

# Physical Science

Atom	Compound	Element	Groups
Molecule	Homogeneous	Solution	Heterogeneous
Proton	Neutron	Evidence of a Chemical Change	Chemical Reaction
Electron	Energy	Kinetic	Potential
Electricity	Chemical Formula	Acid	Base
Transfer	Conservation of Matter	Physical Property	Chemical Property
Transformation	Electromagnetic	Wave	Newton
Inertia	Mass	Gravity	Friction

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Elements with similar properties are contained in	Simplest unit of matter; can't be broken down	2 or more atoms of different elements are chemically combined (CO <sub>2</sub> )	Smallest unit of an element
A mixture that is not uniform throughout	Combination of substances that can be separated physically	A mixture that is evenly distributed throughout	2 or more atoms chemically combined; smallest unit of a compound
Results in a chemical recombination of atoms	Formation of a precipitate, gas/heat production, color change	Neutral subatomic particle (contained in the nucleus)	Positive subatomic particle (contained in the nucleus)
Form of energy that exists due to position, not motion (mechanical energy)	Form of energy that exists because of an object's motion (mechanical energy)	The ability to do work	Negative subatomic particle (orbits the nucleus)
A substance or solution that is listed above 7 on the pH (percent hydrogen) scale	A substance or solution that falls below 7 on the pH (percent hydrogen) scale	The combination of elemental symbols and the ratio at which they appear in a compound	Energy of electric charges (moves through circuits to power many things)
Characteristics related to chemical composition such as the ability to form a precipitate	Observable characteristics such as color, texture, boiling point, etc.	The law that states no matter is created or destroyed in a chemical reaction	The movement of energy from one source to another
Physicist who developed the three laws of motion	A disturbance in matter (transmits energy through matter or space)	Energy in the form of waves, does not require a medium through which to travel	The conversion of one form of energy to another
Force that slows the motion of objects as they move past one another	Force that acts between any two masses	The amount of matter contained within an object	The tendency of an object to remain unchanged (in motion or at rest)