Physical and Chemical Properties Sorting Activity

Directions:

- Preparation: Copy and cut out sorting strips for the number of class sets needed. Place the cards in baggies or envelopes
- Implementation:
 - Place students into groups of 2-3
 - Give each group a set of Physical and Chemical Properties Sorting Cards
 - Groups should sort the cards into two groups: Physical Property or Chemical Property
 - Some of the examples were not specifically stated in the lesson. However, tell students to apply what they know about physical and chemical properties to make their best guess.
 - Go over the answers with the class. You may want to have students switch groups to compare their answers before going over the correct ones with the class. A way to incorporate technology would be to allow students to take a picture of their two groups to then share with another person to compare their responses.

Physical and Chemical Properties Sorting Strips

Oxygen is odorless and colorless.	Copper turns green when exposed to the environment.
The piece of metal is magnetic.	The density of water is 1.0 gram per cubic centimeter.
Diamonds are a very hard substance.	The tree is 8 meters high.
Sodium reacts very easily with other elements.	Copper conducts electricity.
Water is a liquid.	The mass of the NaCl sample is 30 grams.
Gold is nonflammable.	Alka-Seltzer tablets react with water to produce gas.

Physical and Chemical Properties Sorting Strips

The gas is flammable.	Oxygen is a gas.
Argon is not very reactive.	Nitrogen is a colorless gas.
The silver spoons tarnished and turned black.	The piece of metal is magnetic.
Silver necklaces tarnish and turn green.	Barium melts at 725°C
Baking Soda reacts with vinegar.	The boiling point of water is 100°C.
The color of the ball is red.	Iron reacts with oxygen and forms rust.

Physical and Chemical Properties Sorting Strips

Helium does not react with any other element.	Acid in tomato sauce can corrode aluminum foil.
A bar of lead is more easily bent than is a bar of aluminum of the same size.	A sheet of copper can be pounded into a bowl.
A piece of charcoal, which is mostly the substance carbon, glows red, gives off heat, and becomes a gray ash.	Rocks containing carbonates can be identified because they fizz when hydrochloric acid is applied