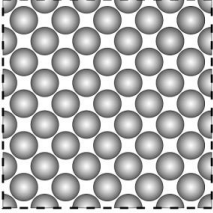
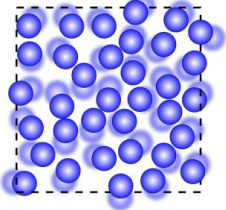
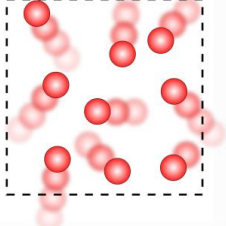

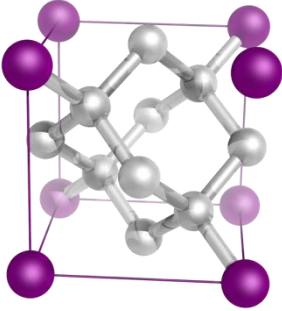
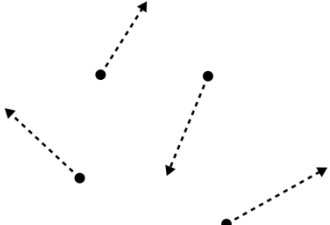


Kinetic Molecular Theory of Matter

Vocabulary Worksheet – Teacher Edition

Hint	Term	Definition/Example/ Sample
	Solid	
	Liquid	
	Gas	
 <p data-bbox="193 1368 708 1442">Unaltered Image sourced from: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Electrostaticgenerator.JPGCC-BY-3.0</p>	Plasma	
	Lattice	
	Kinetic Energy	

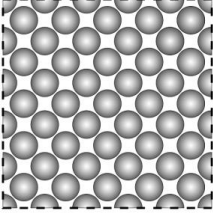
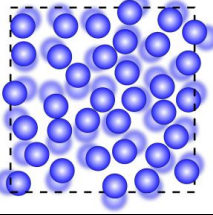
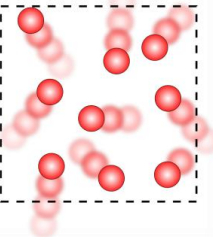

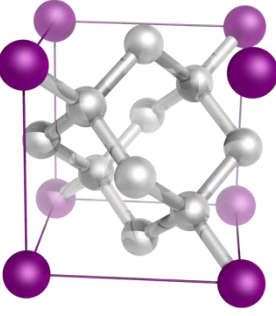
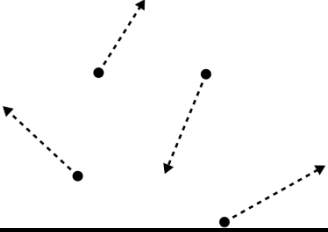
Kinetic Molecular Theory of Matter

Vocabulary Worksheet – Teacher Edition

	Phase transition	
	Melting	
	Freezing	
	Vaporization	
	Condensation	
	Deposition	
	Sublimation	
	Ionization	
	Recombination	
		Melting point
Boiling point		

Kinetic Molecular Theory of Matter

Vocabulary Worksheet – Teacher Edition

Hint	Term	Definition/Example/ Sample
	Solid	<p>A substance which retains its 3D shape in the absence of a container</p> <p><i>e.g. sulfur, copper wire, ice</i></p>
	Liquid	<p>A substance which flows freely and takes the shape of their container.</p> <p><i>e.g. water, alcohol, bromine, mercury</i></p>
	Gas	<p>A high energy substance which has no fixed shape or volume.</p> <p><i>e.g. oxygen, carbon dioxide and helium</i></p>
 <p>Unaltered Image sourced from: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Electrostaticgenerator.JPGCC-BY-3.0</p>	Plasma	<p>A substance which has no fixed shape or volume and contains ionized atoms</p>
	Lattice	<p>The regular 3D arrangement of atoms</p>
	Kinetic Energy	<p>Energy possessed by objects which are moving.</p>

Kinetic Molecular Theory of Matter

Vocabulary Worksheet – Teacher Edition

	Phase transition	The process by which a substance is able to change from one state to another.
	Melting	The substances in solid gaining enough energy to break away and form a liquid.
	Freezing	Removing heat to return a liquid back to a solid
	Vaporization	The substances in liquid escaping a liquid to form a gas.
	Condensation	Particles in a gas moving closer together to form a liquid.
	Deposition	When a gas turns directly into a solid.
	Sublimation	When a solid turns directly into a gas.
	Ionization	When the atoms of a gas lose electrons, leaving a positively charged nucleus.
	Recombination	When the electrons are recaptured by the positive ions in plasma, causing it to change into a gas.
		Melting point
Boiling point		The temperature at which a liquid becomes a gas.