

Interactive

MATTER



sketch



Notes

What is MATTER? Anything that takes up Space.
Matter is everywhere.
It is in all objects around us.

Examples of matter
Give three examples of objects with matter.
Include an image.

1

My book



2

My pencil



3

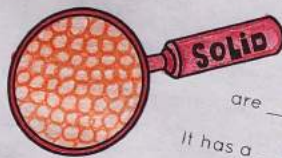
My glue



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STATES OF MATTER

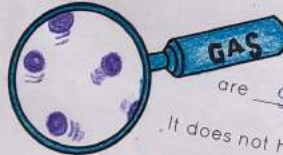
Inside the magnifying glass draw that the particles would look like for that state. Then fill in the blanks.



SOLID In a solid, the particles are close together. It has a fixed volume and a fixed shape.



LIQUID In a liquid, the particles are close together but can move. It has a fixed volume but not a fixed shape.

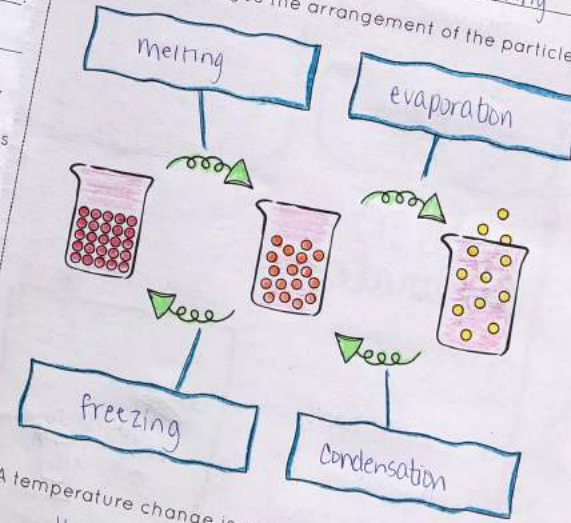


GAS In a gas, the particles are spread apart. It does not have a fixed volume or fixed shape.

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CHANGING states

A substance can change from one state of matter to another by adding or removing heat. This changes the arrangement of the particles.



A temperature change is measured using a thermometer.

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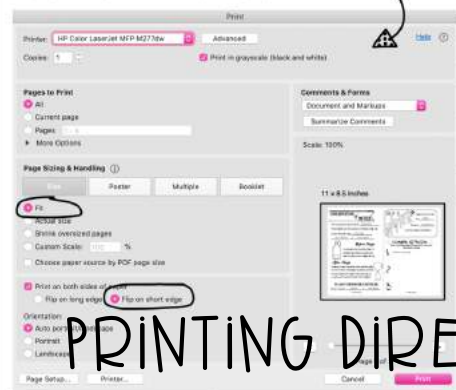
created by the owl teacher

teacher's page

Thank you so much for your purchase!

I have provided two different versions of this notebook to help meet your students' needs. I provided a half page booklet and a full page version. Both contain exactly the same information and materials.

To print the half-page booklet back-to-back, you'll need to make sure that you click "fit" and "flip on short edge." This will ensure that your pages are not upside down and that they fit the pages nicely. Here is an image for your printer.



These notes are in the "doodle note" format. This means students fill in the blank with the important information and then sketch along side it with images or symbols that will help them remember.

I have provided an answer key to help you know what should go in each blank. I have also tried to leave it open ended enough incase your district has different areas you cover.

If you have any questions or concerns, please reach out!

Thanks again and it is my hope that your students find this interactive form of learning engaging and helpful.

Jammy

PRINTING DIRECTIONS

CONSERVATION of MATTER

During any change, matter is _____.

This means the total amount of matter stays the

same. Particles may _____

_____ or _____.



Before Change

In this activity, the total mass of everything (the bottle, balloon, baking soda, and vinegar) is 89g.

After Change

Though a new substance was created (gas), the total mass of everything (bottle, balloon, baking soda and vinegar mix, and gas) is

les just rearranged.



CONSERVATION OF MATTER SAYS

_____ or _____.

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What is **MATTER**? Anything that takes up _____.

Matter is _____.

It is in all objects around us.

Examples of Matter

Give three examples of objects with matter. Include an image.

1

2

3

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what is MATTER made up of?

Matter is made up of smaller pieces of matter called _____.

These smaller particles cannot be seen without a _____.

A _____ is a material where each part of it is made of the same type of particle. _____, _____, and _____ are examples.

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PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL changes

PHYSICAL CHEMICAL

The matter itself doesn't _____ but its _____

does. This can usually be _____.

List some examples of physical changes:

The matter _____ and a new _____ is

created. This usually cannot be _____.

List some examples of chemical changes:

INTERACTIVE NOTES WITH ANSWER KEY INCLUDED

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Mixtures and Solutions

A material that can be _____ into _____ pure substances.

A _____ where particles of one material _____ completely into a different material.

