	a 9 A		
Name	Make-up		Period
2 b . 1	MATTER	Investigation 4	
Objectives:	2) To identify various char	observations about various for acteristics/properties of differ cording to characteristics/pro	ent forms of matter
(1) What		a chemical/physical property	· ·
	* :		
	a ^r i er ka	naracteristics that can be use	orași-
Dorf II Idon	stificing Characteristics	(Dranartica) (1)	se Definition page to
rait ii - iueii	inlying characteristics	o/Properties: (15 pts)	answer first
Station A: Lis	st the names of the objects	. Make observations about t	he objects located at this
station.	agnoti metal	nail, paper	CIO .
		• ,	COP
(4) What c	characteristic do these obje	ects have in common?	
(m) TC(1:-	-1		
man a colot o	0.000#1	e object to change, describe	and the second s
Phy	sical or Ch	emical Charg	e? (Circle One)
Station B: Lis	st the names of the objects	. Make observations about	the objects located at this
station.			
	Stea Mail, i	USHED PIPE,	rusted steel wool
	haracteristic do these obje		
			·
might o	occur?	e object to change, describ	
0	hysical or	Chemical (hange (Circle One)

Station C: List the names of the objects. Make observations about the objects located at this station.
rubber band, elastic band, balloon
8) What characteristic do these objects have in common?
Sylvina characteristic do areso cojecta nave in common:
9) If this characteristic will allow the object to change, describe what type of change might occur?
Physical or Chemical Change (Circlea
Station D: List the names of the objects. Make observations about the objects located at this
bottery, electricity tester, capper, Aluminum
10) What characteristic do these objects have in common?
11) If this characteristic will allow the object to change, describe what type of change might occur?
Physical or Chemical Change (Circle One)
Station E: List the names of the objects. Make observations about the objects located at this
water, Syrp, oil (how they flaw).
(12) What characteristic do these objects have in common?
13) If this characteristic will allow the object to change, describe what type of change

Physical or Chemical Change (Circle one)

might occur?

Station F: List the names of the objects. Make observations about the objects located at this station.
Metal bowl, ning, key, wire
14) What characteristic do these objects have in common?
malleability/ductility
15) If this characteristic will allow the object to change, describe what type of change might occur? Thy Sical Charge.
Station G: List the names of the objects. Make observations about the objects located at this station.
ball floating, oil floating on symp
16) What characteristic do these objects have in common?
17) If this characteristic will allow the object to change, describe what type of change might occur?
Physical or Chemical Change (Circle ane
Station H: List the names of the objects. Make observations about the objects located at this
heary rock, small rock, cortan ball
18) What characteristic do these objects have in common?
hardness
19) If this characteristic will allow the object to change, describe what type of change might occur?
Physical Change.

A) All of the characteristics you identified and listed are called properties. Define and describe what is meant by a **property** without using the word characteristic.

B) Select one of the properties demonstrated at the stations above. Describe an example of where you find this property in something important in your life.

Properties of Matter Instructor Notes

A *property* is some quality (trait or characteristic) of an object that descries how it might change. It may also describe how an object could be used.

Magnetic – the property of a substance where it can place an attractive or repulsive force on another object. A simple magnet is used to determine whether or not another object has a magnetic property.

Oxidation – the property of a substance where it undergoes a chemical change by reacting with oxygen to produce some new substance (examples are rust and tarnish).

Elasticity – the property of a substance where it can be stretched and then return to its original shape.

Conductivity – the property of a substance where it is able to transmit electricity and/or heat.

Viscosity – the property of a substance that determines how easily it can flow (applies to liquids and gases).

Malleability/Ductility – the property of a substance where it can be molded into shapes (malleability) or stretched into wires (ductility)

Buoyancy – the property of a substance where it can "float" on top of another substance (applies to solids, liquids, and gases)

Hardness – the property of a substance that makes it resistant to damage by physical forces (pounding, tearing, bending)

Solubility – the property of a substance where it can be dissolved into some other substance – solid, liquid, or gas (water will be used for this investigation)

Volatile – the property of a substance where it can evaporate quickly at room temperatures (most substances that are extremely volatile are flammable)

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