DATE: NAME: CLASS:

CHAPTER 7 # The Kinetic Molecular Theory BLM 3-5

The Kinetic Molecular Theory

- All matter is made up of very small particles.
- There is empty space between particles.
- Particles are constantly moving.
- Energy makes particles move.

Statements

1. Solids have a definite shape because _____

_____

_____

2. Liquids and gases flow because _____

_____

_____

3. Ice cubes form in the freezer because _____

_____

_____

4. Ice cream melts quickly on a hot day because _____

_____

_____

5. Gases do not have a definite shape because _____

_____

_____

Name Date

Cloze Activity
Section 7.1

Use with textbook pages 246–253.

Expand and contract

Vocabulary	
condensation	melting
contracts	move around quickly
deposition	rises
evaporation	slide past each other
expands	slower
falls	solidification
faster	state of matter
kinetic molecular theory	sublimation
mass	vibrate
matter	volume

Use the terms in the vocabulary box to fill in the blanks. Use each term only once. You do not need to use all the terms.

1. _____ is the amount of material that makes up something.
   _____ is the amount of space that a material takes up.
   Anything that has mass and volume is called _____.

2. When you add energy to matter, its temperature _____.

3. _____ is the process of a solid changing to a liquid.
   _____ is the process of a solid changing directly to a gas.

4. _____ is the process of a liquid changing to a gas.
   _____ is the process of a liquid changing to a solid.

5. _____ is the process of a gas changing to a liquid.
   _____ is the process of a gas changing to a solid.

6. Particles in a solid are packed so close together they can only _____.
   Particles in a liquid can _____.
   Particles in a gas can _____.

7. When you remove energy from particles they move _____ and the matter _____.

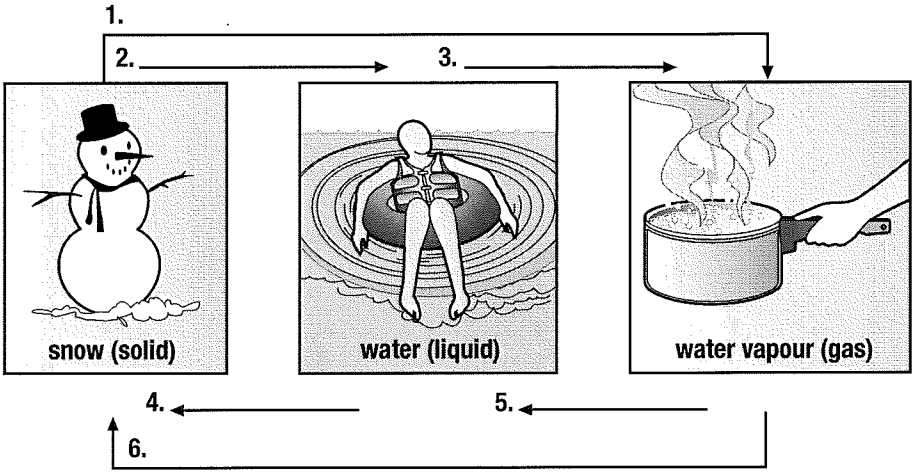
8. The _____ explains how particles act when their spacing and movement change.

Use with textbook pages 246–253.

What's the matter?

Vocabulary	
condensation	melting
deposition	solidification
evaporation	sublimation

Use the terms in the vocabulary box to label the diagram. Place the terms on the numbered arrows.



Complete the following table by describing the change of state. The table has been partially completed to help you.

	Change of state	Heat added or released
condensation		released
deposition		
evaporation	liquid to gas	
melting		added
solidification		
sublimation		

DATE: NAME: CLASS:

CHAPTER 7

Identifying Changes of State

BLM 3-6

Match each description with the correct change of state. Write the letter for the change of state in the space at the end of the descriptions. You may use some changes of state more than once.

Descriptions	Changes of State
1. Ice is left out on the counter. _____	(a) sublimation
2. Frost forms on the window on a cold day. _____	(b) condensation
3. Water is left in a freezer. _____	(c) evaporation
4. Clothes are left out to dry. _____	(d) deposition
5. Dry ice is used to create fog. _____	(e) melting
6. The bathroom mirror gets fogged up after a shower. _____	(f) solidification
7. A pond gets shallower at the end of a long hot summer. _____	
8. Your hair was wet when you left the house, but dries by the time you get to school. _____	
9. The ice cream you are eating drips down your arm. _____	
10. A full pot of soup fills only half of the pot after simmering for 2 h. _____	
11. Liquid glass cools and hardens. _____	
12. A cold drink is wet on the outside of the glass. _____	