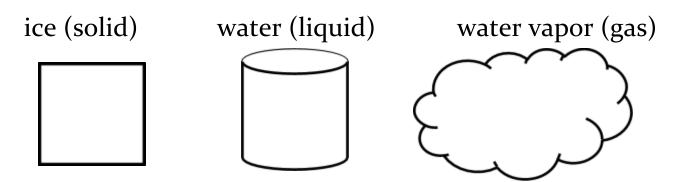
States of Matter – study guide Spacing and motion of particles

A. In the objects below, draw a model of the <u>spacing</u> of molecules for each phase. Use small circles (o) to represent each molecule.



Fill in the blanks with solids, liquids, or gasses

1	have particles that are the closest together.
2	_ change their volume according to the container.
3 move around each other.	_ and have particles that
4 but do <u>not</u> change volume.	_ have enough energy for the particles to move around,
5	_ can be compressed or expanded easily.
6	_ have much less density than the other two.
7. List the three phases from the least amount of <u>energy</u> and <u>motion</u> to the most	

least

most

Particle motion and energy

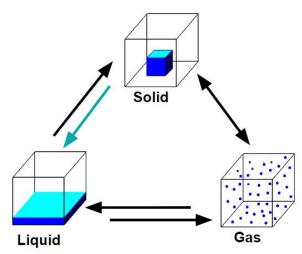
What happens to the molecules when water is heated?

What happens to the molecules when water is cooled?

<u>Substance</u> - something made of matter <u>particle</u> - molecule / atom

Changes of States

Label each arrow



Particle Spacing

Compare the spacing of molecules in a liquid and a solid.

Compare the spacing of molecules in a liquid and a gas.

<u>Applying the Concepts</u> – Use your knowledge of states of matter to answer these questions. Use extra paper to answer

1. It is a clear winter night. Not a cloud in the sky and **no chance of rain** for a couple of days. You go outside and notice that the grass is wet. It **hasn't rained** for a few days and there are **no sprinklers**. Why is the grass wet with <u>dew</u>?

2. When a <u>hair dryer</u> is used to dry hair, the hair dryer blows both heated air and quickly moving air onto the wet hair. Use your knowledge of states/phases of matter to describe why this combination of heat and blowing air are more effective at drying hair that just blowing air. In addition to writing, use a diagram to help you explain how the motion and spacing of particles is related to this problem.