

SOLIDS, LIQUIDS, AND GASES

States of Matter

Solid, liquid, and gas are all states of matter.

SOLID Facts:

- ⌚ The molecules in solids are tightly packed together.
- ⌚ Solids also can hold their own shape.
- ⌚ Example of solid = a brick

Lesson Checkpoint: Describe a SOLID.

LIQUID Facts:

- ⌚ The molecules in liquids are close together, but they can move past each other.
- ⌚ Liquids can flow and take the shape of their container.
- ⌚ Example of a liquid = water

Lesson Checkpoint: Describe a LIQUID.

GAS Facts:

- ⌚ The molecules in gases are far apart.
- ⌚ Gases can fill any size room or any size container.
- ⌚ Example of a gas = helium.

Lesson Checkpoint: Describe a GAS.



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The Water Cycle: Matter Can Change Forms!

Evaporation

Evaporation is the process by which water changes from liquid form to gas form (in the form of water vapor).

Which stage of water cycle shows the process of **evaporation**?

Matter Changes State at Specific Temperatures

When matter changes or transforms from one state to another, the temperature of the matter helps determine when it changes.

A liquid's **boiling point** is the temperature when a liquid begins to boil and becomes a gas (water vapor). Different liquids have different boiling points. The boiling point of water is 100° C. So when water boils, it be

The **melting** point of a solid is the temperature when a solid changes from a solid to a liquid. For example, when an ice cube ch

A liquid's **freezing point** is the temperature when a liquid becomes a solid. For example, when a liquid reaches that freezing point, it becomes ice.



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Lesson Checkpoint: At what temperature does water boil?