

Worksheet 2.6 – Phases of Matter

Instructions: Match the definitions with the correct vocabulary word.

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| _____ 1. Sublimation | a) Cooling matter decreasing in KE does this |
| _____ 2. Expansion | b) Change from gas to liquid phases |
| _____ 3. Deposition | c) Energy required to change liquid into gas |
| _____ 4. Evaporation | d) Change from liquid to solid phases |
| _____ 6. Condensation | e) Change from a gas to a solid phase |
| _____ 7. Contraction | f) Change from boiling liquid to gas |
| _____ 9. Vaporization | g) Heat causing a rise in KE and volume |
| _____ 10. Freezing | h) Change from solid to gas phase |
| | i) A form of solid with no distinct pattern |
| | j) Change from liquid to gas below the boiling point |

11- 13. List the 3 steps of the Kinetic theory. (legibly!)

11.)

12.)

13.)

Instructions: **WRITE** the correct letter answer in the space provided.

- _____ 14. This state of matter has an indefinite shape, but a definite volume.
a) solid b) liquid c) gas d) plasma
- _____ 15. Which of the following is exactly the same as the freezing point?
a) boiling point b) melting point c) evaporation point d) none listed
- _____ 16. This state is where gases contract into a liquid phase
a) evaporation b) vaporization c) condensation d) sublimation
- _____ 17. When particles are cooled -
a) the KE increases b) the KE decreases c) the KE stays the same

_____ 18. These particles have a definite shape and volume,

- a) liquid
- b) gas
- c) solid
- d) plasma

_____ 19. When heating up matter, how do the particles react to the heat?

- a) they slow down and strike with more force
- b) they slow down and strike with less force
- c) they speed up and strike with more force
- d) they speed up and strike with less force

_____ 20. Which state of matter expands when heated and is easy to compress?

- a) gas
- b) liquid only
- c) solid only
- d) both b & c