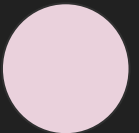


What's the Matter?

By: Madelyn Pham 2018

Click the circle
to go to the
next slide



How to Play:

- There are 4 categories to choose from. Your choices are vocabulary, real life examples, make it up and indiscriminate questions. In vocabulary you are given definitions and your job is to respond what word fits the description, but as you go up higher in the score scale there will be many twists in what you have to do (this is not just limited to this category). In examples there will be a real life example and you have to determine what state of matter is present in it. Make it up is where you will have to think critically to come up with an example of that vocabulary word, and then there's indiscriminate questions which are basically random questions to throw you off.

Reminder to Mr. Amen: Because this is on google slides I couldn't find a way to make the boxes with the points to go away after you've clicked it so you'll have to keep track of which ones you've done already. Also you must keep track of points for every group because I also couldn't find a way to include that into a slide show because I don't it's possible to do so. Also there are hyperlinks on every slides so don't press the space button.

Click the circle
to go to the
next slide



Vocabulary

Real life examples

MAKE IT UP!

indiscriminate questions

100

100

100

100

200

200

200

200

300

300

300

300

400

400

400

400

500

500

500

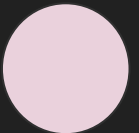
500

Click any of the colorful boxes to answer a question. Mr. Amen

1
0
0

The Change from a
liquid to a gas

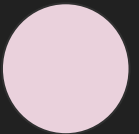
Click circle to
see correct
answer



1
0
0

Vaporization

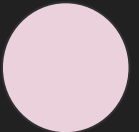
Click the circle
to go back to
the jeopardy
board



2
0
0

The result of an inward
pull among the molecules
of a liquid that brings the
molecules on the surface
closer

Click circle to
see correct
answer



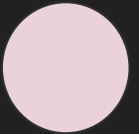
2

0

0

Surface Tension

Click the circle
to go back to
the jeopardy
board



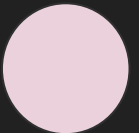
3

0

0

The particles are not arranged in a regular pattern (ex. Plastics, rubber, glass)

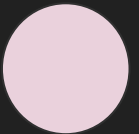
Click circle to
see correct
answer



3
0
0

Amorphous Solids

Click the circle
to go back to
the jeopardy
board



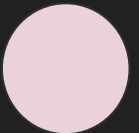
4

0

0

Explain what is viscosity

Click circle to
see correct
answer



4
0
0

Another property of liquid
is viscosity a liquids
resistance to flowing

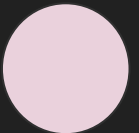
Click the circle
to go back to
the jeopardy
board



5
0
0

Explain the difference
between amorphous
solids and crystalline
solids

Click circle to
see correct
answer



500

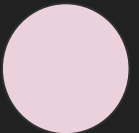
Amorphous Solid

- Solid that doesn't have a definite geometrical shape
- Doesn't have a particular melting point. They melt over a wide range of temperature
- Amorphous solids are isotropic
- Not symmetrical
- Don't break at fixed cleavage planes.

Crystalline Solid

- Has characteristic geometrical shape
- Sharp melting point

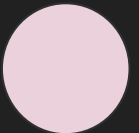
Click the circle
to go back to
the jeopardy
board



1
0
0

Boiling water

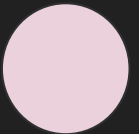
Click circle to
see correct
answer



1
0
0

Vaporization

Click the circle
to go back to
the jeopardy
board



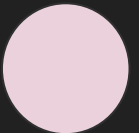
2

0

0

Table salt is an example of
what type of solid ?

