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The Particle Theory of Matter

Matter can be classified as anything that has mass and occupies space

The Particle Theory of Matter states that:

- 1) All matter is made up of <u>ting</u> particles
- 2) All particles of <u>one</u> <u>substance</u> are the <u>Same</u>
 different substances are made of <u>different</u> <u>particles</u>
- The particles are always <u>moving</u>

 the more <u>energy</u> the particles have, the <u>faster</u> they move.
- 4) There are <u>strong</u> <u>attractive</u> forces between the particles.

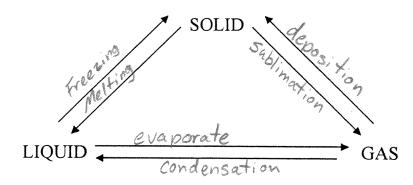
 these forces are <u>stronger</u> when the particles are closer together.
- 5) Particles at a <u>higher</u> temperature move <u>faster</u> on average than particles at a <u>lower</u> temperature.

Matter is classified by state:

STATE	CHARACTERISTICS	COMMON FORM	MOLECULAR LEVEL
Solid	 particles are <u>closely</u> packed molecules do not move, they just <u>y brate</u> they have a <u>definite</u> shape 		
Liquid	 particles are <u>far ther</u> apart particles <u>move</u> around they take the <u>shape</u> of their container 	B	
Gas	 particles are the farthest apart particles move very fast they take the shape of their container they can be compressed because the particles are so far apart 		

D	ate:	

Each state of matter can be changed into one of the other states:



Fill in the following chart showing changes of state:

Original	Final State	Change of	What is occurring	Energy required
State		State	(think in terms of bonds and molecule speed)	or removed
Solid	Liquid	melting	-faster -further apart -bonds breaking	Energy is required
Solid	Gas/Vapour	sublimation	-faster -further -bonds break	required
Liquid	Solid	freezing	- slower - closer -bonds form	removed
Liquid	Gas/Vapour	evaporation	-faster -further -bonds break	required
Gas/Vapour	Solid	deposition	- slower - closer - bands form	removed
Gas/Vapour	Liquid	condensation		