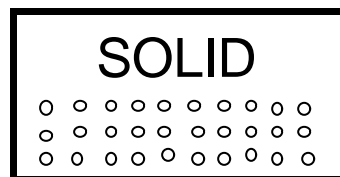
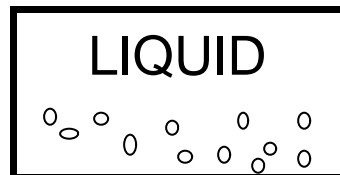
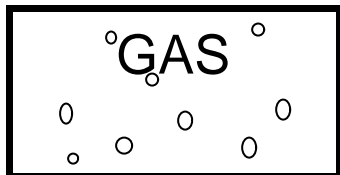


## CHANGES IN STATES OF MATTER



## PROPERTIES OF STATES OF MATTER

### GAS

Most energy

\_\_\_\_\_ volume

\_\_\_\_\_ shape

### LIQUID

Some energy

\_\_\_\_\_ volume

\_\_\_\_\_ shape

### SOLID

Least energy

\_\_\_\_\_ volume

\_\_\_\_\_ shape

## STATES OF MATTER

Matter exists in one of three states:

\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.

Changing from one state to another is called \_\_\_\_\_ change and is \_\_\_\_\_ to reverse.

Solids \_\_\_\_\_ to form liquids.

Liquids \_\_\_\_\_ to form gasses

Gasses \_\_\_\_\_ to form liquids

Liquids \_\_\_\_\_ to form solids.

Solids have the \_\_\_\_\_ energy. They have a \_\_\_\_\_ size \_\_\_\_\_ and a \_\_\_\_\_ shape. When heated solids turn into \_\_\_\_\_.

Liquids have \_\_\_\_\_ energy and have a \_\_\_\_\_ size and a \_\_\_\_\_ shape. When heated, liquids turn into \_\_\_\_\_.

Gasses have the \_\_\_\_\_ energy and have a \_\_\_\_\_ size and a \_\_\_\_\_ shape. When gasses are cooled they form \_\_\_\_\_.

When liquids are cooled they form \_\_\_\_\_