

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? **E**
29. Which portion of the graph represents the melting of solid water into liquid water? **B**
30. Which portion of the graph represents the heating of solid water? **A**
31. Which portion of the graph represents the vaporization of liquid water into gaseous water? **D**
32. Which portion of the graph represents the heating of liquid water? **C**

