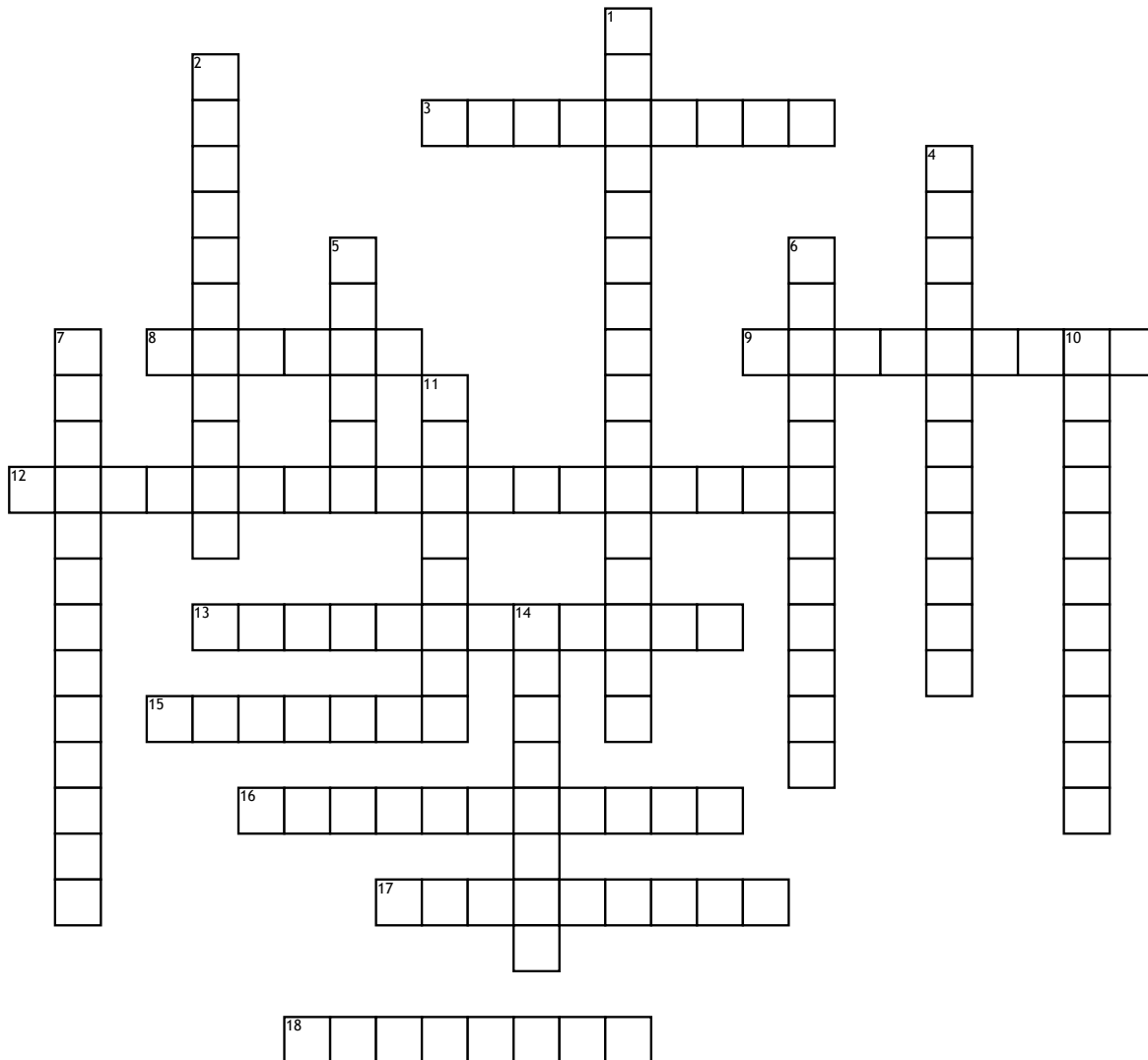


# Solids, Liquids, Gases



## Across

3. Decreasing the volume of a container of gas and holding the temperature constant, the pressure from the gas will increase.

8. SI unit of pressure

9. The resistance of a fluid to flowing.

12. The amount of energy required for the liquid at its boiling point to become a gas.

13. The temperature at which a solid becomes a liquid

15. Mass per unit volume of a material

16. The volume of a gas increases with increasing temperature, as long as the pressure on the gas does not change.

17. Without form, shapeless, deformed

18. Having distinct or certain limits

## Down

1. An increase in the size of a substance when the temperature is increased.

2. The process of a solid changing directly to a gas without forming a liquid.

4. The energy required to change a substance from solid to liquid at its melting point

5. Matter with enough energy to overcome the attractive forces within its atoms, composed of positively and negatively charged particles.

6. The temperature at which the pressure of the vapor in the liquid is equal to the external pressure acting on the surface of the liquid.

7. An explanation of how the particles in gases behave

10. A measure of the average kinetic energy of all the particles in an object

11. The ability of a fluid, a liquid or a gas, to exert an upward force on an object immersed in it.

14. Force exerted per unit area.