Particle model

Key words	Definitions
Condensation	A change of state where a gas turns back to a liquid
Control	A measure you put in place to ensure that you are safe
Crystallisation	Using evaporation to remove salt crystals from a solution
Evaporation	A change of state where a liquid becomes a gas
Filtration	A method of removing insoluble substances from a liquid
Freezing	A change of state where a liquid becomes a solid
Hazard	A thing that can cause harm
Insoluble	A solid that will not dissolve in a solution
Kinetic energy	The movement energy particles have
Melting	A change of state where a solid becomes a liquid
Mixture	More than one substance together — can be separated
Particle theory	A way of describing matter in terms of its particles and properties
Pure substance	A substance only made of one type of thing
Risk	The harm a hazard could cause
Soluble	Will dissolve in a solvent
Solute	A soluble solid that will dissolve in a solvent
Solution	A mixture of a solute and a solvent
Solvent	The liquid a solute will dissolve in
Sublimation	Changing from gas to solid or solid to gas without a liquid phase
Vibration	The particle movement caused by kinetic energy

Particle theory

State	Solid	Liquid	Gas
Diagram	888888		
Arrangement of particles	Regular arrangement	Randomly arranged	Randomly arranged
Movement of particles	Vibrate about a fixed position	Move around each other	Move quickly in all directions
Closeness of particles	Very close	Close	Far apart

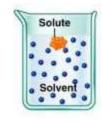
Change of state

Heating Curve of Water
100- Evaporation Evaporation Condensation
50- Water
O-B Melting C Freezing
Joules

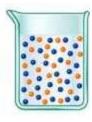
	Condensing	Freezing
Description	Gas to liquid	Liquid to solid
Closeness of particles	Become much closer together	Stay close together
Arrangement of particles	Stay random	Random to regular
Motion of particles	Stop moving quickly in all directions, and can only move around each other	Stop moving around each other, and only vibrate on the spot

	Melting	Evaporating or boiling
Description	Solid to liquid	Liquid to gas
Closeness of particles	Stay close together	Become much further apart
Arrangement of particles	Regular to random	Stay random
Motion of particles	Start to move around each other	Become able to move quickly in all directions

Solutions







Filtration



Evaporation