Name _____ Date _____

Cloze Activity
Section 8.3

Use with textbook pages 300–305.

Properties of fluids

Vocabulary	
adhesion	heated
cohesion	increases
decreases	slowly
faster	surface tension
flow rate	thicker
fluid	thinner
greater	viscosity

Use the terms in the vocabulary box to fill in the blanks. You can use each vocabulary term more than once. You will not need to use every term.

1. A(n) _____ is any substance that flows.

2. The thinness or thickness of a fluid is a property of fluids called _____. For instance, water is _____ than honey. Molasses is _____ than vegetable oil.

3. A thick fluid has a _____ viscosity than a thin fluid. The thicker fluid is more resistant to flow. Therefore, it flows more _____ than a thinner fluid.

4. To compare the viscosity of fluids, you can measure their _____, which is the speed at which fluid flows from one point to another.

5. Heating a liquid _____ its viscosity.

6. Heating a gas _____ its viscosity.

7. The property of fluids that makes the particles hold together because they are attracted to each other is called _____.

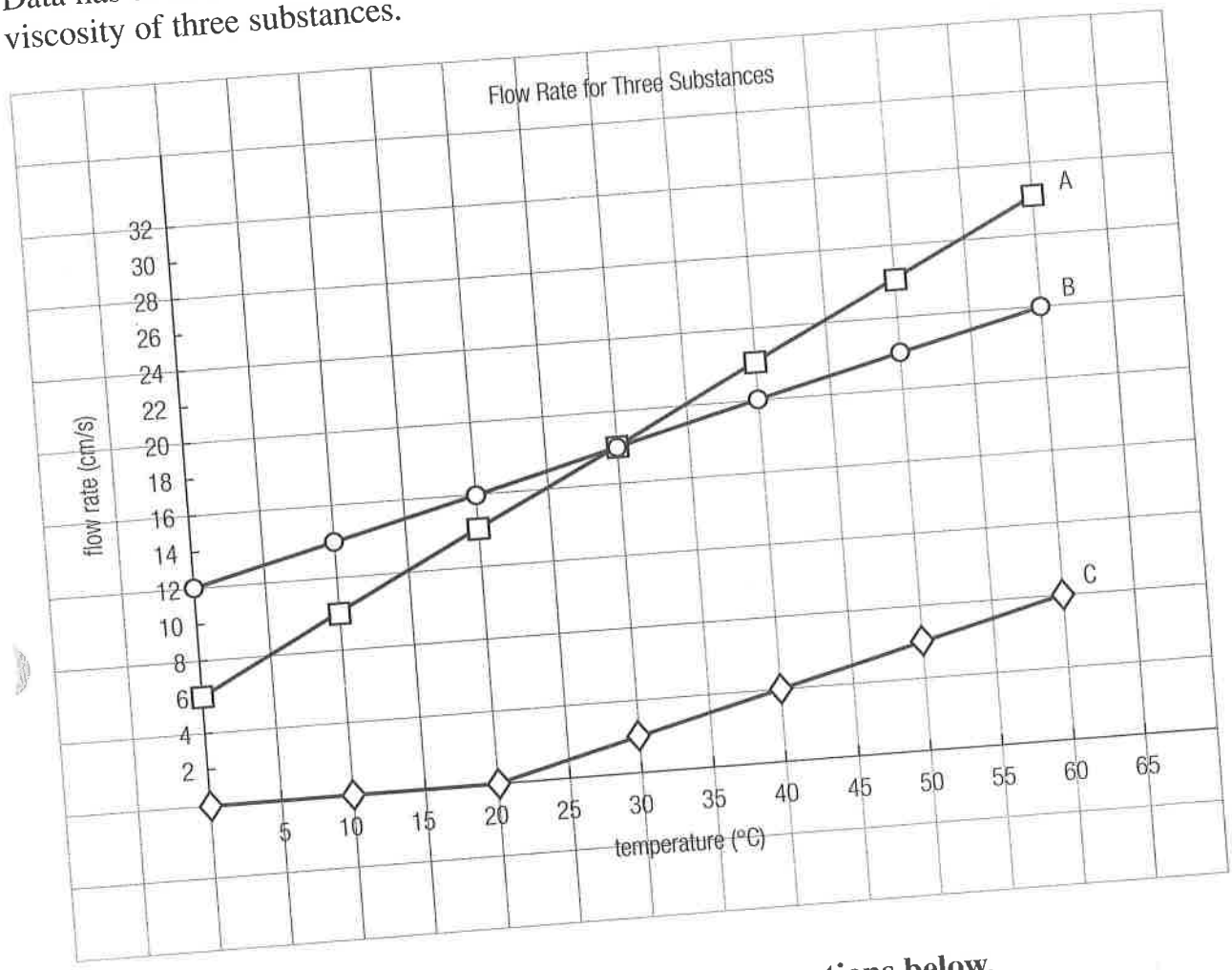
8. The water particles at the surface attract each other in a way that makes the surface act like a skin. This effect is called _____.

9. The attraction between particles of a fluid and another substance so that the fluid clings to it is called _____.

Use with textbook pages 300–305.

Viscosity of different substances

Data has been collected from an experiment investigating how temperature affects the viscosity of three substances.



Use the data in the graph above to answer the questions below.

1. Which substance is a solid at room temperature (about 20°C)? _____

2. At what temperature is the viscosity of substance A and substance B equal?

_____

3. When the temperature is 20°C, which substance has the greatest flow rate?

_____

4. When the temperature is 50°C, which substance has the greatest flow rate?

_____

5. Suppose that substance A was at 65°C. Use your graph to predict how fast substance A would flow. _____