



**Directed Reading A *continued***

11. Why can you express the volume of the gold nugget measured by this method in cubic units?

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**MATTER AND MASS**

\_\_\_\_\_ 12. The amount of matter in an object is its  
a. volume. c. meniscus.  
b. length. d. mass.

\_\_\_\_\_ 13. The SI unit of mass is the  
a. newton. c. kilogram.  
b. liter. d. pound.

\_\_\_\_\_ 14. The SI unit of weight is the  
a. newton. c. kilogram.  
b. liter. d. pound.

\_\_\_\_\_ 15. One newton is equal to the weight of an object that has  
a. a mass of 100 g on the moon.  
b. a volume of 1 m<sup>3</sup> on Earth.  
c. a mass of 1,000 g on Earth.  
d. a mass of 100 g on Earth.

16. What is the only way to change the mass of an object?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MASS AND WEIGHT**

For each description, write whether it applies to mass or to weight.

\_\_\_\_\_ 17. is always constant no matter where the object is located.

\_\_\_\_\_ 18. is a measure of the gravitational force on an object.

\_\_\_\_\_ 19. is measured using a spring scale.

\_\_\_\_\_ 20. is expressed in grams (g), kilograms (kg), or milligrams (mg).

\_\_\_\_\_ 21. is expressed in newtons (N).

\_\_\_\_\_ 22. is less on the moon than on Earth.

\_\_\_\_\_ 23. is a measure of the amount of matter in the object.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**Directed Reading A *continued***

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**INERTIA**

\_\_\_\_\_ 24. The tendency of an object to resist a change in motion is known as

- a. mass
- b. gravitation
- c. inertia
- d. weight

25. What is needed in order to cause an object at rest to move, or an object in motion to change its direction or speed?

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26. How does mass affect the inertia of an object?

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27. Why is it harder to get a cart full of potatoes moving than one that is empty?

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Skills Worksheet

# Directed Reading A

## Section: Physical Properties

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. A characteristic of matter that can be observed or measured without changing the identity of the matter is a
- a. matter property.
  - b. physical property.
  - c. chemical property.
  - d. volume property.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Some examples of physical properties are
- a. color, odor, and age.
  - b. color, odor, and speed.
  - c. color, odor, and magnetism.
  - d. color, odor, and anger.

**Match the correct example with the correct physical property. Write the letter in the space provided.**

- |  |                         |
|--|-------------------------|
| _____ 3. Aluminum can be flattened into sheets of foil.      | a. state                |
| _____ 4. An ice cube floats in a glass of water.             | b. solubility           |
| _____ 5. Copper can be pulled into thin wires.               | c. thermal conductivity |
| _____ 6. Plastic foam protects you from hot liquid.          | d. malleability         |
| _____ 7. Flavored drink mix dissolves in water.              | e. odor                 |
| _____ 8. An onion gives off a very distinctive smell.        | f. ductility            |
| _____ 9. A golf ball has more mass than a table tennis ball. | g. density              |

10. Density is the \_\_\_\_\_ that describes the relationship between mass and volume.
11. Objects such as a cotton ball and a small tomato can occupy similar volumes but vary greatly in \_\_\_\_\_.
12. If you pour different liquids into a graduated cylinder, the liquids will form layers based upon differences in the \_\_\_\_\_ of each liquid.
13. Which layer of liquid would settle on the bottom?

\_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**Directed Reading A** *continued*

14. Where will the least dense liquid be found?

\_\_\_\_\_

15. Why would 1 kg of lead be less awkward to carry around than 1 kg of feathers?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

16. What will happen to a solid object made from matter with a greater density than water when it is dropped into water?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

17. How will knowing the density of a substance help you determine whether an object made from that material will float in water.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

18. What is the equation for density?

\_\_\_\_\_

19. What do  $D$ ,  $V$ , and  $m$  stand for in the equation for density?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

20. The units for density take the form of a mass unit divided by a(n)

\_\_\_\_\_ unit.

21. What are two reasons why density is a useful property for identifying substances?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Directed Reading A *continued***

**PHYSICAL CHANGES DO NOT FORM NEW SUBSTANCES**

22. A change that only affects the physical properties of a substance is known as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

23. What kind of changes are melting and freezing?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Identify which of the following activities represent physical changes by writing PC in the space provided, if they cause only physical changes. Put an X beside any that do not.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 24. sanding a piece of wood
- \_\_\_\_\_ 25. baking bread
- \_\_\_\_\_ 26. crushing an aluminum can
- \_\_\_\_\_ 27. melting an ice cube
- \_\_\_\_\_ 28. dissolving sugar in water
- \_\_\_\_\_ 29. molding a piece of silver

**MATTER AND PHYSICAL CHANGES**

30. When a substance undergoes a physical change, its \_\_\_\_\_ does not change.

31. What is changed when matter undergoes a physical change? Give an example to explain your answer.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_