

# CHAPTER 3 MATTER PROPERTIES AND CHANGES

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**What are the properties and changes of matter?** Changes between states of matter can be physical changes or chemical changes. In a physical change, the chemical formula of the substance remains the same, even though the physical properties may change. Physical properties include taste, smell, texture, and color. Physical changes can generally be reversed.

**What is a form of matter with a uniform and unchanging composition?** A substance is matter that has a uniform and unchanging composition. For example, water is a pure substance.

**What are the three chemical properties?** Chemical properties are properties that can be measured or observed only when matter undergoes a change to become an entirely different kind of matter. They include reactivity, flammability, and the ability to rust.

**Which property changes with the change in the state of matter?** During the change of state of matter, both physical and chemical properties of matter changes.

**What are the 7 main properties of matter?** Physical properties of matter include color, hardness, malleability, solubility, electrical conductivity, density, melting point, and boiling point.

**What are 5 matter properties?** Physical Properties of Matter Colour, density, volume, mass, boiling temperature, and melting point are the six main physical properties. Shape, size, hardness, flexibility, texture, odour, temperature, volume, length, freezing point, electrical conductivity, and so on are some further examples.

**What is a type of matter with uniform composition and properties?** A pure substance is a form of matter that has a constant composition and properties that are constant throughout the sample.

**What is change of matter not only in composition?** The difference between a physical reaction and a chemical reaction is composition. In a chemical reaction, there is a change in the composition of the substances in question; in a physical change there is a difference in the appearance, smell, or simple display of a sample of matter without a change in composition.

**What is a form of matter that is uniform and consistent throughout?** A pure substance is a form of matter that has a constant composition (meaning that all samples of this substance have uniform composition) and properties that are constant throughout the sample (meaning that there is only one set of properties such as melting point, color, boiling point, etc. throughout the matter).

**What is the difference between a compound and a mixture?** Compounds are substances which can be formed by chemically combining two or more elements. Mixtures are substances that are formed by physically mixing two or more substances. Compounds can be of three types, which are: covalent compounds, metallic compounds and ionic compounds.

**What are the elements of properties of matter?** Any characteristic that can be measured, such as an object's density, colour, mass, volume, length, malleability, melting point, hardness, odour, temperature, and more, are considered properties of matter.

**What is the composition and properties of matter?** The composition of matter refers to the different components of matter along with their relative proportions. The properties of matter refer to the qualities/attributes that distinguish one sample of matter from another. These properties are generally grouped into two categories: physical or chemical.

**What are the 5 changes of matter?** What are Changes of State? A change of state is a physical change in a matter. They are reversible changes and do not involve any changes in the chemical makeup of the matter. Common changes of the state

include melting, freezing, sublimation, deposition, condensation, and vaporization.

**What are the 4 changes in matter?** Types of some physical changes are texture, shape, temperature, and a change in the state of matter.

**What are the properties of particles of matter?**

**What are the four properties of matter?** The four properties of matter are physical property, chemical property, intensive property and extensive property. Explanation: Physical property of matter - A physical property is an attribute of matter that is independent of its chemical composition.

### **Toxicology: A Conversation with Jessica Hagedorn**

#### **Introduction:**

Jessica Hagedorn, an acclaimed Filipino-American writer, explores the complexities of identity, culture, and history in her work. In particular, her novel "Toxicology" delves into the intersection of environmental pollution, cultural displacement, and personal trauma.

**Question:** How does "Toxicology" use toxicology as a metaphor for personal and societal issues?

**Answer:** Hagedorn employs toxicology to symbolize the accumulation of toxic experiences, both personal and collective. She examines how environmental degradation, historical trauma, and societal inequalities poison individuals and communities, leaving lasting scars.

**Question:** How does the novel explore the relationship between cultural identity and pollution?

**Answer:** Hagedorn juxtaposes the vibrant, traditional Filipino culture with the devastating effects of environmental pollution. She highlights how cultural practices and customs are undermined by the toxic waste and displacement caused by industrialization and globalization.

**Question:** What role does trauma play in "Toxicology"?

**Answer:** Hagedorn delves into the psychological and emotional toll that toxic experiences can take on individuals. Her characters grapple with the lingering effects of war, political oppression, and environmental disasters, revealing the profound impact of trauma on identity and well-being.

**Question:** How does the novel depict the complexities of the Filipino-American experience?

**Answer:** Hagedorn captures the nuanced struggles faced by Filipino-Americans navigating multiple cultures and identities. Her characters explore their heritage while confronting the challenges of displacement, assimilation, and cultural appropriation.

**Conclusion:**

"Toxicology" by Jessica Hagedorn is a powerful exploration of the intersection of environmental, cultural, and personal toxicity. Through vivid characters and evocative prose, the novel illuminates the lasting effects of trauma, examines the complexities of identity, and calls for a reckoning with the consequences of pollution and displacement.

**What is IEEE 835?** IEEE Standard Power Cable Ampacity Table (Electronic) Over 3000 ampacity tables for extruded dielectric power cables rated through 138 kV and laminar dielectric power cables rated through 500 kV are provided.

