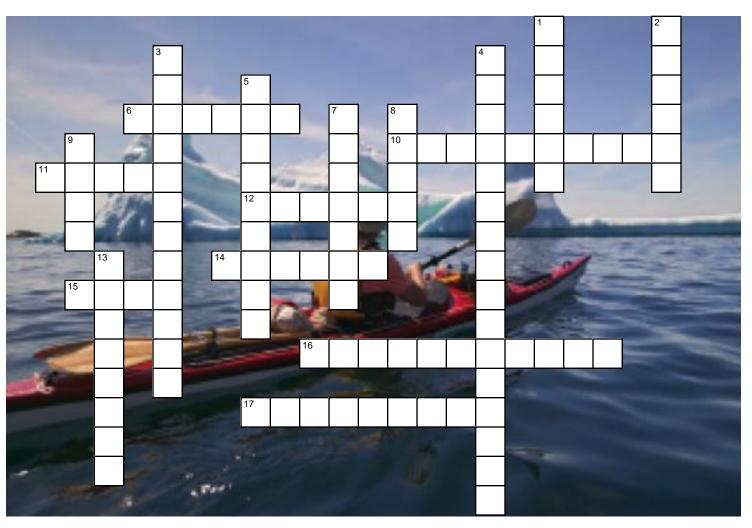
7.2 Fluids and the Particle Theory of Matter

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Across

6. _____ is anything that has mass and volume.
10. In liquids and solids the particles are close together and have strong forces of _____ between them.
11 ____ can flow and spread out because their

 can flow and spread out because their particles are far apart and have overcome their attraction for each other.

- 12. _____ is a measure of how much space a substance takes up.
- 14. _____ hold a definite shape because their particles are packed closely together and vibrate in one place.
- 15. Particles in a liquid can overcome some of their attraction to each other and slide past each other. This is why liquids ____ and take the shape of their container.
- 16. When the _____ of a solid, liquid or gas decreases, its particles move more slowly and closer together.
- 17. Temperature affects the speed at which _____ move.

Down

In the early days of glass making _____ sand was heated to more than 1700°C.
 Glass _____ involves placing various pieces of molten glass on a surface so that they are in contact.

3. _____ involves using air to shape molten glass,

- much like blowing a bubble with bubblegum.

 4. _____ is an increase in the volume of a substance in response to an increase in its
- substance in response to an increase in its temperature.

 The particle theory of matter is a way of explain
- The particle theory of matter is a way of explaining the _____ of matter.
- can flow and take the shape of their container because their particles have partly overcome their attraction for each other.
- 8. The volume of most fluids decreases when they cool from a liquid to a solid. _____ is an exception.
- 9. _____ is a measure of how much matter there is in a substance.
- 13. ____ involves heating glass to temperatures around 600°C so it can be shaped in a mould.