

Physical and Chemical changes:

Chemical changes produce new substances with new properties. **Physical changes**, such as changes of state, do not change the identity of a substance. Both physical and chemical changes are accompanied by energy changes. Evidence that a chemical change has occurred includes colour change; heat change, light, sound produced, appearance of bubbles (gas), formation of a new substance.

Physical changes – no new substances are created. Examples:

Chemical changes – new substances are created. Examples:

_____ reactions or changes take heat in.

_____ reactions or changes give off heat.

Traditional uses of physical and chemical changes: (p. 100)

Indigenous inhabitants of our coast dry and then smoke fish to preserve them and keep the meat from spoiling (*spoiling = going bad*).

When fish are dried in smokehouses over fires, two things happened:

- Due to the heat in the smoke house, water is removed from the fish. This is an example of _____.
- The fish are also smoked. The addition of smoke causes a _____ that kills any bacteria in the meat.



