

States of Matter

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Fill in the blank with the letter next to the word that best completes the sentence.

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| 1. The _____ of a solid is the temperature at which it changes to a liquid. | a. boiling |
| 2. When matter has a definite volume, but can take the shape of its container we call it a _____. | b. liquid |
| 3. When a gas changes back into a liquid we call it _____, like when the outside of our glass gets wet in summer. | c. melting point |
| 4. The temperature at which a liquid changes into a solid is called its _____. | d. exothermic |
| 5. A _____ solid has particles arranged in repeating patterns or rows. | e. sublimation |
| 6. Boyle's law states that for a fixed amount of gas, at a constant _____, the volume will increase as the pressure decreases. | f. amorphous |
| 7. _____ is the change of state from a liquid to a gas. | g. crystalline |
| 8. The state in which matter has a definite shape and a definite volume is _____. | h. solid |
| 9. The _____ is an example of a natural plasma in our universe. | i. temperature |
| 10. An _____ solid does not have an orderly arrangement of particles. | j. condensation |
| 11. A _____ occurs when a substance converts from one physical form to another. | k. Charles's law |
| 12. The _____ are the physical forms in which a substance can exist. | l. plasma |
| 13. If vaporization is occurring just at the surface of a liquid, we call it _____. | m. evaporation |