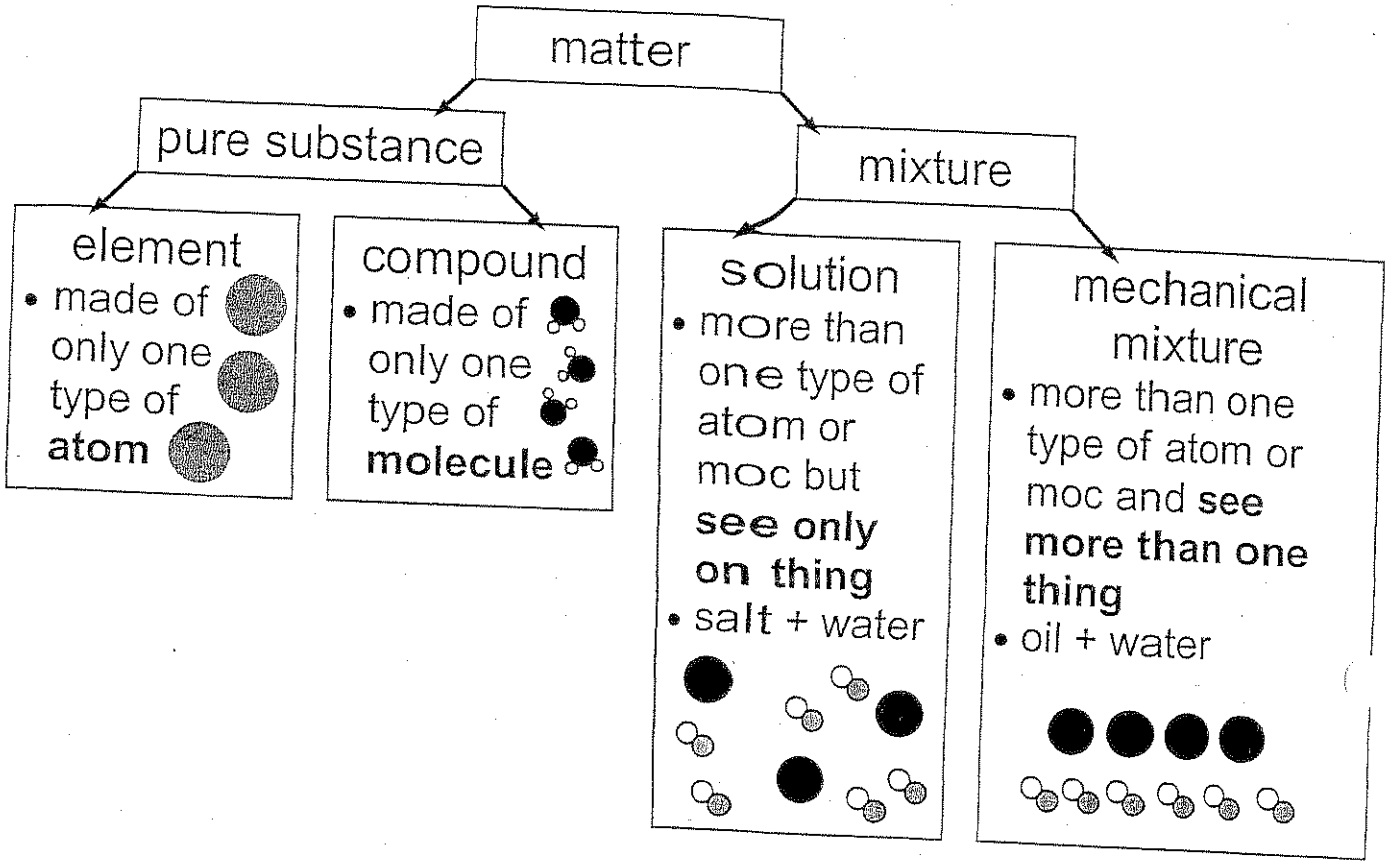
MATTER

- **MATTER** is anything that has **mass** and **volume**. When you observe matter, you are observing its characteristics or physical properties.



- **PHYSICAL PROPERTIES**: what the chemical is like on its own. Examples: colour, clarity, odour, lustre, state, density

- **CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**: what the chemical is like when it reacts with other chemicals. Example: potassium bursts into flames in oxygen

- **PHYSICAL CHANGE**: the original substance is not chemically change –can get it back. Examples: changes of state (melting), breaking, ripping

- **CHEMICAL CHANGE**: the original substance is chemically changed. Clues: colour change, bubbles produced, heat given off, precipitate formed, burning, rusting.