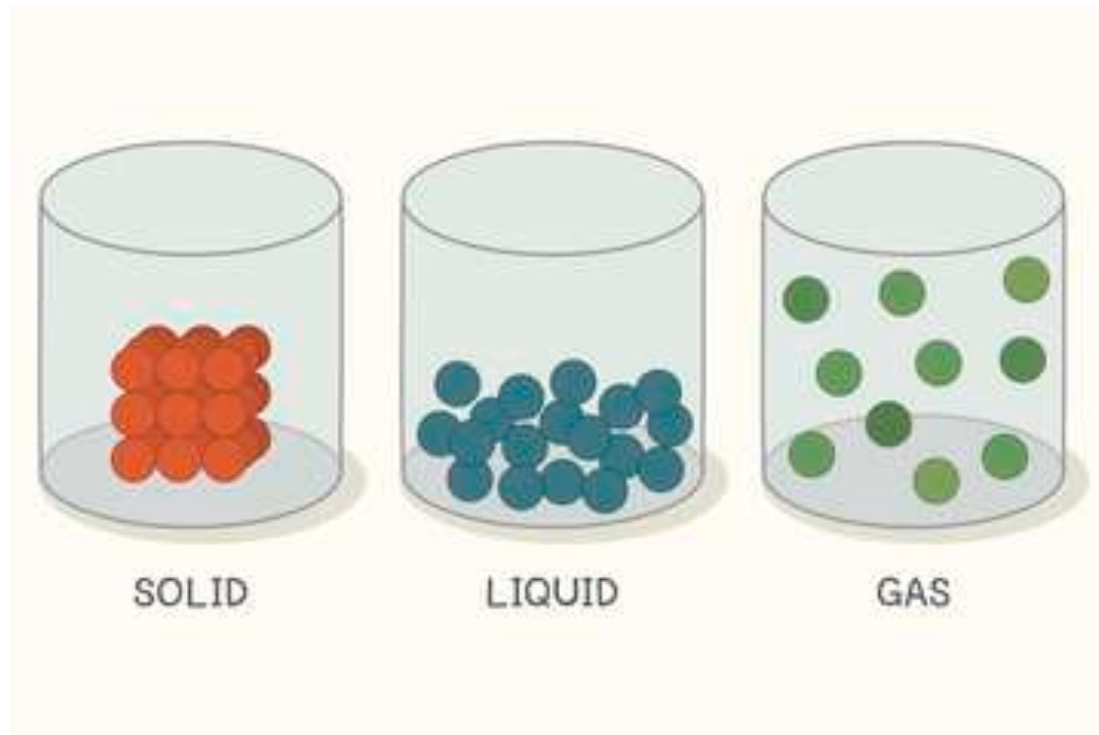


# Matter



Emma Parker 5-D

# What is Matter?

Matter is anything  
that has mass and  
takes up space

## Properties of Matter

```
graph TD; A[Properties of Matter] --> B[Volume<br/>How much space matter takes up]; A --> C[Mass<br/>How much matter is in an object];
```

Volume  
How much space matter takes  
up

Mass  
How much matter is in an  
object

# Mass and Weight: Are They Different?

## Mass vs. Weight

### Mass

Mass is the amount of matter in an object  
Mass is usually measured in kilograms  
The tool used is a double pan scale  
Location doesn't affect the measurement because mass can't change no matter where you are

### Weight

Weight is the force of gravity between Earth and an object  
Weight is measured in pounds and newtons  
The tool used to measure weight is a pan scale  
Location affects the measurement because on the moon there is less gravity so the object is lighter

# Density

Density is how massive something is for its size.



**Mass**

**Volume**

Density is how massive something is for its size. Density can effect buoyancy because an object's ability to float depends on if the liquid is more dense or the object is more dense. So if the object is more dense than the liquid it will sink. But if the liquid is more dense the object the object will float. A solid is very dense but the particles in a solid are packed together tightly, and don't have much room to move around. The particles that make it up are packed together in an orderly fashion. A liquid, usually is less dense than a solid. But the particles that make it up bump into each other and are not orderly. A gas is normally less dense than a liquid. But the particles that make it up float around aimlessly. The density of gasses depend on temperature and pressure. Density is also measured in kilograms per cubic meter. Density effects many things around us.

# Conductor or Insulator?



A conductor allows energy to flow through it easily



An insulator doesn't permit energy to flow through it easily



# Matter

## Properties

Mass  
Volume  
Weight  
Density

## Careers

**Construction Workers**  
**Engineers**  
**Astronauts**  
**Scientists**

Conductors  
and  
Insulators

# References:

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