Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Pd: \_\_\_ Ast: \_\_\_\_\_

**CLASSIFICATION OF MATTER VOCABULARY**

Physical Science Honors

1. Kinetic Theory **(p.432) – an explanation of how the particles in gasses behave**
2. Solid **(p.433) – has a definite shape and volume**
3. Liquid **(p.433) – has a definite volume, but an indefinite shape (*takes the shape of the container*)**
4. Gas **(p.432) – do not have a fixed volume or shape (*indefinite volume and shape*)**
5. Plasma **(p.436) – matter that has enough energy to overcome the attractive forces within its atoms, causing electrons to be completely stripped off the atom during collisions, *ionizing the substance***
6. Conductor **(p.173) – a material through which electrons move easily (*or energy in general, ie: thermal*)**
7. Insulator **(p.173) – a material in which electrons are not able to move easily (*or energy in general, ie: thermal*)**
8. Semiconductor **(p.534) – elements that conduct an electric current under certain conditions (*have characteristics of insulators and conductors*)**
9. Element **(p.462) – a substance made up of atoms that are all alike (*the same type of atom*)**
10. Compound **(p.464) – a substance in which the atoms of two or more elements are chemically combined in a fixed proportion**
11. Mixture **(p.465) – matter composed of two or more substances that can be separated by physical means**
12. Physical Properties **(p.469) – a characteristic that can be observed without changing the identity of the substance**
13. Physical Change **(p.471) – a change to the physical properties so that the (*chemical*) identity of the substance remains the same**
14. Chemical Properties **(p.472) – a characteristic that can be observed which produces one or more new substances**
15. Chemical Change **(p.473) – a change of one substance to another (*a change in the chemical identity of a substance*)**