

Science Notes for Matter Unit

Matter is what everything in the universe is made of.

There are three states of matter; solid, liquid and gas.

Solids are hard and it has a definite shape.

Liquids are wet and take the shape of their container.

Gases are mostly invisible and fill up the space of their container too.

Mass- the amount of matter in a substance.

Buoyancy – the ability to remain afloat.

Flexibility – the ability to be bent or stretched

Product Life Cycle – the start of something's life right to the end of its life.

Properties – the characteristics of a substance.

Solubility – the ability to dissolve and form a solution.

Strength – the power to resist strain or stress.

Texture – the appearance or feel of the surface of a substance.

Dissolve – to mix a solute completely with a solvent to make a solution, and the solute disappears.

Solute – the substance that dissolves. (e.g. salt)

Solvent – the substance the solute dissolves in. (e.g. water)

Solution - a mixture in which one substance is dissolved in another substance.

Physical Change – a change in a physical property, but does not change the type of a substance. (e.g. breaking a vase, melting an ice cube, making a popsicle, etc.)

Weight – the force of gravity acting on a body of matter.

Volume- the amount of space taken up by an object.

Evaporation – the change in state from either a solid OR a liquid INTO a gas.

Condensation – the change in state from a gas to a liquid.

Distillation – a method of separating components from a mixture based on its boiling point.

Chemical Change – the process in which a new substance is formed from one or more reacting materials.

Non-reversible Change – a change in matter that cannot go back to its original state.

Reversible Change – a change in matter that can go backward or forward.