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Changing states of matter worksheet

Three states of solid matter, liquids and gases. In solids, particles are held in constant form by strong bonds, but they vibrate. In liquids, the bonds between particles are weaker in solids and particles that are more from each other and free to move. In gas, particles are widely distributed and move faster than in solids and liquids. The following diagram shows the sort of particles in the three states of the subject, and the words used to describe the transition between the three states: when the solid is warmed and reaches its melting point, it dissolves into liquid, when the liquid reaches boiling point, it evaporates into the gas, it cools down into the gas, you can shrink back into liquid, and the liquid becomes solid when it reaches its freezing point. Purified water becomes ice at 0 degrees Celsius and it boils at 100 degrees Celsius. As bonds holding solid particles together are very strong, energy is needed to destroy them, so the particles begin to move more freely when the substance becomes liquid. When solids revert to liquids this energy is transferred to the environment as it is not necessary to cool down our body, producing sweat. Articles on the properties of substances and differences between liquid solids and gases include filling in the field of questions worksheet.4 through 7 classes, knowing about ice, liquid water, steam, condensation, condensation, boiling, and freezing 3 through grade 6 students to tell the doctor a folding luck (cootie game). When they play, they answer questions about solids, gases and liquids.3 to grade 5.

