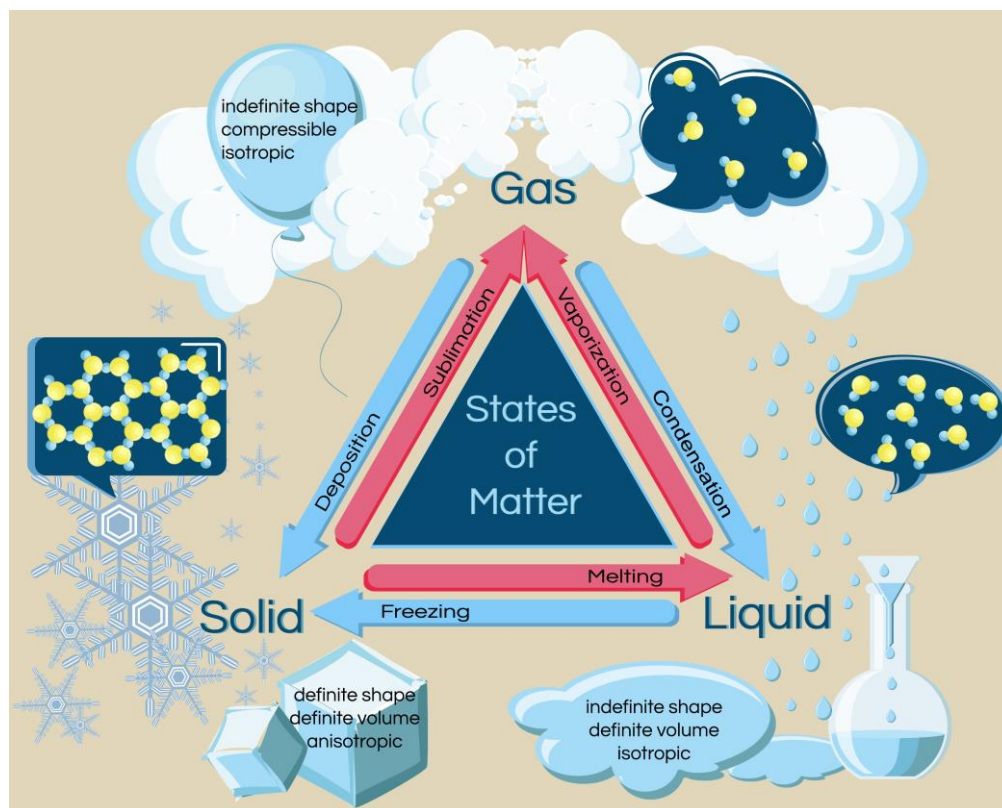


# Matter

## Section 5: Changes in States of Matter



Matter often changes. When enough heat is added to liquid, it will begin to boil and turn into a gas. The bubbles are water vapor, and as more heat is added, the bubbles become larger and larger. The **boiling point** of a liquid is the temperature at which the liquid begins to vaporize. The added heat gives the molecules in the liquid more kinetic energy. **Vaporization** is the change from a liquid state to a gaseous state. Vaporization can be used to describe both boiling and evaporation.

**Evaporation** is vaporization that occurs only at the surface of a liquid. It can occur at temperatures below the liquid's boiling point. If you leave a cup of water out on the counter unattended, eventually the water will evaporate.

When something is **melting**, it changes from a solid state to a liquid state. The **melting point** is the temperature at which a solid melts. When something **freezes**, it changes from a liquid state to a solid state. The **freezing point** is the temperature at which a liquid freezes. **Condensation** occurs when there is a change from a gaseous state to a liquid state. The **condensation point** is the temperature at which gas condenses.