

Nature of Matter

Guided Notes – Student Edition

What is Matter?

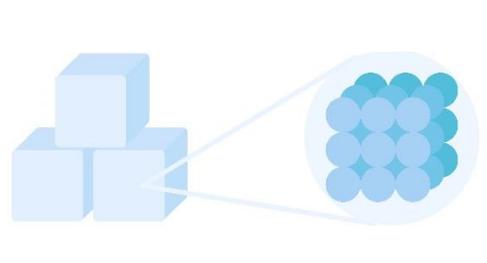
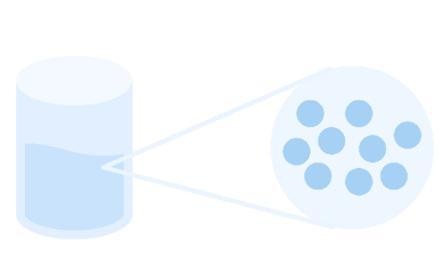
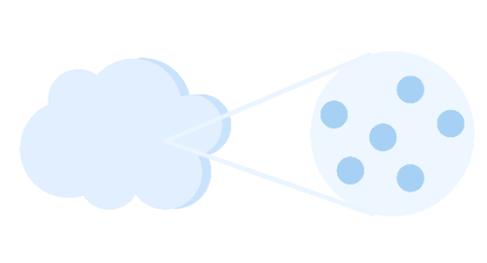
Matter is everything around you that takes up _____. All matter is made up of tiny particles called _____. It can be visible e.g. rocks, your shirt, or the food you eat, or _____ e.g. air. Each of these objects can be placed onto a balance to find out how much matter is in it. This is called its _____ and will be covered in the next lesson. Matter can also be measured to find out how much _____ it takes up, this is called its _____.

Types of Matter

Matter can be sorted into three main groups: _____, _____, and _____. These groups are known as the three _____ or phases of matter. Each of these states have different features, in science, we call these features _____.

The Properties of Solids, Liquids and Gases

The table below shows the different properties of solids, liquids, and gases.

SOLIDS	LIQUIDS	GASES
		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have a _____ shape, may be flexible, can keep their shape without a _____. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take the _____ of their container. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take the _____ of their container.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are often _____. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not form crystals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not form crystals.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are dense 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are _____ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are _____ dense
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cannot be _____ or squashed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cannot be compressed or _____. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are _____/can be squashed.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cannot be poured 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can be _____. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can be poured.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have a _____ volume. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have a fixed volume. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ in volume.

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Examples of Solids, Liquids and Gases

Solids include items made from materials such as _____, paper, and plastic. Each of these items have a _____ as their particles are tightly _____ together.



Liquids can be _____ as their particles can slip and _____ past one another. The volume of a quantity of liquid does not _____, but it can vary in shape. For example, when water is emptied from a bottle into a _____, there is still the same _____ present, but the _____ of the glass differs from that of the bottle.



Gases such as the _____ that we breathe, and helium used in _____ has no fixed shape or volume.



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Physical Properties of Matter

Physical properties are the features of matter that do not involve _____ reactions.

