

boiling point	kinetic	freezing point	melting point	solid
liquid	gas	condensation	Heat of Vaporization	

18. A gas cools and changes into a liquid. This process is called _____
19. The state of matter with a definite volume but no definite shape is a _____
20. The energy required to change from the liquid state to the gaseous state is _____
21. The properties of solids, liquids, and gases are explained by the _____ theory.
22. The change from a solid to a liquid occurs at a temperature called the _____.
23. The temperature at which bubbles of vapor are formed within the liquid as it changes to a gas is the _____

Correctly complete the items below by writing I for increases, D for decreases, and RTS for remains the same.

24. As a substance changes from a liquid to a gas, the space between its particles _____
25. As the temperature increases, the viscosity of liquids _____
26. As the force exerted on a liquid increases, the space between particles usually _____
27. As the mass of a substance increases, the temperature at which it melts _____
28. As you decrease the volume of a gas at constant temperature, its pressure _____
29. As the temperature of a gas decreases at constant pressure, its volume _____
30. As a substance changes from a liquid to a solid, its kinetic energy _____
31. As a substance changes from a solid to a liquid, the ability of its particles to change position _____

STUDY YOUR NOTES!

PHASE CHANGE, THE NOTES ON GAS LAWS, CHANGES IN PHASES OF MATTER, HEAT OF VAPORIZATION AND HEAT OF FUSION