Click circle to
see correct
answer



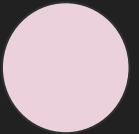
2

0

0

Crystalline Solid

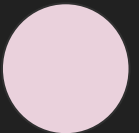
Click the circle
to go back to
the jeopardy
board



3
0
0

Molasses is thicker in water so
it must have a high _____
because it has a high
resistance

Click circle to
see correct
answer



3
0
0

Viscosity

Click the circle
to go back to
the jeopardy
board



4
0
0

Thin film lubricants, metallic glasses, glass, rubber, polymer, and gels are an example of _____

Click circle to
see correct
answer



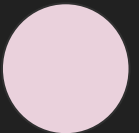
4

0

0

Amorphous Solid

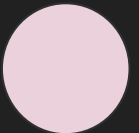
Click the circle
to go back to
the jeopardy
board



5
0
0

Water molecules are constantly cycled through our atmosphere when rain falls, then dries up and eventually falls again. When the various sources of water on the planet "dry" what happens to the water

Click circle to
see correct
answer



5
0
0

Evaporation is occurring. The water molecules gain enough energy through the sun's light or heat radiating from the earth's surface to turn into water vapor. Then, they are released into the atmosphere in the gaseous state.

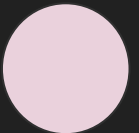
Click the circle
to go back to
the jeopardy
board



1
0
0

Give an example of a solid,
liquid, and a gas. Include how
the states of particles are
present in each one

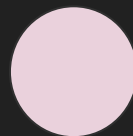
Click circle to
see correct
answer



1
0
0

Mr. Amen will be the judge
of the responses

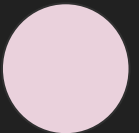
Click the circle
to go back to
the jeopardy
board



2
0
0

Explain the difference
between a fluid and a
liquid then give an
example

Click circle to
see correct
answer



2
0
0

Mr. Amen will be the judge
of responses

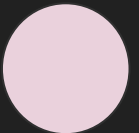
Click the circle
to go back to
the jeopardy
board



3
0
0

Name 5 of the
noble gases

Click circle to
see correct
answer



3

0

0

Possible answers: helium,
argon, xenon, neon
krypton, radon,
oganesson

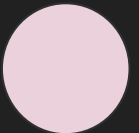
Click the circle
to go back to
the jeopardy
board



4
0
0

Explain the difference
between amorphous and
crystalline solid then give
an example of both

Click circle to
see correct
answer



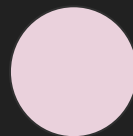
4

0

0

Mr Amen will be the judge
of this response

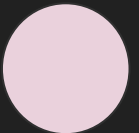
Click the circle
to go back to
the jeopardy
board



5
0
0

Explain and give an
example of viscosity

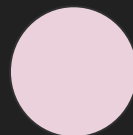
Click circle to
see correct
answer



5
0
0

Mr Amen will be the judge
of this response

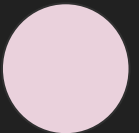
Click the circle
to go back to
the jeopardy
board



1
0
0

What is sublimation?

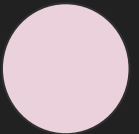
Click circle to
see correct
answer



1
0
0

When a solid turns into a
gas

Click the circle
to go back to
the jeopardy
board



2
0
0

What eventually happens
if energy is continually
removed from a liquid?

Click circle to
see correct
answer



2

0

0

It freezes. When energy is removed from something its temperature decreases. Eventually, a liquid will freeze into a solid if its temperature falls far enough. To boil it, you would need to give a liquid more energy.

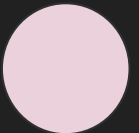
Click the circle
to go back to
the jeopardy
board



3
0
0

What eventually happens
to a gas if it's pressure is
increased.

Click circle to
see correct
answer



3
0
0

It condenses. A gas will condense under sufficiently high pressure. This is because the particles get close enough together for bonds to form between them.

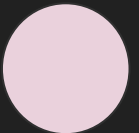
Click the circle
to go back to
the jeopardy
board



4
0
0

In which state of matter do
particles have to most energy?

Click circle to
see correct
answer



4
0
0

The correct answer is in a gas
because a gas is constantly
moving. A solid's particles have
less energy because it is
condensed

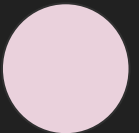
Click the circle
to go back to
the jeopardy
board



5
0
0

Which theory describes the arrangement and movement of particles in solids, liquids, and gases?

