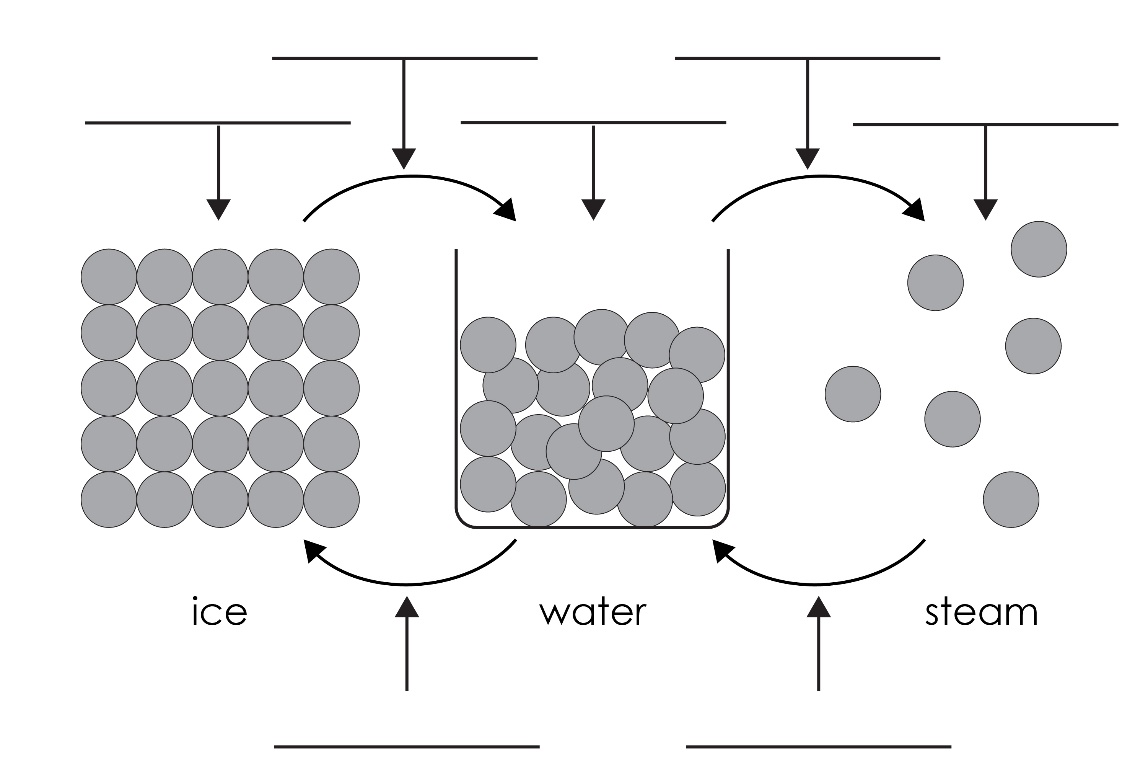
Particle model: knowledge check

1. Add the following labels to the diagram below.

boiling condensing freezing gas

liquid melting solid



1. Use the words to complete the sentences.

close together regular shape vibrate

In solids, the particles are very close together in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pattern. The particles \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ around a fixed position. Solids have a fixed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Solids cannot be easily compressed because their particles are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with no space to move into.

1. Use the words to complete the sentences.

compressed flow less more

particles randomly shape

In liquids, the particles are very close together and are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ arranged, but still touching. The particles move around each other and have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ energy than in a solid but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than in a gas.

Liquids do not have a fixed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Liquids can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and take the shape of their container, because their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can move around each other. Liquids cannot be easily \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because their particles are close together with little space to move into.

1. Use the words to complete the sentences.

energy flow particles

quickly randomly space

In gases, the particles are far apart and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ arranged. The particles move \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in all directions. The particles in a gas have much more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than the particles in a liquid or solid. Gases do not have a fixed shape and can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and completely fill their container. Gases can be compressed, because their\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are far apart with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to move into.

Particle model: test myself

Use the words to complete the sentences. You do not have to use all the words.

1. Choose the words that describe the following changes of state.

boiling condensing freezing melting

* 1. Solid → liquid (eg ice to water) is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
  2. Liquid → solid (eg water to ice) is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
  3. Liquid → gas (eg water to steam) is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
  4. Gas → liquid (eg steam to water) is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

In which state do particles have most kinetic energy?  
Circle the correct answer.

solid liquid gas

1. What happens to the kinetic energy of the particles when a solid changes to a liquid?

decreases increases stays the same

The kinetic energy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Describe the arrangement of particles in a solid.

regular touching vibrate

The particles in a solid are in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ arrangement.   
All the particles are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ around a fixed position.

1. How do the particles in a gas move?

all directions one direction quickly slowly

The particles in a gas move \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

What happens to the movement of gas particles when the temperature is increased?

kinetic light quickly slowly

When temperature is increased, the particles in a gas move more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because they have more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ energy.

1. What is meant by melting point?

gas liquid solid

The melting point is the temperature at which a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ becomes a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. What is meant by boiling point?

gas liquid solid

The boiling point is the temperature at which a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ becomes a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

If a substance has a melting point of 50°C and a boiling point of 170°C, in what state will it be at 100°C?

gas liquid solid

* 1. Below 50°C, the substance is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
  2. Above 170°C, the substance is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
  3. So, at 100°C, the substance is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

If a substance has a melting point of –220°C and a boiling point of –112°C, in what state will it be at room temperature (25°C)?

gas liquid solid

* 1. Below –220°C, the substance is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
  2. Above –112°C, the substance is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
  3. So, at 25°C, the substance is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Particle model: feeling confident?

1. Use the melting and boiling point data for the following substances to decide which state they are in at 0°C and 100°C. Write **solid**, **liquid** or **gas** to indicate the state. Some are done for you.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Substance** | **Melting point (°C)** | **Boiling point (°C)** | **State at  0°C** | **State at  100°C** |
| A | 44 | 280 | solid | liquid |
| B | 30 | 2403 | solid |  |
| C | –39 | 357 |  | liquid |
| D | –101 | –35 | gas |  |
| E | –209 | –183 | gas |  |
| F | –71 | –62 |  | gas |
| G | –7 | 59 | liquid |  |
| H | 302 | 669 |  |  |
| I | 27 | 677 |  |  |

Particle model: what do I understand?

Think about your answers and confidence level for each mini-topic. Decide whether you understand it well, are unsure or need more help. Tick the appropriate column.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Mini-topic** | **I understand  this well** | **I think I understand this** | **I need more  help** |
| I know the states of matter. |  |  |  |
| I can describe the arrangement of particles in:   * solids * liquids * gases. |  |  |  |
| I know the names of state changes. |  |  |  |
| I understand the relative energy of particles in:   * solids * liquids * gases. |  |  |  |
| I understand the changes in kinetic energy when substances change state. |  |  |  |
| I understand that different substances have different melting and boiling points and know what these represent. |  |  |  |
| I can use melting and boiling point data to deduce the state of a substance at a given temperature. |  |  |  |
| **Feeling confident? topics** | **I understand  this well** | **I think I understand this** | **I need more  help** |
| I can use melting and boiling point data to identify the state of a substance at different temperatures. |  |  |  |