

Chapter 13 Practice Test

- The force that holds water molecules together is a type of _____ force.
a. direct b. indirect c. intermolecular d. catalytic
- Ice is _____ water and therefore floats.
a. more dense than b. less dense than c. as dense as d. a phase of
- The phase change from solid to liquid is called _____.
a. condensation b. freezing c. melting d. sublimation
- The strongest intermolecular force is a
a. dipole-induced dipole b. dispersion force c. ionic bond d. hydrogen bond
- Which of the following processes is accompanied by an increase in potential energy
a. freezing b. condensation c. melting d. deposition
- The amount of energy required to separate liquid particles is called the
a. heat of fusion b. heat of vaporization c. specific heat d. heat capacity
- The smallest unit of a crystalline solid is called a
a. unit cell b. crystal unit c. cell unit d. chemical unit
- Solids with unorganized structures are called
a. crystalline b. amorphous c. hydrated d. ionic
- The type of intermolecular force found between water molecules is
a. dispersion b. dipole-dipole c. hydrogen bond d. network covalent
- The phase change between liquid and solid is called _____.
a. condensation b. freezing c. melting d. sublimation
- Freezing and _____ occur at the same temperature.
a. condensation b. freezing c. melting d. sublimation
- At the melting/freezing point of a substance the _____ at which the substance melts and freezes is equal.
a. amount b. time c. rate d. magnitude
- To cause something to freeze, _____ must be removed.
a. energy b. heat c. motion d. all of the above
- Water is densest at _____.
a. 0°C b. 2°C c. 4°C d. 6°C
- Surface tension is caused by _____ pulling water molecules together and down away from the surface.
a. adhesive b. rehesive c. cohesive d. none of the above
- The water in a tube will rise until the adhesive force of water to the tube equals the _____.
a. volume of the water b. mass of the water c. cohesion of the water d. none of the above
- The phase change from liquid to gas is called _____.
a. condensation b. vaporization c. fusion d. sublimation
- The phase change between gas and liquid is called _____.
a. condensation b. vaporization c. fusion d. sublimation
- The phase change from a solid to a gas is called _____.
a. condensation b. vaporization c. fusion d. sublimation
- In water condensation a considerable amount of energy is released as _____ bonds form between adjacent molecules.
a. ionic b. covalent c. hydrogen d. nitrogen
- When molecules lose _____ they get closer together allowing the hydrogen bonds to attract them together.
a. energy b. heat c. motion d. all of the above
- A liquid boils when the bubbles forming below the surface have greater _____ than the air above the liquid.
a. energy b. pressure c. motion d. all of the above
- The boiling point of water at standard atmospheric pressure is _____°C.
a. 0°C b. 100°C c. 212°C d. 4°C
- At higher altitudes, the boiling point of water _____.
a. increases b. decreases c. stays the same d. none of the above
- At lower altitudes, the boiling point of water _____.
a. increases b. decreases c. stays the same d. none of the above
- Whenever a phase change occurs between solid to liquid or liquid to gas it requires extra _____ to break the attractions between molecules.
a. energy b. heat c. motion d. all of the above
- Whenever a phase change occurs between gas to liquid, or liquid to solid, it gives off extra _____ to the surrounding environment.
a. energy b. heat c. motion d. all of the above

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Use the diagram below to answer the questions 31 – 35.

28. Which portion of the graph represents the heating of gaseous water?
29. Which portion of the graph represents the melting of solid water into liquid water?
30. Which portion of the graph represents the heating of solid water?
31. Which portion of the graph represents the vaporization of liquid water into gaseous water?
32. Which portion of the graph represents the heating of liquid water?

