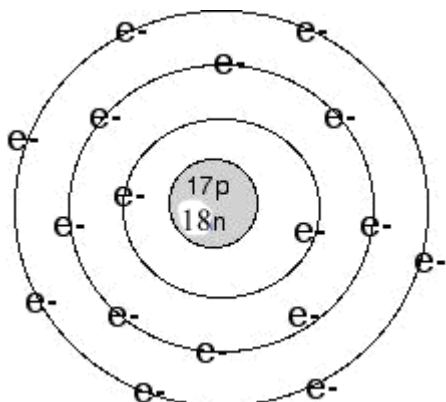
17. Fill in the Subatomic Particles chart below

Particle	Charge	Mass	Location in the atom
Electron	Negative	1/2000	Around nucleus
Neutron	Neutral	1	inside nucleus
Proton	positive	1	Inside nucleus

18. For Chlorine, atomic number 17;

Draw a Bohr Rutherford Diagram

Write in Standard Atomic Notation



19. Counting Atoms. Name the atoms present and state number of atoms in each of the following.

	Type	Number
i) NaCl	___sodium___	___1___
	___chlorine___	___1___
	TOTAL	___2___
ii) NaHCO ₃	___sodium___	___1___
	___hydrogen___	___1___
	___carbon___	___1___
	___oxygen___	___3___
	TOTAL	___6___

20. Compound Formulas. Make a formula with the given elements and provide a name.

Elements	Formula	Name
Ca (2), F(1)	Calcium fluoride	CaF₂
C(4), O(2)	Carbon oxide	CO₂
N(3), H(1)	Nitrogen hydride	NH₃

21. Periodic Table True or False.

- Mendeleev arranged the elements according to their atomic number
- Currently, the periodic table is arranged according to the atomic masses
- There are more metals than non- metals
- The metalloids share properties of both metals and non-metals
- Elements with a full electron shell are stable gases
- Mercury and Bromine are liquids at room temperature
- the horizontal rows going across the table are called groups
- the vertical chemical families have similar properties

___F___
 ___T___
 ___T___
 ___T___
 ___T___
 ___T___
 ___F___
 ___T___