

# CLIL Module: Chemical Reactions

## Unit 1: Physical & Chemical Changes

### *Lesson Objectives:*

- to get familiar with the most common physical and chemical changes occurring in matter
- to be able to tell apart a chemical from a physical change
- to know the clues to identify a chemical reaction

### *Key Vocabulary:*

pure substances - reversible / irreversible - phase change (or phase transition) - states of aggregation - freezing / melting - condensation / vaporization - molecules - deposition / sublimation - mass - forces - mixtures - distillation - heat - physical changes / chemical changes

**Task 1:** *Before we start the lesson, assess your knowledge of the key vocabulary you should already know, by filling the blanks with the correct word from the above list.  
(Note: there are words which you do not need to use)*

Matter is anything that has \_\_\_\_\_ and therefore occupies space. Matter is classified as \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. Matter can exist in three \_\_\_\_\_: solid, liquid and gas. The existence of different states of matter depends on the \_\_\_\_\_ acting on its composing particles (atoms or \_\_\_\_\_) and the average distance between them.

By varying the temperature (i.e., by providing or subtracting \_\_\_\_\_), a substance can undergo a \_\_\_\_\_ and thus change from one state of aggregation to another. The process to get a liquid from a solid is called \_\_\_\_\_, while the process to obtain a liquid from a vapour is named \_\_\_\_\_. All of the phase transitions are \_\_\_\_\_ changes, which means that we can reverse the change and replace the initial conditions, by acting on the process parameters (temperature, heat).

Mixtures can be separated into their components through \_\_\_\_\_, i.e. without the formation of new substances. A common industrial separation method, also used on a smaller scale to obtain beverages with a high alcohol content, is \_\_\_\_\_.

**Task 2:** *Based on the definition of physical and chemical change, discuss and classify the following actions (changes), by using the below T-chart.*

- A. Breaking a glass
- B. Producing wine from grapes
- C. Mixing sugar and coffee
- D. Cutting ham into slices
- E. Cooking an egg
- F. Baking a cake

Physical Changes	Chemical Changes

**Task 3:** *Light a match and observe while it is burning. Use the below binary key pattern to determine the nature of the change. When finished, write down one or few sentences in the below section (Conclusion), where you explain how you reached your conclusion.*