**How do you calculate ampacity of a power cable?** To calculate ampacity, you'll need to divide the device's wattage by the cable's rated voltage. This number tells us the wire current capacities if the conductor's temperature rises 30 degrees Celsius.

**What is the IEEE standard for power line communication?** IEEE 1901 is a standard for high-speed (up to 500 Mbit/s at the physical layer) communication devices via electric power lines, often called broadband over power lines (BPL).

**What is the IEEE 802.3 standard and specifications?** The most important 802.3 standards are: 10Base-T (IEEE 802.3) – 10 Mbps with category 3 unshielded twisted pair (UTP) wiring, up to 100 meters long. 100Base-TX (IEEE 802.3u) – known as Fast Ethernet, uses category 5, 5E, or 6 UTP wiring, up to 100 meters long.

**What is the criteria for cable ampacity?** Cable ampacity of a single conductor is calculated based on the size of the electrified conductor, the established ambient temperature and the temperature rating of the insulation and jacket compounds. An increase in temperature rating of the compounds and/or an increase in conductor size will increase cable ampacity.

**How do you work out how many amps a cable can take?** To calculate the Current (in Amps) drawn by a fitting, divide the Power (in Watts) by the Voltage (in Volts). E.g. using the example above, 180 Watts / 240 Volts = 0.75 Amps.

**How many amps is a power cable?**

**What is the IEEE standard for cable?**

**What is IEEE standard protocol?** The IEEE standards in computer networks ensure communication between various devices; it also helps to make sure that the network service, i.e., the Internet and its related technologies, must follow a set of guidelines and practices so that all the networking devices can communicate and work smoothly.

**What is the IEEE standard for wired?** IEEE 802.3 is also known as the Ethernet standard and defines the physical and media access control (MAC) of the data link layer for wired Ethernet networks.

**What is the maximum wattage supported in the IEEE 802.3 at standard?** The original IEEE 802.3af-2003 PoE standard provides up to 15.4 W of DC power on each port. The updated IEEE 802.3at-2009 PoE standard, also known as PoE+ or PoE plus, allows for up to 30 W of power to Type 2 devices. That's sufficient power for devices such as VoIP phones, wireless access points, and security cameras.

**What is the IEEE 802.3 at PoE+ standard?** IEEE 802.3at (PoE+) It operates with a supply voltage ranging from 50V to 57V and a supply current of 10-600mA. PoE+ delivers up to 30W of power on each PSE port, ensuring a minimum power output of 25W per port. This standard is suitable for devices like wireless access points and video conferencing systems.

**What is standard 802.3 at PoE supply?**

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**What does IEEE stand for Ethernet?** 802.3, or IEEE 802.3, is a working group of standard specifications for Ethernet, a method of packet-based physical communication in a local area network maintained by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE).

**What is IEEE standard for biometric privacy?** The Standard for Biometric Privacy (SBP) provides private identity assertion. SBP supersedes the prior IEEE Std 2410(TM)-2019 by including a formal specification for privacy and biometrics such that a conforming SBP system does not incur GDPR, CCPA, BIPA or HIPAA privacy obligations.

**What is the IEEE standard for medical devices?** Within the context of the ISO/IEEE 11073 family of standards for medical device communication, the scope of this standard is to define normative requirements for the modular components of participants in a networked system of point-of-care (PoC) medical devices and medical IT systems in order that they contribute ...

**Which IEEE standards is used for Wi Fi system?** IEEE 802.11™ is the first 2.4 GHz Wi-Fi standard. This standard and its subsequent amendments are the basis for Wi-Fi wireless networks. Wi-Fi technology is based on the IEEE 802.11™ series of wireless connectivity standards which have revolutionized how we communicate and access information.

## **Sociology: 12th Edition by Richard Schaefer**

### **Question 1: What is the main focus of sociology?**

**Answer:** Sociology is the scientific study of human society and social behavior. It examines how individuals and groups interact, how they are organized, and how they are influenced by social structures and institutions.

### **Question 2: What are the four main perspectives in sociology?**

**Answer:** The four main perspectives in sociology are:

- **Functionalist perspective:** Views society as a complex system of interdependent parts working together to maintain stability and order.

- **Conflict perspective:** Views society as a struggle for resources and power among different groups.
- **Symbolic interactionist perspective:** Focuses on the meaning and interpretation of symbols and interactions in social life.
- **Postmodern perspective:** Challenges traditional sociological assumptions and emphasizes the fluidity, fragmentation, and diversity of contemporary society.

### Question 3: What is the role of social stratification in society?

**Answer:** Social stratification refers to the division of society into hierarchical layers based on factors such as income, education, occupation, and social status. Social stratification affects individuals' access to resources, opportunities, and life chances.

### Question 4: How does culture influence social behavior?

**Answer:** Culture refers to the beliefs, values, norms, and practices that a group of people share. It shapes how individuals think, feel, and behave, and influences their social interactions and relationships.

### Question 5: What are the ethical considerations in sociological research?

**Answer:** Sociological researchers have an ethical obligation to protect the privacy and confidentiality of participants, obtain informed consent, and minimize harm to individuals and groups. They must also strive for objectivity and impartiality, and avoid bias in their research and findings.

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