Solids

True of False.

- 1. A solid is the only form of matter.
- 2. Every solid has mass.
- 3. A solid takes up a definite amount of space.
- 4. A mountain is an example of a solid.
- 5. A piece of dust is an example of a solid.
- 6. A mountain is an example of a solid.
- 7. Every solid of the same size has the same mass.

Matching.

1. energy	a. the states of matter		
2. hardness	b. has mass and takes up space		
3. properties	c. has no mass and takes up no space		
4. matter	d. a property of solids		
5. solid, liquid, gas, plasma	e. help to identify matter		

Complete the sentences.

1. A very small solid	have mass.	does, does
not		
2. A piece of dust	take up space.	does, does
not		

3. A solid take on the shape of its container. does, does notl								
4. A solid spread to fill its container. <i>does,</i> does not								
5. Solids come in different <i>states, hardnesses</i>								
COMPLET	TE THE C	HART by	putting a YE	S or NO in t	<u>the space provi</u>	<u>led</u>		
	HAVE TAKE UP A HAVE SPREAD SMAL MASS UP DEFINITE DEFINITE OUTWARD TO AMOUN SPACE AMOUNT SHAPES FILL THEIR CONTAINERS CONTAIN							
<u>SOLIDS</u>								
EXTRA CR Unscram 1. DOLSI								
2. PHEAS								
3. RATTEM								
4. MASALI	4. MASALP							
5. SMAS								
EXTRA CE	REDIT PA	ART 2						

When sand is placed in a container it looks as if it takes on the exact shape of the container. It really does not. How can you show that it does not?

LIQUIDS

1. A l	iquid is matter because it	
a. C.	is hard has mass and takes up space	b. has its own shape d. living things could not survive without it.
2. Th	e most common liquid on Earth is	
a. C.	. mercury chicken soup	b. water d. oxygen
3. All	liquids	
a. c.	. are clear have odors	b. flow d. are flat on top
4. Al	iquid has a definite shape only when it is	
a. c.		b. in a container d. heavier than water
5. 'De	efinite' means	
a. c.	. definition exact	b. fine d. changing

TRUE OR FALSE.

- 1. A liquid has mass
- 2. The top of a liquid is always flat.
- 3. A liquid has a shape of its own.
- 4. All liquids have the same mass.
- 5. Liquids come in many colors
- 6. A liquid takes up a definite amount of space.
- 7. A liquid can be made to have any shape.
- 8. Liquids and solids share ALL of the same properties?

COMPLETE THE CHART by putting a YES or NO in the space provided.

	HAVE MASS	TAKE UP SPACE	TAKE UP A DEFINITE AMOUNT OF SPACE	HAVE DEFINITE SHAPES	SPREADS OUT TO TAKE SHAPE OF ITS CONTAINER	SMALL AMOUNTS FILL LARGE CONTAINER
<u>SOLIDS</u>						
<u>LIQUIDS</u>						

USE THE CHART TO ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS.	Write	S	for SOLID,	<u>and</u>	<u>L</u> <u>f</u>	or
LIQUID.						

1.	Which states of matter have mass? <u>S,L</u>
2.	Which states of matter take up space?
3.	Which of the states of matter take up a definite amount of space?
4.	Which state of matter has a definite shape?
5.	Which state of matter has no definite shape?
6.	Which state of matter take on the shape of its container?
7.	Which does not take on the shape of its container?
8.	Which states of matter do not always fill a container? .

GASES

Fill in the Blanks

	word bank: SO	OLIDS LI PLASMAS	=		
1.			_ have a defir	nite shape	
2.	definite amount of spa	and ce.			_ take up a
3.	shape of their containe				take the
4.			_ are very ra	re on Eart	h.
5.	Some		are i	nvisible.	
6.	four states of matter.	,	, and		are the
7.	Water and mercury ar	e			·
8.	Oxygen and Nitrogen (are			·
9.	Rocks and metals are				
10)		will spred	nd out to fil	l a large
	container.				

TRUE OR FALSE.

Ι.	uxygen is a gas.
2.	All gases are invisible.
3.	All gases have mass.
4.	A gas has a definite shape.
5.	A gas takes up a definite amount of space
6.	A gas will fill only part of a container.
7.	Gases spread out only from side to side.
8.	Every gas has an odor.
9.	Animals need oxygen.
0.	Plants need oxugen.

Complete the Chart by answering YES or NO in the spaces provided.

	Have Mass	Take Up Space	Take Up A Definite Amount of Space	Have Definite Shape	Spread out to Take Shape of Its Container	Small Amounts Fill Large Container	Can be invisible
SOLIDS							
LIQUIDS							
GASES							

EXTRA CREDIT.

Water is a liquid. When it boils it turns into steam. When it freezes it turns into ice. Using the properties in the chart above, write down what ice and steam are and why.