Science Study Guide – Ch. 1 Matter

* Mass is the amount of matter that something contains.
* Chemical changes can happen quickly (like burning or cooking) or slowly (like rust).
* Milk, apple juice or Pepsi are examples of matter in a liquid state.
* Gases do not have a definite shape or a definite volume.
* Ice is water in the solid state of matter.
* A pebble, a skateboard, and a balloon are all matter.
* An eraser and a pencil are both examples of solids.
* Solid objects have a definite shape AND a definite volume.
* Grams are used as the unit of measurement for mass.
* You use a balance to measure matter.
* Grass could be described as being “green.” Describing something as “green” is using a physical property.
* Water can be found as a solid, liquid, or a gas.
* Liquids have no definite shape but they DO have a definite volume.
* Peeling an apple and cutting it into pieces are examples of physical changes.
* New matter is formed when a chemical change occurs (like a wooden log being burned and turning into ash).
* The air we breathe is a gas.
* A property is a way to describe matter.
* A metric ruler measures length.
* Particles of matter move fastest in a gas.
* Senses such as touch and sight can be used to describe physical properties.
* Oil is an example of a liquid.
* Matter can be found in three states - solid, liquid, gas
* An atom is the smallest particle of matter.
* A chemical change has occurred when rust forms.
* Volume is the amount of space that matter takes up.