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| chemistry | the study of matter |
| matter | anything that has mass and takes up space |
| atom | smallest unit of an element that still has the properties of that element |
| volume | the amount of space taken up by an object |
| meniscus | the curve at a liquid’s surface-measure the volume of the liquid here |
| mass | the amount of matter in an object |
| weight | the measure of gravity on an object |
| inertia | the tendency of an object to resist a change in motion/movement (an object that is resting wants to stay resting) |
| liter | unit of measurement for the volume of liquids |
| gram | a unit of measurement for mass |
| newton | the unit of measurement for weight |
| cubic centimeter | a unit of measurement for volume |
| physical property | a characteristic of a substance that does not involve a chemical change; does not change the matter’s identity. Examples: density, hardness, color, state |
| density | the amount of matter in a given space |
| chemical change | happens when one or more substances changes into entirely new substances with different properties |
| chemical properties | Describe matter based on the ability to change into new matter. Ability to participate in chemical reactions. Example: Flammability, Reactivity |
| solid | a state of matter; has a definite volume and shape |
| liquid | a state of matter; has a definite volume but no definite shape |
| gas | a state of matter; has no definite volume or shape |