

4. Match the highlighted words and phrases to their definitions.

- a) to change from one physical state to a vapour= **evaporates**
- b) a form of something= **a definite shape.**
- c) important distinctive feature= **essential difference.**
- d) to be, to live= **exist.**
- e) to influence the way a person acts= **govern the behaviour**
- f) hard and not a gas or liquid= **solid.**
- g) to form, to consist of= **composed of.**
- h) to be of the form of gas= **gaseous state.**
- i) a way of living, existing= **conditions**

5. Choose five highlighted words from the text and make up your own sentences.

6. According to the text, what... (Questions have been done during virtual class. TEAMS)

- 1. three physical states do you know?
- 2. is called a solid?
- 3. can be changed into the gaseous state?
- 4. matter can be obtained in three states? Give examples.
- 5. matter has a definite volume?
- 6. takes on the size of containers?
- 7. is the distinctive characteristic of gases?
- 8. is the matter composed of?

7. Complete the sentences by putting the correct form of the word in brackets into each gap.

- 1- **Gaseous** matter is also known as vapour. (GAS)
- 2- **Liquid** natural gas is usually warmed for making natural gas and used in cooking.(LIQUID)
- 3. Scientists think that liquid can keep its volume when it changes a **container**. (CONTAIN)

4. Boiling water leads to its **vaporization**. (VAPORIZE)
5. The Austrian-Swedish **mathematician**, Lise Meitner, discovered the element protactinium. (MATH)
6. There are two main types of matter properties: physical and **chemical** (CHEMISTRY)
7. Transfer of one or more species from the gas phase to a liquid solvent is also called gas **absorbing** or gas scrubbing. (ABSORB)
8. There are two main types of biochemical **reactions**: reduction and oxidation. (REACT)