Science 8 March 4, 2024

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.

(0.7)
Physical changes – no new substances are created. Examples:
Chemical changes – new substances are created. Examples:
reactions or changes <u>take heat in</u> .
reactions or changes give off heat.

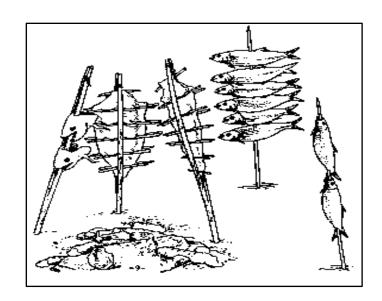
Traditional uses of physical and chemical changes: (p. 100)

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
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The fish are also smoked. The addition of smoke
causes a
that kills any bacteria in the meat.



How can we tell if a chemical change has taken place?

Sometimes it can be hard to tell the difference between a physical change and a chemical change. Look for these clues to indicate that a chemical change has occurred:	

