

Changes in Matter

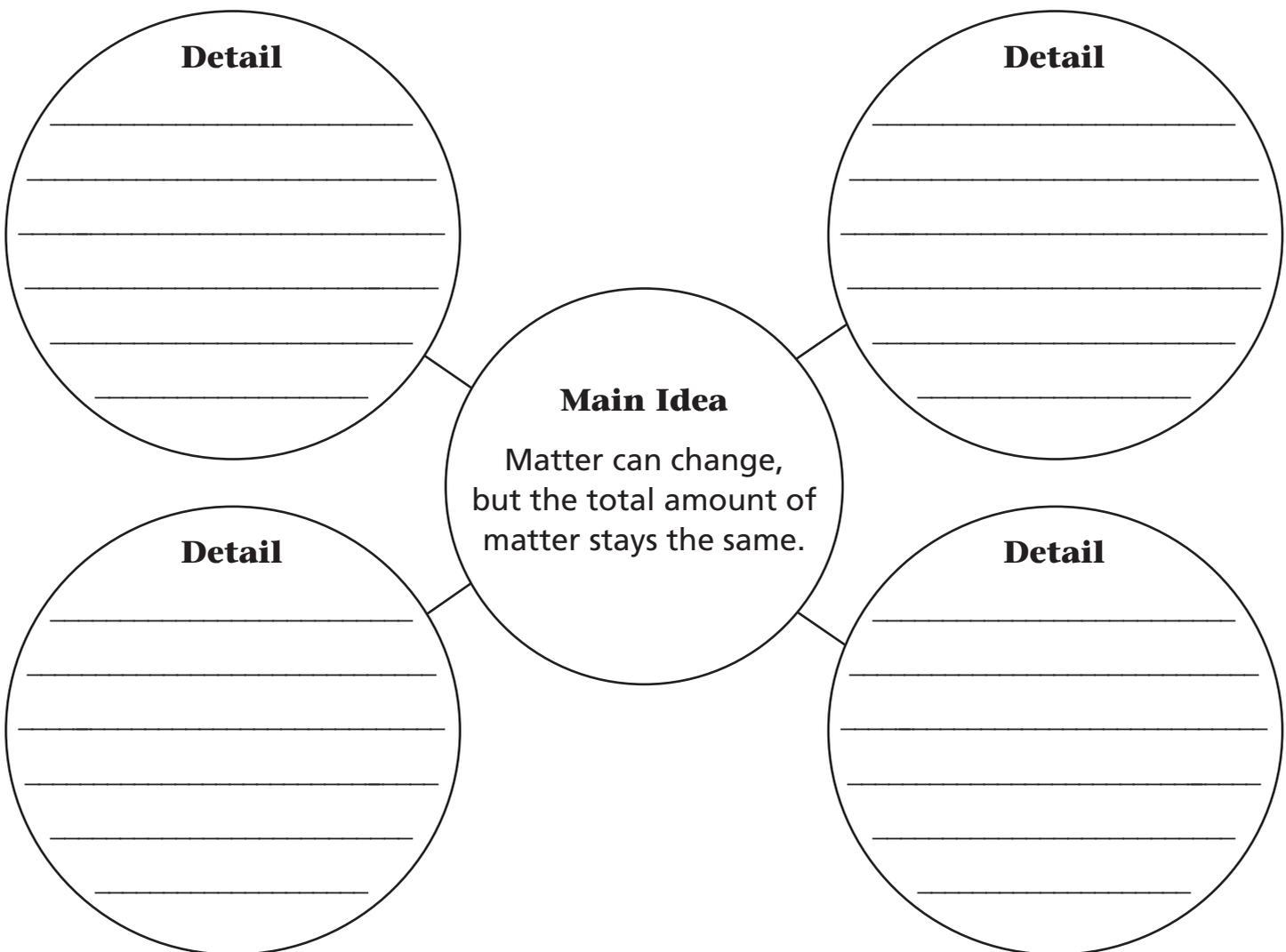
Name _____ Date _____

Reading Comprehension

MAIN IDEA AND DETAILS

The **main idea** of a paragraph or passage is the most important point. **Details** give more information about the main idea. You can read more about main idea and details on page 18 of *Changes in Matter*.

Reread the section “Matter, Mass, and Change” on page 23 of *Changes in Matter*. Use the information from that section to complete the web.



Grammar

PLURALS

Ways to Form Plurals	Singular Nouns	Plural Nouns
Add -s	solid	solids
	substance	substances
Add -es	glass	glasses
	beach	beaches
Change y to i and add -es	penny	pennies
	ability	abilities

Write the plural form of the noun in parentheses to complete each sentence.

1. Atoms often join together in units called _____. (molecule)
2. Can you figure out the _____ of the brick and the block of wood? (density)
3. Magnetic _____ can be pulled, or attracted, by a magnet. (material)
4. Matter includes solids, liquids, and _____. (gas)
5. Many _____ can happen when substances react. (change)
6. Combustibility and the ability to rust are chemical _____ of matter. (property)
7. Different candle _____ are made of different substances. (wax)
8. Objects with the same volume may have different _____. (mass)

★ Find three other plural nouns in *Changes in Matter*. Use them in a sentence.

Writing

Transitions are words and phrases that link sentences and ideas.			
time order first next last after a while	cause and effect therefore because as a result	similarities also similarly too like	differences but however on the other hand yet

You will be writing about the signs of chemical changes around you that you listed in your science notebook. You can use transitions to make your writing clearer. To practice, add transitions to these sentences. Use the type of transition in parentheses. Combine and edit sentences as needed.

- 1.** A slice of apple is pale and crisp when you put it on the counter. → (time order)
It turns brown and begins to rot.

- 2.** An iron nail reacts with oxygen to form rust. → (differences) A burning log reacts with oxygen to form ashes, smoke, and gases.

- 3.** The amount of matter stays the same during a chemical change. → (similarities)
The amount of matter stays the same during a physical change.

- 4.** You can tell a chemical change happens when you bake bread. → (cause and effect)
The dough changes color.

Now write a paragraph about the signs of chemical changes you listed in your science notebook. Remember to use transitions in your writing.

Vocabulary

Words in the same word family are related in spelling and meaning.	
Word	Meaning
note	a short letter to someone
notify	to tell someone about something

Turn to page 15 of *Changes in Matter*. Find the three bold words that are related to the word *solute*. Write them in the word web. Then write definitions, using your own words.

The word web consists of four rounded rectangular boxes. A central box is connected to three other boxes by lines. Each box contains a 'Word:' label followed by a blank line and a 'Definition:' label followed by a blank line and several horizontal lines for writing.

Central Box:
Word: _____ solute _____
Definition: _____

Left Box:
Word: _____
Definition: _____

Bottom Box:
Word: _____
Definition: _____

Right Box:
Word: _____
Definition: _____

