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| Vocabulary Word | Definition | Illustration/Example |
| Matter | Anything that has mass and volume  Ex- a textbook, a dog, air, water |  |
| Mass | how much matter a substance contains  Ex- a rock has mass of 132g |  |
| Physical property | A characteristic of a substance that can be observed without altering the identity of the substance  Ex- seeing that your paper is white |  |
| Physical change | A process by which a substance undergoes a change that DOES NOT alter its identity  Ex- cutting paper, misshaping your body |  |
| Chemical property | A characteristic of a substance that cannot be observed without altering the identity of the substance  Ex. –wood is flammable, but watching it burn will alter it’s identity |  |
| Chemical Reaction/Chemical Change | A process in which one or more substances are converted into new substances with different physical and chemical properties  Ex- making Kool-aid, baking a cake |  |
| The Law of Conservation of Matter | A natural law describing the fact that matter is neither created nor destroyed in any process  Ex- a bug decomposing in the soil, which nourishes a plant that an animal eats |  |
| Property | A characteristic or attribute, such as height, weight/mass, color. Usually observable.  Ex- a water bottle is 355mL, he is 6’0ft |  |
| States of matter | Four different kinds:  **Solid**- holds a particular shape and has a  definite volume  **Liquid**- does not hold its own shape, but  has a definite volume  **Gas**- has no definite volume or shape  **Plasma**- has a definite volume, but does  not hold its own shape |  |

**Vocabulary Matter #1**

**Directions:** *In your composition book, on the right side -*

1. Copy the term and its definition.
2. Write a sentence using the term, showing understanding. (The term has to be in the sentence)
3. On the left side draw a picture for each term.