WAYS TO Separate

All mixtures can be separated. Some ways are:

- 1.) _____
- 2.) _____
- 3.) _____
- 4.) _____



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PROPERTIES OF MATTER

Substances have certain characteristics that can be _____ and _____ called _____ of matter. These properties help determine how matter is used and _____.

NAME AND DESCRIBE

STATES OF MATTER

Inside the magnifying glass draw that the particles would look like for that state. Then fill in the blanks.



In a solid, the particles

are _____.

It has a _____

and a _____.

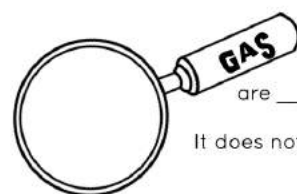


In a liquid, the particles

are _____

but can move. It has a _____

_____ but not a _____



In a gas, the particles

are _____.

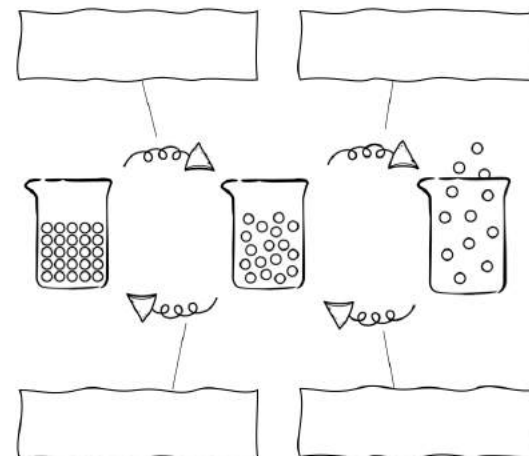
It does not have a _____

_____ or _____.

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CHANGING states

A substance can change from one state of matter to another by _____ or _____ heat. This changes the arrangement of the particles.



A temperature change is measured using a _____.

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What is MATTER?

Anything that takes up _____.

Matter is _____.

It is in all objects around us.



Examples of Matter

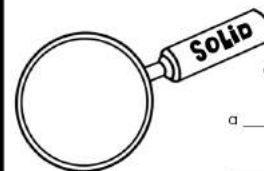


Give three examples of objects with matter. Include an image.

FULL PAGE
VERSION
FOR MORE SPACE

STATES OF MATTER

Inside the magnifying glass draw that the particles would look like for that state. Then fill in the blanks.



In a solid, the particles

are _____, It has

a _____ and a

_____.



In a liquid, the particles

are _____ but can

move. It has a _____

but not a _____.

GAS

In a gas, the particles

are _____, It does

not have a _____ or

_____.

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what is MATTER made up of?

Matter is made up of smaller pieces of matter

called _____.

These smaller particles cannot be seen without

a _____.

A _____ is a material where
each part of it is made of the same type of
particle. _____,
and _____ are examples.

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PROPERTIES OF MATTER

Substances have certain characteristics that can be _____

and _____ called _____ of matter.

These properties help determine how matter is used and

_____.

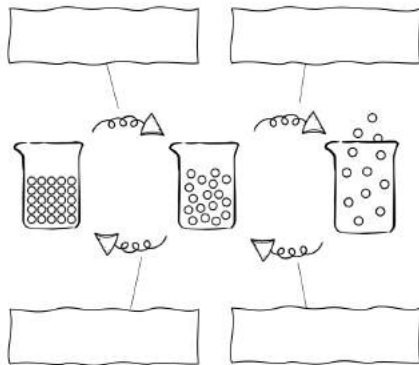


NAME AND DESCRIBE



CHANGING states

A substance can change from one state of matter to another by _____ or _____ heat. This changes the arrangement of the particles.



A temperature change is measured

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Mixtures and Solutions

A material that can be _____ into _____ pure substances.

A _____ where particles of one material _____ completely into a different material.

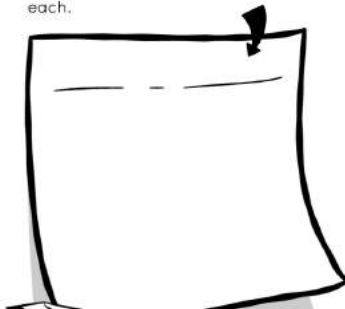
WAYS TO Separate

All mixtures can be separated.

Some ways are:

- 1.) _____
- 2.) _____
- 3.) _____

Draw an example of a mixture and a solution. Label each.



CONSERVATION of MATTER

During any change, matter is _____. This means the total amount of matter stays the same. Particles may _____, or _____.



Before Change

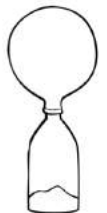
ty, the total mass of everything (the on, baking soda, and vinegar) is 89g.

created (gas), the total mass baking soda and vinegar mix, rticles just rearranged.

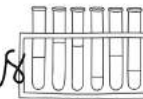
CONSERVATION OF MATTER SAYS

_____ or _____.

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PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL changes



PHYSICAL

The matter itself doesn't _____ but its _____ does. This can usually be _____.

CHEMICAL

The matter _____ and a new _____ is created. This usually cannot be _____.

List some examples of chemical changes:

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