

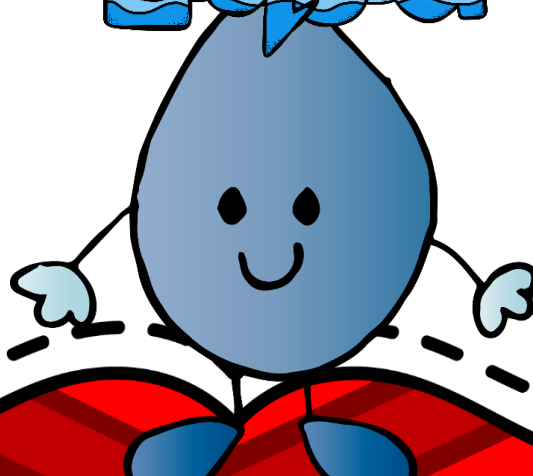
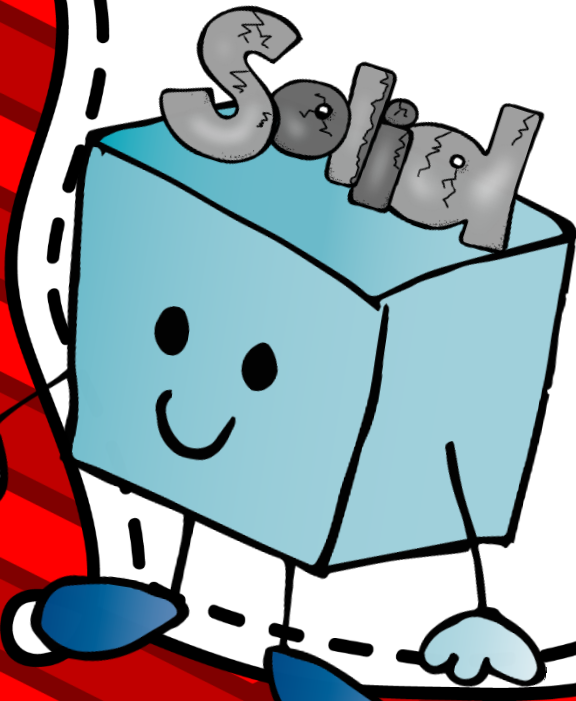
States of Matter

Causation Cards

created BY:



Liquid



Teacher's Page

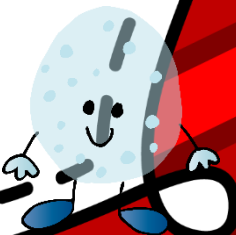
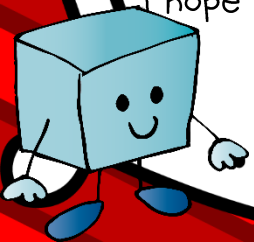
causation cards are a fun, interactive way to review vocabulary and concepts that students need to learn. In addition, this engaging activity helps improve fluency and listening skills.

So how do causation cards work? The method is similar to the "I have... who has..." cards, where each student has to listen carefully to other students to know when it is their turn. However, causation cards do not contain a repeated language (like "I have... who has..."). Instead it will state an action that a student must perform and a statement they must say. The action can be something simple from jumping in the air to drawing on the board. The statement can be a definition of a term or related concept.

In this resource, you will find the end of a statement the previous student said in **red**, the action to be performed in **blue**, and what that particular student who has the card says in regular black font. I have also placed numbers on each card so you know if you have all your cards and what order they go in. Along the border you will find the prop needed to complete the action, if applicable. Finally, at the end you will find extra blank cards incase you would like to create some additions.

This activity can be used as a quick review or as an introduction. You can challenge students to go through the entire set as fast as they can or to beat their previous record.

I hope you enjoy this fun activity!

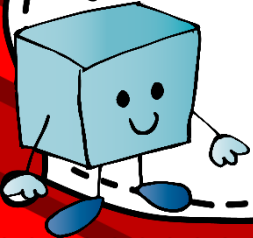


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...or Florida.

