

8th Grade Physical Science

Notes Ch. 3 Sec 2 (continued)

Nov. 13, 2009

- Freezing
 - liquid to solid
 - energy needs to be release in order to change the speed of the liquid particles enough for those particles to slow down and become fixed in place
 - freezing point = temperature at which a liquid changes to a solid
 - freezing point and melting of water is 0°C – if energy is added at this temperature melting occurs; if energy is removed at this temperature freezing occurs
 - melting point and freezing point of a substance is the same temperature
 - not all substance freeze at cold temperatures:
 - conversion formula for Celius to Fahrenheit is $(1.8 \times \text{___}^{\circ}\text{C}) + 32 = \text{Fahrenheit}$
 - ammonia's freezing point = -77.7°C (-171.86°F) very cold
 - magnesium's freezing point = 650°C ($1,202^{\circ}\text{F}$) vey hot, yet it freezes at that temperature
 - freezing point, just like melting point is a characteristic property of substances