

**Review and Reinforce**

# States of Matter

## Understanding Main Ideas

Answer the following questions in the space provided.

1. What are the general characteristics of a solid?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. How do crystalline solids differ from amorphous solids?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. How are liquids described in terms of shape and volume?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Explain why a sewing needle can float on the surface of water in a glass.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5. What determines the shape and volume of a gas inside a container?

\_\_\_\_\_

## Building Vocabulary

If the statement is true, write *true*. If the statement is false, change the underlined word or words to make the statement true.

6. \_\_\_\_\_ Rubber and glass, which become softer as they are heated, are examples of crystalline solids.

7. \_\_\_\_\_ When you see steam, fog, or clouds, you are seeing water in the liquid state.

8. \_\_\_\_\_ The volume of a gas is the force of its outward push divided by the area of the walls of the container.

9. \_\_\_\_\_ A(n) gas has a definite volume but no definite shape.

10. \_\_\_\_\_ A(n) fluid has a definite shape and volume.

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# Changes of State

## Understanding Main Ideas

Fill in the blank to complete each statement.

1. Both sublimation and \_\_\_\_\_ occur only on the surface of a substance.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ of melting is freezing.
3. When butter is heated it melts, and when that melted butter cools and solidifies the process is called \_\_\_\_\_.
4. When a gas turns to a liquid, the energy of the particles \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Vaporization is the reverse of \_\_\_\_\_.

## Building Vocabulary

Match each term with its definition by writing the letter of the correct definition in the right column on the line beside the term in the left column.

- |                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| 6. ___ melting    | a. the change from a liquid to a gas   |
| 7. ___ freezing   | b. the change from a solid to a liquid |
| 8. ___ condensing | c. the change from a solid to a gas    |
| 9. ___ vaporizing | d. the change from a gas to a liquid   |
| 10. ___ subliming | e. the change from a liquid to a solid |

## Review and Reinforce

# Gas Behavior

### Understanding Main Ideas

If the statement is true, write *true*. If the statement is false, change the underlined word or words to make the statement true.

- \_\_\_\_\_ If the temperature of a gas is constant, when the pressure is increased, the volume decreases.
- \_\_\_\_\_ If the air pressure inside an inner tube is constant, when the temperature of the air is increased, the volume decreases.
- \_\_\_\_\_ The graph of the relationship between the volume of a gas at constant temperature and its pressure is a(n) line.
- \_\_\_\_\_ If the temperature of a gas inside a sealed, rigid container is decreased, its pressure decreases.
- \_\_\_\_\_ The graph for Charles's law shows that the volume of a gas at constant pressure is inversely proportional to its temperature.
- \_\_\_\_\_ If a gas at constant pressure inside a cylinder topped by a movable piston is heated, the volume of the gas will increase and push the piston outward.

### Building Vocabulary

Fill in the blank to complete each statement.

- When the graph relating two variables is a straight line passing through the origin, the variables are \_\_\_\_\_ proportional.
- According to \_\_\_\_\_ law, when the pressure of a gas at constant temperature is increased, the volume of the gas decreases.
- According to \_\_\_\_\_ law, when the temperature of a gas is increased at constant pressure, its volume increases.
- When the product of two variables is constant, the variables are \_\_\_\_\_ proportional to each other.