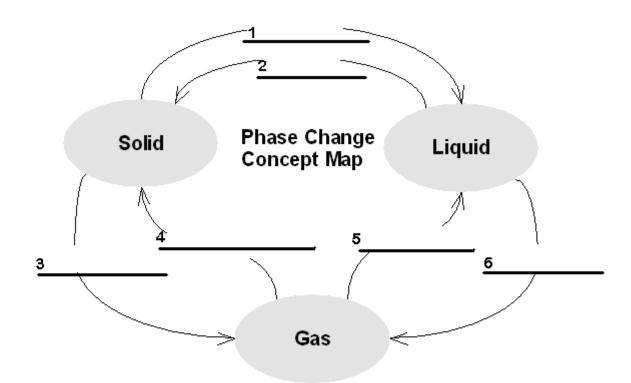
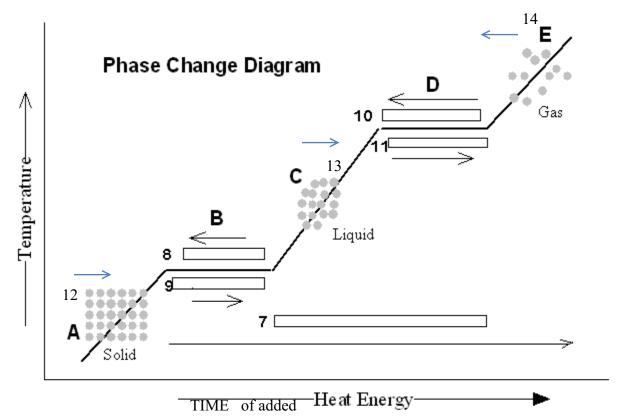
Fill in the phase changes in the blank provided.





For each Number Indicate:

- a) What phase or phases are present?
- b) Is a phase change taking place? If so name the phase change.
- c) Is energy be added or released?
- d) Is potential energy increasing, decreasing or staying the same?
- e) Is the particle distance increasing, decreasing or staying the same?
- f) Is Kinetic energy increasing decreasing or staying the same?
- g) Is the particle speed increasing, decreasing or staying the same?

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

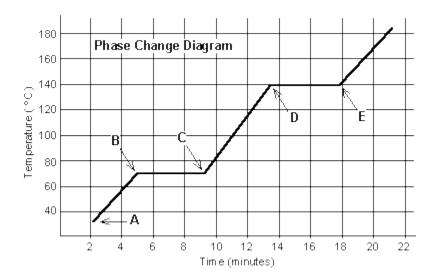
10.

11.

12.

13.

14.



The graph was drawn from data collected as a substance was heated at a constant rate. Use the graph to answer the following questions.

At point A , the beginning	ing of observations, the substar	nce exists in a so	lid state. Materi	al in this
phase has	volume and	shape. With	n each passing r	ninute,
	ed to the substance. This causes			
more ra	pidly which we detect by a		rise in the sub	stance.
At point B , the tempera	ature of the substance is	_°C. The solid b	egins to	·
At point C, the substan	ce is completely	_ or in a	state. M	aterial in
this phase has	volume and	shape.	The energy put	to the
substance between min	utes 5 and 9 was used to conve	ert the substance	from a	to a
. Between 9 and 13 minutes, the added energy increases the				of
the substance.				
During the time from p	oint D to point E, the liquid is]	By point E , the	substance
is completely in the	phase. Material in th	is phase has	VO	lume and

shape. The energy put to the substance between minutes 13 and 18 converted the							
substance from a		to a	state.				
Beyond point E , the substance is still in the phase, but the molecules are moving as indicated by the increasing temperature.							
Substance	Melting point	Boiling point	Which of these three substances was likely				
Bolognium	20 °C	100 °C	used in this phase change experiment?				
Unobrainium	40 °C	140 °C					
Flubium	70 °C	140 °C					