Name: _____

Physical and chemical changes lab

Data Table

Station #	Observation	Physical or chemical change	Why? What evidence did you see that supports your answer?
1 Vinegar and milk	Chunks form	Chemical	A new substance is formed A precipitate is formed
2 Baking soda and vinegar	Fizzing and bubbles Feels cold	Chemical-endothermic	A new substance is formed A gas is produced
3 Corn starch and Iodine	Turns purple	Chemical-	A new substance is formed Change in color
4 Water and salt	Salt appears to disappear	Physical-dissolving	No new substance is formed- salt is only dissolved- can be reversed through evaporation
5 Sugar and heat	Bubbles Turns brown	Chemical-cooking	New substance is formed Change in color
6 A Food coloring and water	Turns color	Physical-dissolving	No new substance is formed- still food coloring and water, just mixed together-can be separated

Station #	Observation	Physical or chemical?	Why? What evidence did you see that supports your answer?
6 B Food coloring, water and bleach	Color disappears	Chemical-oxidation	New substance is formed Chemical reaction between food color and bleach
6 Hydrogen peroxide and yeast	NA		
7 Magic paper	NA		
8 Foam and acetone	Foam disintegrates	Chemical	A new substance is formed A chemical reaction has taken place between acetone and foam
9 Kool Aid and water	Turns color Sweet smell	Physical-dissolving	No new substance is formed- Although there was a color change and an odor change, no new substance was formed so it is only a physical change
10 Alka selzer and water	Fizzing bubbling	Chemical	A new substance is formed Gas is produced
11 Steel wool and vinegar	Turns brown color	Chemical-oxidation	A new substance is formed Change in color

It is important to remember that in order for a chemical change to occur, a new substance must be formed.