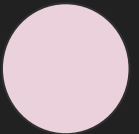
Click circle to
see correct
answer



5
0
0

The answer is kinetic theory.
Kinetic theory describes how particles are arranged in solids, liquids, and gases. It also helps us explain the states of matter

Click the circle
to go back to
the jeopardy
board



How to Play:

- There are 4 categories to choose from. Your choices are vocabulary, real life examples, make it up and indiscriminate questions. In vocabulary you are given definitions and your job is to respond what word fits the description, but as you go up higher in the score scale there will be many twists in what you have to do (this is not just limited to this category). In examples there will be a real life example and you have to determine what state of matter is present in it. Make it up is where you will have to think critically to come up with an example of that vocabulary word, and then there's indiscriminate questions which are basically random questions to throw you off.

Reminder to Mr. Amen: because this is on google slides I couldn't find a way to make the boxes with the points to go away after you've clicked it so you'll have to keep track of which ones you've done already. Also you must keep track of points for every group because I also couldn't find a way to include that into a slide show because I don't it's possible to do so. Also there are hyperlinks on every slides so don't press the space button.

Vocabulary

Real life
examples

MAKE IT UP!

indiscriminate
questions

100

100

100

100

200

200

200

200

300

300

300

300

400

400

400

400

500

500

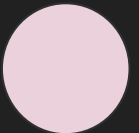
500

500

1
0
0

The Change from a
liquid to a gas

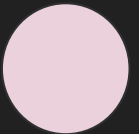
Click circle to
see correct
answer



1
0
0

Vaporization

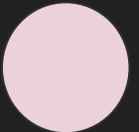
Click the circle
to go back to
the jeopardy
board



2
0
0

The result of an inward pull among the molecules of a liquid that brings the molecules on the surface closer

Click circle to
see correct
answer



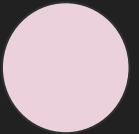
2

0

0

Surface Tension

Click the circle
to go back to
the jeopardy
board



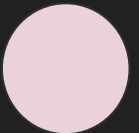
3

0

0

The particles are not arranged in a regular pattern (ex. Plastics, rubber, glass)

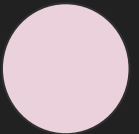
Click circle to
see correct
answer



3
0
0

Amorphous Solids

Click the circle
to go back to
the jeopardy
board



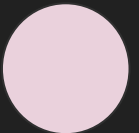
4

0

0

Explain what is viscosity

Click circle to
see correct
answer



4
0
0

Another property of liquid
is viscosity a liquids
resistance to flowing

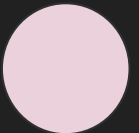
Click the circle
to go back to
the jeopardy
board



5
0
0

Explain the difference
between amorphous
solids and crystalline
solids

Click circle to
see correct
answer



500

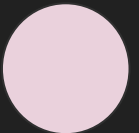
Amorphous Solid

- Solid that doesn't have a definite geometrical shape
- Doesn't have a particular melting point. They melt over a wide range of temperature
- Amorphous solids are isotropic
- Not symmetrical
- Don't break at fixed cleavage planes.

Crystalline Solid

- Has characteristic geometrical shape
- Sharp melting point

Click the circle
to go back to
the jeopardy
board



1
0
0

Boiling water

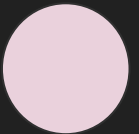
Click circle to
see correct
answer



1
0
0

Vaporization

Click the circle
to go back to
the jeopardy
board



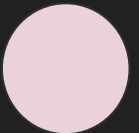
2

0

0

Table salt is an example of
what type of solid ?