Stand and say:

That's a funny joke! Matter does come in three states, but it's not the states you are thinking of. It comes in solids, liquids, or gases. (write solid, liquid, gas on the board)

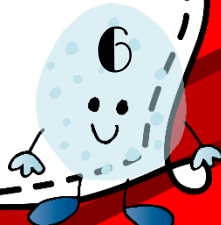
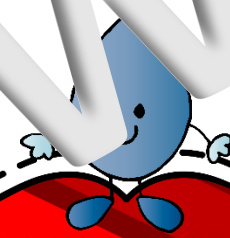
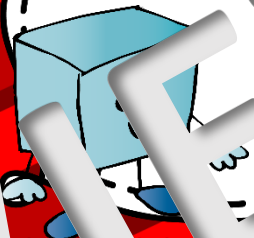


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...liquids, or gases.

Stand and say:

A solid has an organized pattern of molecules that are tightly packed together. (squeeze hands tightly together.)

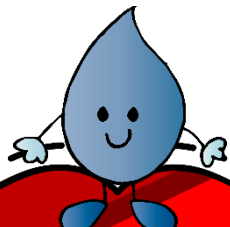
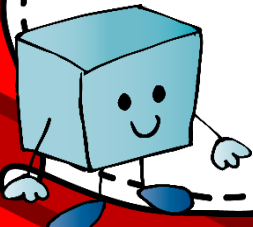


States of Matter

...tightly packed together.

Stand and say:

These molecules vibrate in place because they have no place to move to. (pretend to vibrate by shaking around.)

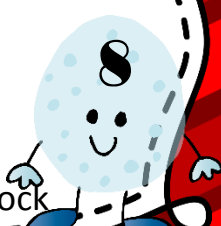
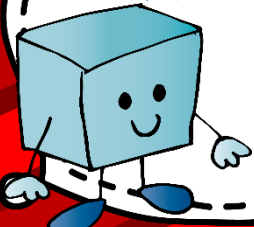


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...to move to.

Stand and say:

A solid always keeps its shape and volume. This block is always going to be a block. It won't change to goo! (Hold up a wooden block.)



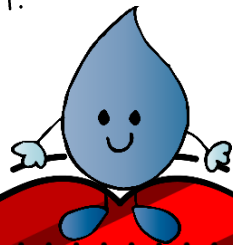
Wood block

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...boiling point! BOOM!

Stand and say:

Brrr... (Act cold by shivering.) It's freezing in here with all this snow coming down. The rain which is a liquid, changes to a solid, which is snow. This is because it has reached its freezing point.

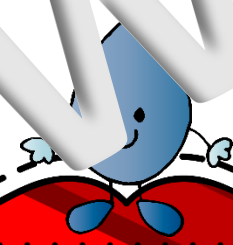
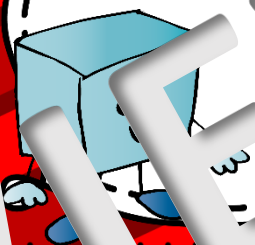


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...its freezing point.

Stand and say:

Each substance has a different set temperature to reach its boiling point, freezing point, or melting point. It's not the same for every substance. (Look on the board.)



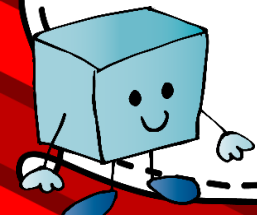
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...for each substance.

Stand and say:

For instance, water boils at 212 °F, but steel boils around 2000 °F. That's really hot!

(Pretend to touch something hot and make a sizzling sound.)

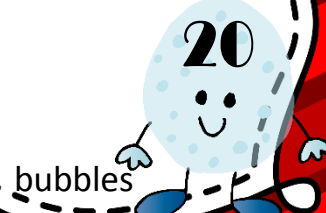
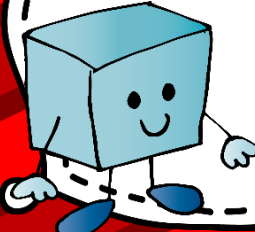


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...That's really hot!

Stand and say:

Boiling is the rapid change of state from liquid to gas when heat is applied. You know it's boiling when you see bubbles come up. (Blow bubbles.)



bubbles