

ates of Matter

Solids, liquids and gases

- SOLID — particles tightly packed in a fixed pattern. Keeps its shape. Examples: ice, wood, rock, metal.
- LIQUID — particles close together but moving. Takes the shape of its container. Examples: water, oil, milk, juice.
- GAS — particles far apart and moving fast. Fills any container completely. Examples: oxygen, steam, helium, carbon dioxide.
- MELTING — solid → liquid (heat).
- FREEZING — liquid → solid (cool).
- EVAPORATION — liquid → gas (heat).
- CONDENSATION — gas → liquid (cool).