Click circle to
see correct
answer



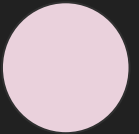
2

0

0

Crystalline Solid

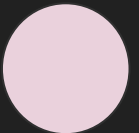
Click the circle
to go back to
the jeopardy
board



3
0
0

Molasses is thicker in water so
it must have a high _____
because it has a high
resistance

Click circle to
see correct
answer



3
0
0

Viscosity

Click the circle
to go back to
the jeopardy
board



4
0
0

Thin film lubricants, metallic glasses, glass, rubber, polymer, and gels are an example of _____

Click circle to
see correct
answer



4

0

0

Amorphous Solid

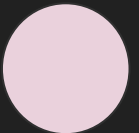
Click the circle
to go back to
the jeopardy
board



5
0
0

Water molecules are constantly cycled through our atmosphere when rain falls, then dries up and eventually falls again. When the various sources of water on the planet "dry" what happens to the water

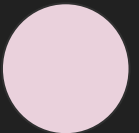
Click circle to
see correct
answer



500

Evaporation is occurring. The water molecules gain enough energy through the sun's light or heat radiating from the earth's surface to turn into water vapor. Then, they are released into the atmosphere in the gaseous state.

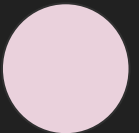
Click the circle
to go back to
the jeopardy
board



1
0
0

Give an example of a solid,
liquid, and a gas. Include how
the states of particles are
present in each one

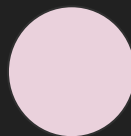
Click circle to
see correct
answer



1
0
0

Mr. Amen will be the judge
of the responses

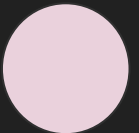
Click the circle
to go back to
the jeopardy
board



2
0
0

Explain the difference
between a fluid and a
liquid then give an
example

Click circle to
see correct
answer



2
0
0

Mr. Amen will be the judge
of responses

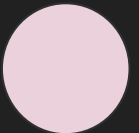
Click the circle
to go back to
the jeopardy
board



3
0
0

Name 5 of the
noble gases

Click circle to
see correct
answer



3

0

0

Possible answers: helium,
argon, xenon, neon
krypton, radon,
oganesson

Click the circle
to go back to
the jeopardy
board



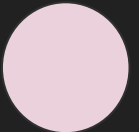
4

0

0

Explain the difference between amorphous and crystalline solid then give an example of both

Click circle to
see correct
answer



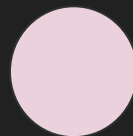
4

0

0

Mr Amen will be the judge
of this response

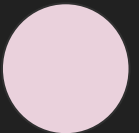
Click the circle
to go back to
the jeopardy
board



5
0
0

Explain and give an
example of viscosity

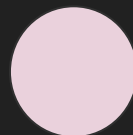
Click circle to
see correct
answer



5
0
0

Mr Amen will be the judge
of this response

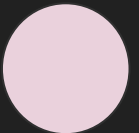
Click the circle
to go back to
the jeopardy
board



1
0
0

What is sublimation?

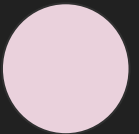
Click circle to
see correct
answer



1
0
0

When a solid turns into a
gas

Click the circle
to go back to
the jeopardy
board



2
0
0

What eventually happens
if energy is continually
removed from a liquid?

Click circle to
see correct
answer



2

0

0

It freezes. When energy is removed from something its temperature decreases. Eventually, a liquid will freeze into a solid if its temperature falls far enough. To boil it, you would need to give a liquid more energy.

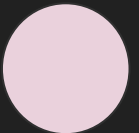
Click the circle
to go back to
the jeopardy
board



3
0
0

What eventually happens
to a gas if it's pressure is
increased.

Click circle to
see correct
answer



3
0
0

It condenses. A gas will condense under sufficiently high pressure. This is because the particles get close enough together for bonds to form between them.

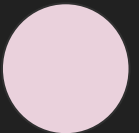
Click the circle
to go back to
the jeopardy
board



4
0
0

In which state of matter do
particles have to most energy?

Click circle to
see correct
answer



4
0
0

The correct answer is in a gas
because a gas is constantly
moving. A solid's particles have
less energy because it is
condensed

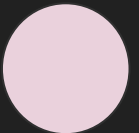
Click the circle
to go back to
the jeopardy
board



5
0
0

Which theory describes the arrangement and movement of particles in solids, liquids, and gases?

Click circle to
see correct
answer



5
0
0

The answer is kinetic theory.
Kinetic theory describes how
particles are arranged in solids,
liquids, and gases. It also helps
us explain the states of matter

Click the circle
to go back to
the jeopardy
board

