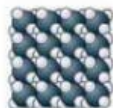


1 Look at the particles in each picture, and label the state of matter.



2 Read and circle T (true) or F (false)

### Freezing and Melting

As liquids get colder, their particles slow down. At some point they stop gliding past each other and can only vibrate in place. The liquid becomes a solid. The temperature at which a material changes between liquid and solid states has two names. It is called the **freezing point** when a liquid turns into a solid. It is called the **melting point** when a solid turns into a liquid. Therefore, the melting point and the freezing point are the same temperature.

Each material has its own melting point. Therefore, the melting point can be used to help identify a material. The melting point of lead, for example, is 327 °C.



*Some materials are more useful in their solid state than in their liquid state. For example, solid lead is used to weigh down, or sink, fishing hooks.*



*At its melting point, solid lead becomes liquid and can be poured into molds to give it any shape we want.*

- |                                                                          |       |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 1. When liquids get warmer, their particles slow down.                   | T / F |
| 2. The melting point of a material is different from its freezing point. | T / F |
| 3. A material's melting point can identify a material.                   | T / F |
| 4. A solid turns into a liquid at its freezing point.                    | T / F |