	29. What are the characteristics of solids, liquids, and gases? SOLID -> DEFINITE SWAPE + VOI	lume.	
	LIQUID -> DEFINITE VOLUME B	but no DEFENITE	SUAPE.
	CAS -> NO DEFINITE VOLUME	on suapr	
	30. Phase Change Diagram: Include the following in the d	iagram: condensation, melting, f	reezing,
evaporation, vaporization, sublimation, boiling			
	SOLID MELTING > LIQUID	CONDENSATION	
	SOLID MELTING > LIQUID	VAPOLICATION GAS	
		2 BOILING	
		x boscano	
SUBLINATION			
31. How does pressure change as you move higher in the atmosphere? What if you go deeper			
	underwater?		1
	00/08/07=	INCUCASE DE OTH	Priessure=
AU	TI-CUSE = MESSORE	(CO DEKEKE)	
ALTITUDE = PRESSURE = DEPTH GO DEBEER), 32. How are elements, compounds, and mixtures different from each other?			
	THE PURE SUB	scances compose	A of 1
	CUPE of A Tom. Compound Composed of a mone Europe MIX-Cures Are A Puysical 33. What does the picture illustrate? What would happen to the composed of the comp	AS Are fure	SUBSTANCES
	ComposED of 2 or more Ey	EMENTS CHEMIEAU	Y Constres.
i	MIX-Lines Are A Puysical 32 What does the picture illustrate? What would happen to t	BUT OF MANY he gravitational attraction if the two	DIFFERENT masses Substance
	were moved further apart?	- NEW ton'S LAW	0F
		unsversal Graw	
	F	CANTAL	Tour AA
		- THE GRAVITAT ATCRACTION WOULD	N DEFENEASE
	' d	HT-CHCACTION WOOL	
34. What happens when two forces act in the same direction? What if the forces act in different			
	directions? THE FORCES ADD	TOCKTUER.	
	- THE FORCES ADD	OUT CHANCE AND	enewares\
	35. If you are accelerating, you must be doing one of what th		(1.50,1022)
	A SPEED UP	g - .	
	B. SLOW DOWN		
	C. CHANGE DIKETTON		