

## OCR A GCSE Chemistry

Topic 1: Particles

The particle model

**Notes** 



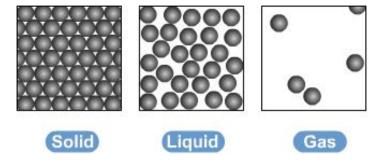






## C1.1a describe the main features of the particle model in terms of states of matter and change of state

- The three states of matter are solid, liquid and gas
- Melting and freezing take place at the melting point
- Boiling and condensing take place at the boiling point



- They can be represented by the simple model above, particles are represented by small solid spheres
- in a solid, the particles are close together and are regularly arranged
- in a liquid, the particles are close together but have a random arrangement
- in a gas, the particles are spread apart and have a random arrangement

## C1.1b explain in terms of the particle model the distinction between physical changes and chemical changes

- Chemical changes require a chemical reaction, and for there to be a change from reactants to products, i.e. what you produce is chemically different from what you react
- Physical changes require energy, and involve changes in state but there are no change to the particles themselves
  - o Melting, boiling, freezing, condensing are all examples of physical changes



C1.1c (HT only) explain the limitations of the particle model in relation to changes of state when particles are represented by inelastic spheres (e.g. like bowling balls)

- Limitations does not take into account
  - o The forces of attraction between particles
    - The amount of energy needed to change state from solid to liquid and from liquid to gas depends on the strength of the forces between the particles of the substance.
    - The stronger the forces between the particles the higher the melting point and boiling point of the substance.
  - o The size of particles & the space between the particles
    - The nature of the particles involved depends on the type of bonding and the structure of the substance (e.g. spaces between particles)