## Change of State Test Review ${ }_{\text {Edit }}$

States of Matter Review

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## Questions Hide ALL answers

1. Which of these statements describes what happens as thetemp. of a gas in a

| balloon increases? $\&$ Hide answers | 30 |
| :--- | :---: |
| The speed of the particles decreases | Gas volume increases, \& speed of particles increases |
| The volume of the gas decreases | The pressure of the gas decreases |


| © Hide answers |  | 30 | 4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| The particles are far apart and moving fast | The particles are close together but moving past each other | Seconds | Choices |
| The particles are far apart and moving slowly | The particles are closely packed and vibrating in place |  |  |


4. Dew collecting on a spider web in the early morning is an example of $ه$ Hide answers

condensation $\quad$ evaporation sublimation melting | 30 |
| :---: |
| Seconds |

5. During which change of state do atoms or molecules become moreordered?
ه) Hide answers

| boiling $\quad$ condensation | melting | sublimation |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

6. Which of the following changes of state is exothermic? Hide answers
evaporation melting freezing All of the above
7. What happens to volume of gas in a cylinder if temperature doesn't change but pressure reduced? \& Hide answers

| 8. The atoms and molecules in matter $\varangle$ ) Hide answers <br> are attracted to one another are constantly moving move faster at higher temperatures All of the above | $\begin{gathered} 30 \\ \text { Seconds } \end{gathered}$ | $\qquad$ Choices |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9. Which of the following statements is NOT true of atoms andmolecules? Hide answers <br> They are tiny particles. They are always in motion They are found in all matter They never bump into each other | $\begin{gathered} 30 \\ \text { Seconds } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\text { Choices }}{4}$ |
| 10. In a solid, the particles Hide answers <br> overcome the strong attraction between them vibrate in place slide past one another move independently of one another | $\begin{gathered} 30 \\ \text { Seconds } \end{gathered}$ | $\qquad$ Choices |
| 11. Crystalline solids $\otimes$ Hide answers include glass and rubber may also be liquids have particles that are not in a special arrangement have particles in a repeating pattern of rows | $\begin{gathered} 30 \\ \text { Seconds } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\text { Choices }}{4}$ |
| 12. Orange juice $q$ Hide answers <br> has a surface tension that is different from gasoline <br> changes volume when poured into a different container <br> has the same viscosity as other liquids has a definite shape | $\begin{gathered} 30 \\ \text { Seconds } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4 \\ \text { Choices } \end{gathered}$ |
| 13. A gas Hide answers <br> has a definite volume but no definite shape has a definite shape but no definite volume has fast-moving particles has particles that are always close together | $\begin{gathered} 30 \\ \text { Seconds } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4 \\ \text { Choices } \end{gathered}$ |
| 14. At higher temperatures, \& Hide answers <br> particles in an object move faster <br> gas particles bump into walls less often <br> a gas contracts <br> particles in an object have less energy | $\begin{gathered} 30 \\ \text { Seconds } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4 \\ \text { Choices } \end{gathered}$ |
| 15. Balloons can be twisted into shapes because Hide answers <br> the volume of a gas is constant particles of gas can be compressed volume is measured in two dimensions the force exerted changes the number of particles | $\begin{gathered} 30 \\ \text { Seconds } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4 \\ \text { Choices } \end{gathered}$ |
| 16. How does a basketball under high pressure compare to a basketballunder low pressure? \& Hide answers <br> The particles of gas are farther apart The particles of gas collide only with each other <br> The force exerted on the inside of the ball is lower There are more particles of gas | $\begin{gathered} 30 \\ \text { Seconds } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4 \\ \text { Choices } \end{gathered}$ |
| 17. Boyle's law states that for a fixed amount of gas Hide answers <br> volume of gas is inversely related to pressure <br> the volume of the gas is directly related to pressure <br> volume of the gas is directly related to temperature <br> volume of the gas is inversely related to temperature | $\begin{gathered} 30 \\ \text { Seconds } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4 \\ \text { Choices } \end{gathered}$ |
| 18. According to Charles's law, $\otimes$ Hide answers <br> decrease temp of gas causes pressure on molecules 2 decrease <br> decreasing temp. of gas causes volume of gas 2 increase <br> increasing temp. of a gas causes volume of gas 2 increase <br> increase temp of gas causes pressure on molecules 2 increase | $\begin{gathered} 30 \\ \text { Seconds } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4 \\ \text { Choices } \end{gathered}$ |
| 19. a change in which energy is gained bya substance as it changes state Hide answers exothermic endothermic change of state vapor pressure | $\begin{gathered} 30 \\ \text { Seconds } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4 \\ \text { Choices } \end{gathered}$ |

# 20. the change of state from a solid to aliquid $\&$ Hide answers 

evaporation boiling melting freezing Seconds Choices


| 24. the change of state from a liquid to agas |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| evaporation | melting | freezing | sublimation | 30 |
| Seconds | 4 |  |  |  |
| Choices |  |  |  |  |

25. the change of a liquid to a vaporthroughout the liquid $\&$ Hide answers
