

Chapter 2 Lesson 2: Changes in Matter

1. **Physical Change:** any change that alters the form or appearance of matter but does not make any substance in the matter into a different substance.
 - a. A substance that undergoes a physical change is still the same substance after the change.
 - b. Solid, liquid, gas, plasma
 - c. Changes in shape or form.
2. **Chemical Change:** a change in matter that produces one or more new substances.
 - a. A chemical change produces new substances with properties different from those of the original substances.
 - b. Electrolysis, oxidation, tarnishing, combustion are examples.

***Changes in Matter are always
accompanied by ENERGY
transformations.**

3. **The Law of Conservation of Matter and Energy:** matter and energy cannot be created or destroyed; they just change form.
 - a. Sometimes, this law can be called the law of conservation of mass.
 - Whatever mass you began with, you end with the same amount.