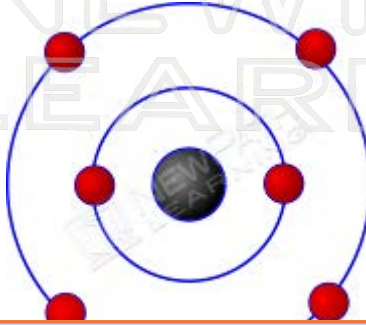


MATTER

Matter is ALL Around Us!

Matter is anything that **takes up space and has mass**. Matter is made up of atoms. **Atoms** are the basic building blocks of matter and make up all objects.

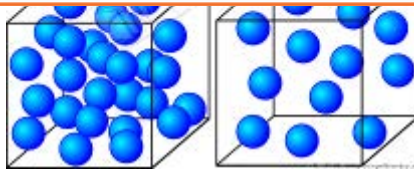


Sta



PREVIEW

Please [Sign In](#) or [Sign Up](#) to download the printable version of this worksheet



Solid: A state of matter in which **molecules are packed tightly together** so they can't move around. Solids always hold the same basic shape. An example of a solid is a rock.

Liquid: A state of matter in which the molecules are close together, but are able to move around slowly. Liquids take the shape of whatever they are poured into. An example of a liquid is water.

Gas: A state of matter in which the molecules are far apart and can move around freely. Gas has no shape. Oxygen is an example of a gas.

Lesson Checkpoint:
What are the three states of matter?

Matter can Change States!

Not to New York, California, or Texas...matter change states from **solid, liquid, or gas.**



An e
an i
the

nen

PREVIEW

Typ
A pl
doe

Please [Sign In](#) or [Sign Up](#) to download the printable version of this worksheet

ut



An example of physical change: shaping clay into different shapes, you change the shape of the clay but not what the clay is made of.

A **chemical change** changes what particles of matter are made of, which produces a new kind of matter.

An example of chemical change: combining baking soda + vinegar = carbon dioxide. The carbon dioxide is the new matter created.



Lesson Checkpoint:

What is the difference between a physical change and a chemical change?

Pro
Size
Sha
Mas
obje
Vol
som



PREVIEW

Please [Sign In](#) or [Sign Up](#) to download the printable version of this worksheet



Flexibility: A property of matter that refers to the ability an object has to be stretched without breaking.

Buoyancy: The ability an object has to float in a liquid.

Lesson Checkpoint:

What are three properties of matter?

Measuring Matter: Units of measurement

Meters, centimeters, grams, and liters are all examples of units of measurement.

For example, meters and centimeters are units of measurement that can be used to measure the **length** and **width** of an object.



Tools used for measuring:

Many properties of matter can be measured using different tools.

For example, **volume** is an amount of space measured in units. A gram



PREVIEW

Please [Sign In](#) or [Sign Up](#) to download the printable version of this worksheet



Lesson Checkpoint:
What can be used to measure volume?

What happens what matter is mixed, dissolved, or combined?

A **mixture** is a combination of two or more substances. The substances in a mixture are **physically combined**, which means they can be separated. Substances that are mixed together have the same properties as they did before they were mixed together. When you add chocolate chips to your cookie dough before you bake the cookies, you make a mixture of dough and chips. You could separate them again if you had to, since one did not dissolve in the other. That is a mixture.

A **solution** is when one or more substances are dissolved in another substance. A **solute** is the substance that is dissolved in the solvent. The **solvent** is the substance that dissolves another substance.

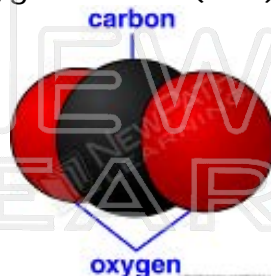
Solubility refers to the ability of one substance to dissolve into another. You mix



PREVIEW

Please [Sign In](#) or [Sign Up](#) to download the printable version of this worksheet

Compounds are substances that are made up of more than one type of atom and are chemically combined. For example, carbon dioxide is made up of carbon and oxygen atoms (CO_2).



Lesson Checkpoint: What is a mixture?