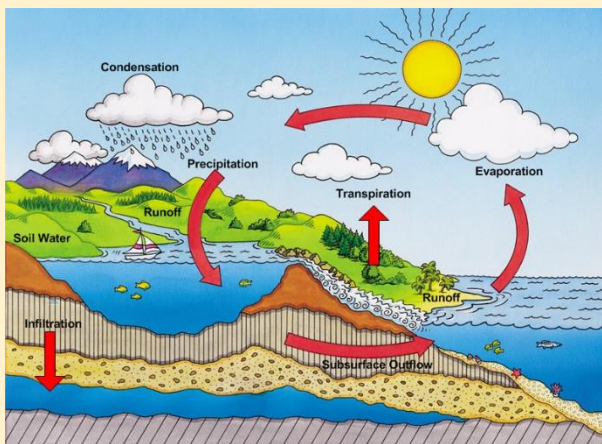
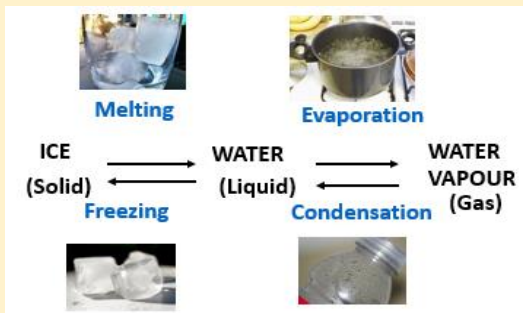
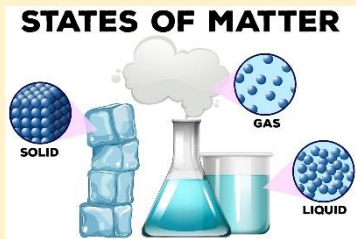


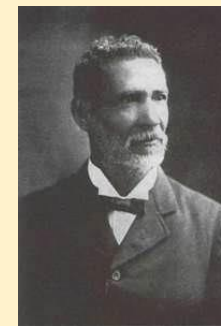
How can we use gas to survive?



Key Vocabulary			
Solid	A substance that has a fixed shape and volume.	Liquid	A substance that flows freely and takes the shape of the container
Gas	A substance that has no fixed shape and is free to fill any space.	Changing state	Moving from one state to another.
Melting point	Temperature at which a given solid will melt.	Boiling point	Temperature when a liquid will turn to a gas.
Water Cycle	The process by which water circulates between the Earth's oceans, atmosphere and land.	Condensation	Small drops of water which form when water vapor or steam touches a cold surface, such as a window.
Evaporation	To turn a liquid into a gas.	Matter	Objects that take up space and have a mass.
Celsius	A scale of temperature.	Molecules	Very tiny particles that make matter.
Reversible	Capable of being reversed so that the previous state is restored.	Irreversible	Not able to be undone or altered - a chemical change has occurred.
Freeze	Liquid turns to a solid during the freezing process.	Precipitation	Liquid or solid particles that fall from a cloud as rain, sleet, hail or snow.
Condense	Turn a gas into a liquid.	Bond	Joined securely to something else
States of matter	Materials can be one of three states: solids, liquids or gases. Some materials can change state.	Particles	tiny bits of matter that make up everything in the universe.
Freezing	If a liquid or a substance containing a liquid freezes, it becomes a solid.	Thermometer	An instrument for measuring the temperature.



Antoine Lavoisier was a French chemist who is sometimes referred to as the "father of modern chemistry". He proved that sulfur was an element and named the elements oxygen and hydrogen



Norbert Rillieux (1806-1894), widely considered to be one of the earliest chemical engineers, revolutionized sugar processing with the invention of the multiple effect evaporator under vacuum.