

STATES OF MATTER

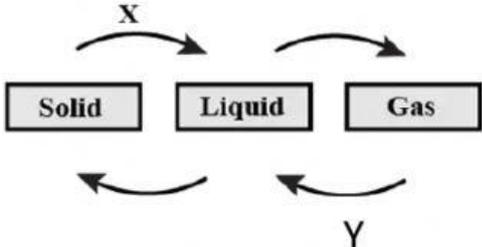
1. State whether **liquid, solid or gas**.

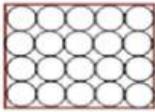
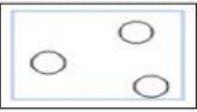
- A. A substance changes shape and volume according to its container; _____
- B. A substance changes neither shape nor volume; _____
- C. A substance does not change volume but does changes shape according to its container; _____
- D. Which state has the strongest forces of attraction? _____
- E. Which state has the weakest forces of attraction? _____

2. **FILL IN THE CORRECT WORD**

- A. At _____ particles have enough energy to break their bonds and the liquid evaporates into a gas.
- B. Condensation involves a change of state from _____ to _____
- C. Condensation occurs when water vapour _____
- D. Melting involves a change of state from _____ to _____
- E. Which is the opposite of condensation? _____
- F. Dew drops seen in the leaves of some plants in the morning. This is an example of _____.
- G. _____ is the process by which water vapor changes into liquid water.
- H. The _____ depends on wind speed, temperature, and surface area.
- I. At which temperature would water evaporate fastest? _____
- J. In which state do the particles have the most energy? _____

Multiple choice items. Circle the letter corresponding to the best answer.

<p>1. Matter changing from a solid to a liquid is called: A evaporation B sublimation C deposition D melting</p>	<p>2. The melting point of water is: A 0°C B 100°C C 32°C D 60°C</p>
<p>3. This matter has a fixed shape and volume with particles closely packed together with little movement. It is a: A liquid B solid C gas D plasma</p>	<p>4. Matter has _____. A. no mass but occupies space B. mass but occupies no space C. mass and occupies space D. no mass and occupies no space</p>
<p>5. A property NOT possessed by a fluid is _____. A. it can flow B. it has mass C. it has a definite shape D. can be perceived by our senses</p>	<p>6. The process by which wet clothes dry up is called _____. A. Condensation B. Evaporation C. Melting D. Solidifying</p>
<p>7. The diagram shows the changes in state of water (H₂O). What is the process X called? A. Freezing C. Evaporation B. Melting D. Boiling</p> <p>8. What process is happening at Y? A. Sublimation C. Evaporation C. Melting D. Condensation</p>	 <p><i>Use the above to answer questions 7 and 8</i></p>

<p>9. Which causes the high density of solids?</p> <p>A. The particles are more massive than those in liquids.</p> <p>B. The intermolecular forces between particles are weak.</p> <p>C. The particles are packed closely together.</p> <p>D. The energy of the particles is very high.</p>	<p>10. The particles in a liquid are usually</p> <p>A. closer together and lower in energy than those in a solid.</p> <p>B. farther apart and higher in energy than those in a gas.</p> <p>C. closer together and lower in energy than those in a gas.</p> <p>D. farther apart and lower in energy than those in a solid.</p>
<p>11. A solid is a state of matter that has a(n)</p> <p>A indefinite volume and an indefinite shape.</p> <p>B definite volume and a definite shape.</p> <p>C definite volume and an indefinite shape.</p> <p>D indefinite volume and a definite shape.</p>	<p>12. The state of matter in which particles are arranged in a regular pattern is called</p> <p>A. Liquid C. Gas</p> <p>B. C Solid D. Fluid</p>
<p> 13. Which state of matter is represented above</p> <p>A. Solid B. Liquid</p> <p>C. Gas D. Frozen</p>	<p>14. The diagram here could represent which of the following?</p> <p></p> <p>A. Ice C. Marbles</p> <p>B. Steam D. Warm water</p>