

States of Matter

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

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

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