

Colegio Monte María

Nivel: Básico

Área: Ciencias Naturales

Grado: I Curso

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The liquid state corresponds to fluids whose volume is constant but adapts to the shape of their container. For example: water, soft drinks, oil, and saliva.

The characteristics of the liquid state are:

1. The particles attract each other, but the distance is greater than in solids.
2. The particles are more dynamic than solids but more stable than gases.
3. It has a constant volume.
4. Its shape is indefinite.

Gaseous State

The gaseous state corresponds to gases. Technically, it is defined as the grouping of particles with the following characteristics:

1. It contains fewer particles than solids and liquids.
2. The particles have little attraction to each other.
3. The particles are in expansion, making them more dynamic than solids and liquids.
4. It has no defined shape or volume. There is little attraction between them, so when they collide with each other, they expand into space.

Referencias

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