

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

hheavy metal A

K. Ne

mineral E

L. consisting of 2 or more pure substances

alloy C

M. a combination of 2 or more atoms

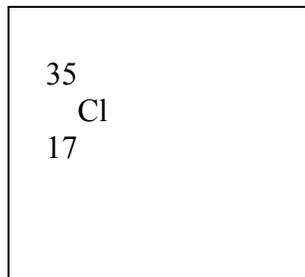
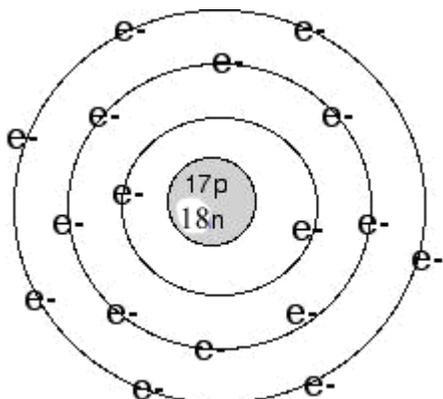
17. Fill in the Subatomic Particles chart below

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.

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

___ F ___
 ___ T ___
 ___ T ___
 ___ T ___
 ___ T ___
 ___ F ___
 ___ T ___