

COMPARING PHASES/STATES OF MATTER GRAPHIC ORGANIZER

Particles are also called? pg. 476 _____, _____, _____

1-Solid: fig.2&3 pg.477	2-Liquid: Liquids Flow pg.478	3-Gas: Gas State pg.478
Describe the particles (movement) KE: Describe forces of attraction:	Describe the particles (movement) KE: Describe forces of attraction:	Describe the particles (movement) KE: Describe forces of attraction:
4 - Draw a picture of particles:	5 - Draw a picture of particles:	6 - Draw a picture of particles:
7 - Shape:	8 - Shape:	9 - Shape:
7 - Volume:	8 - Volume:	9 - Volume:

10 - Solids cont.

Effect of Temperature on Volume:

11 - Liquids cont.

Effect of Temperature on Volume:

12 - Gases cont.

Effect of Temperature on Volume:

10 - Solids cont.

Effect of Pressure on Volume:

11 - Liquids cont.

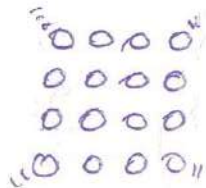
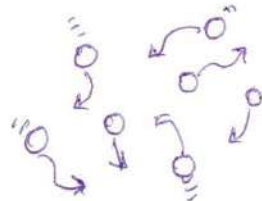
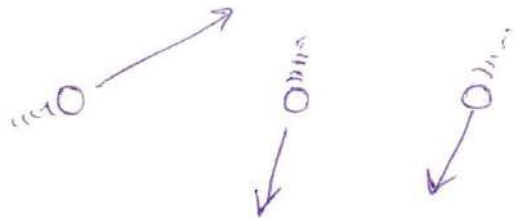
Effect of Pressure on Volume:

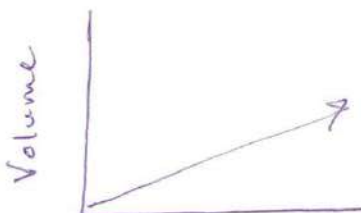

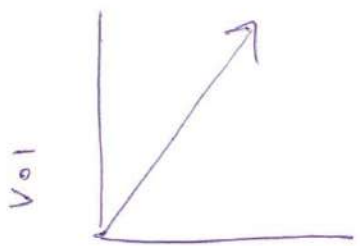
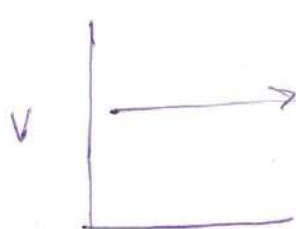
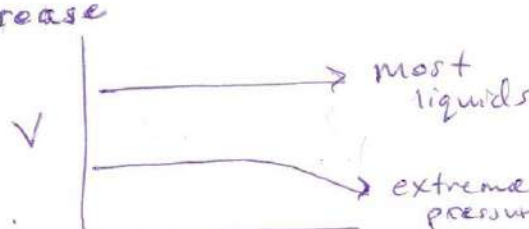
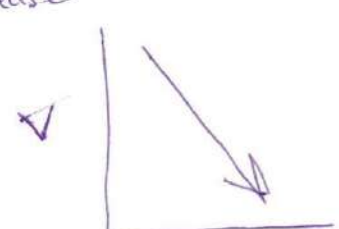
12 - Gases cont.

Effect of Pressure on Volume:

COMPARING PHASES/STATES OF MATTER GRAPHIC ORGANIZER

Particles are also called? pg. 476 atoms, molecules, ions, compounds

1-Solid: fig.2&3 pg.477	2-Liquid: Liquids Flow pg.478	3-Gas: Gas State pg.478
<p>Describe the particles (movement) KE: KE - Kinetic Energy lowest vibrate in place</p> <p>Describe forces of attraction: FA strongest of the states of matter</p>	<p>Describe the particles (movement) KE: medium KE particle freely move about</p> <p>Describe forces of attraction: FA average yet strong enough to keep particles together</p>	<p>Describe the particles (movement) KE: highest KE Particles hardly interact with one another</p> <p>Describe forces of attraction: FA weak</p>
<p>4 - Draw a picture of particles:</p> 	<p>5 - Draw a picture of particles:</p> 	<p>6 - Draw a picture of particles:</p> 
<p>7 - Shape:</p> <p>definite defined shape</p> <p>amorphous - malleable, plastic</p> <p>crystalline - highly structured break or shatters</p>	<p>8 - Shape:</p> <p>shape defined by container and gravity</p> <p>viscosity: thick or thin</p>	<p>9 - Shape:</p> <p>no definite shape</p>
<p>7 - Volume: cm^3</p> <p>definite - low</p>	<p>8 - Volume: mL</p> <p>semi-definite medium</p>	<p>9 - Volume: cm^3 or mL</p> <p>indefinite highest</p>

<p>10 - Solids cont. Effect of Temperature on Volume:</p> <p>or Kinetic E,</p> <p>Exception water</p>  <p>increase temp increase vol.</p>	<p>11 - Liquids cont. Effect of Temperature on Volume:</p> <p>Demo hand boiler</p>  <p>increase temp increase vol.</p>	<p>12 - Gases cont. Effect of Temperature on Volume:</p> 
<p>10 - Solids cont. Effect of Pressure on Volume:</p>  <p>little to no effect</p>	<p>11 - Liquids cont. Effect of Pressure on Volume:</p> <p>Vol → increase</p>  <p>little to no effect</p>	<p>12 - Gases cont. Effect of Pressure on Volume:</p>  <p>increase pressure decrease vol.</p>

Side notes:

4 Fundamental Forces

Strong Nuclear force,

Weak Nuclear force, Gravity, Electromagnetism

FA force of attraction

Scale - a single hair is 60,000 nanometers dia.
1mm equals 1000 micrometers, $1\mu\text{m} = 1000\text{nm}$
A single atom 0.1 - 0.6 nanometers