

# Physical & Chemical Changes Stations

**Physical change** - a change that alters the form, state of matter, or appearance of a material but doesn't make the material into another substance

**Chemical change** - a change in matter that produces a new substance with new properties often indicated by: gas formation (bubbles,) energy release as light or heat, a precipitate is formed, and/or a color change occurs.

1. Begin at the station your teacher assigns you. Stay here until you are told to move.
2. Follow directions given in the chart to create or observe the changes.
3. Identify the change as either a physical change or chemical change. Circle or highlight your choice. Do not do anything with the "Why" column yet.
4. Wipe off the counters, rinse the lab equipment, and make sure you put all of your trash in the trash bucket before leaving your station.
5. After you've completed all stations, sit back down and complete the rest of the activity by explaining why you labeled each change the way you did. This should be done independently. Use key words that you see in the above definitions.

Station # / Event	Type of Change	Why? (to be done at your seat, on your own)
1. Follow directions at this station.	The crayon had a: <b>Physical Change</b> or Chemical Change	The crayon underwent a physical change because the size and shape of the crayon changed. The crayon that was on the paper is the same substance that was in your hand. Hard to reverse but is still a physical change.
2a. Vinegar and milk: follow directions posted at this station.	Don't write anything here.	Don't write anything here.
2b. Vinegar and milk: follow directions posted at this station.	Physical Change or <b>Chemical Change</b>	This is a chemical change because the white substance that is in the paper towel is a new substance. It is the PRECIPITATE that forms in this reaction.
3. Eat a Starburst candy and put the wrapper in the trash bucket.	Physical Change or Chemical Change	Physical Change – the breaking up and changing form of the candy in your mouth reversed by spitting out the candy and pushing it back together Chemical Change – the breaking down and digesting of the candy
4. Measure 10 mL of water into the test tube; drop in a piece of Alka Seltzer.	Physical Change or <b>Chemical Change</b>	The bubbles that are produced are an indicator that a chemical change occurred. The bubbles contain carbon dioxide, a gas produced which is a new substance.

No one should begin at Station 2B



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_