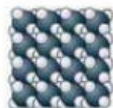


1 Look at the particles in each picture, and label the state of matter.



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 |