

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)