

# Notes for Physical and Chemical Changes

- **Physical Change** – when the appearance of a substance changes but the identity of the substance remains the same.
  - **Examples** – Changing states of matter, cutting, tearing, painting, and dissolving one substance in another substance.
- **Chemical Change** – when one or more substances react to form one or more new substances.
  - Requires a chemical reaction (reactants react to produce products)
  - **Indicators** – change in odor, change in color, explosion (production of heat, light or sound), formation of a gas, and formation of a precipitate (solid produced when two liquids react)
  - **Examples** - burning, cooking, digestion, decomposition, rusting, changing colors (copper patina), or changing colors due to light exposure.