Does a solid partially take the place of a container

Does a solid take the shape of its container?
My Cambridge Physics Coursebook says that Solid "takes the shape of its container". It is endorsed by Cambridge for IGCSE physics. Is it right? How is this possible. It is very Clear and proved. If we put it in a beaker it does not change shape. So why do we say that a solid takes the shape of its container Caption 9.3: "fixed shape".

Does a liquid take the shape of a container?
The particles in a liquid are close together,but they are not bound to fixed positions; they can slide past and around each other. This enables liquidsto take the shape of their container and to flow when they are poured. Does a solid take the shape of a bottom of the container? Solids keep their shape.

Does a solid retain its shape?
A solid will retain its shape; the particles are not free to move around. It will take the shape of its container. Particles can move about within a liquid,but they are packed densely enough that volume is maintained. Furthermore,why do solids keep their shape?

Why do solids have a definite volume and shape?
Motion of Particles in Solids Solids have a definite volume and shape because particles in a solid vibrate around fixed locations. Strong attractions between the particles in a solid restrict their motion,keeping them in place. Why do liquids take the shape of their container?

Why does a solid have a specific shape?
Solid matter is composed of tightly packed particles. A solid will retain its shape; the particles are not free to move around. It will take the shape of its container. Particles can move about within a liquid,but they are packed densely enough that volume is maintained. Why does the solid have a specific shape Why does it not change shape?

Why do particles in matter hold their shape?
Because the particles are already packed closely together, solids can't easily be compressed. Because there are lots of particles in a small volume, solids are dense. Powdered solids cannot take the shape of their container. Click to see full answer.

(a) Solid O 2 has a fixed volume and shape, and the molecules are packed tightly together. (b) Liquid O 2 conforms to the shape of its container but has a fixed volume; it contains relatively densely packed molecules. (c) Gaseous O 2 fills ...

The kinetic energy of the particles in a liquid is high enough to partially overcome the intermolecular attraction between the particles. This allows liquids to flow instead of being held ...

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Liquids are non-compressible and have constant volume but can change shape. A liquid"s shape is dictated by the shape of the container it is in. Gases do not have a constant volume or shape; they not only take the shape of the ...

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Energy Changes That Accompany Phase Changes. Phase changes are always accompanied by a change in the energy of a system. For example, converting a liquid, in which the molecules are close together, to a gas, in which the ...

Study with Quizlet and memorize flashcards containing terms like Gas Shape is fixed No The shape depends on the container Yesterm-10 Volume is fixed No Particles touch, with some ...

How does liquid solid assume its shape and volume? liquid solid assumes the shape and volume of its container particles can move past one another assumes the shape of ...

Matter is anything that has mass and takes up space, and it is typically found in one of three states: solid, liquid, and gas. Solid: This is one of the fundamental states of matter, in ...

A solid holds its shape and does not take the shape of its container. 1 / 16. 1 / 16. Flashcards; Learn; Test; Match; Q-Chat; Created by. ... A solid holds its shape and does not take the ...

What does a solid do in a container? Solids can hold their shape because their molecules are tightly packed together. Liquids will flow and fill up any shape of container. Solids like to hold ...

The particles are very close together and held in place by strong forces (bonds). Their particles cannot move around, but they do vibrate. Because the particles cannot move ...

Three states of matter exist: solid, liquid, and gas. Solids have a definite shape and volume. Liquids have a definite volume, but take the shape of the container. Gases have no definite shape or ...

Gases do not have a definite shape, liquids take the shape of their container, and solids have a definite shape. How can you differentiate solids, liquids, and gases based on this picture? Gas does not have a definite shape or definite volume, ...

A liquid takes the shape of its container because its particles can move freely and flow to conform to the container"s shape. However, unlike gases, liquids are held together by ...

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solid, liquid, and gas. In which state of matter are molecules most compressed? solid. In which state of matter do the molecules fill the entire volume of a container? liquid. In which states of ...

Solid matter is composed of tightly packed particles. A solid will retain its shape; the particles are not free to move around. It will take the shape of its container. Particles can move ...

Ice (Solid): In the solid state (ice), water molecules are arranged in a regular pattern and vibrate in place. Water (Liquid): As ice melts and becomes liquid water, the particles move more freely ...

A liquid can take on the shape of its container but will keep the same volume, no matter what container it is in. The molecules in a solid just vibrate in place. That is why a solid ...

A liquid can take on the shape of its container but will keep the same volume, no matter what container it is in. The molecules in a solid just vibrate in place.

While it"s common to cut into shipping container walls to add doors, windows, and wall-mounted air conditioning units, some cuts may be too big, negatively impacting the structural integrity. For example, cutting out an ...

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