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, it pressure _____

29. As the temperature of a gas decreases at constant pressure, it 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