| Name           |              | Date               | Hour   |
|----------------|--------------|--------------------|--------|
| Guided Reading | Chapter 14-1 | Matter and Thermal | Energy |

- 1. Define kinetic energy.
- 2. In what phases (states) can matter exist?
- 3. Examine figure 1, identify the different states of matter pictured
- 4. What are the key parts of the Kinetic Theory?
- 5. Describe each state in terms of shape and volume, recreate the following chart on your paper

|        | Solid | Liquid | Gas |
|--------|-------|--------|-----|
| Volume |       |        |     |
| Shape  |       |        |     |

- 6. How is temperature defined in science?
- 7. How does the kinetic energy of a liquid at 30°C compare to the kinetic energy of a liquid at 90°C?
- 8. Examine figure 4, how is energy transferred, what happens because of this transfer?
- 9. Define melting point.
- 10. Which process is the opposite of melting?
- 11. What happens in terms of states of matter when something vaporizes? What are the two ways a substance can vaporize?
- 12. What is the opposite of vaporization?
- 13. Define boiling point.
- 14. What is the main difference between evaporation and boiling?
- 15. Examine figure 5, assuming the liquid is water what is in the bubbles as the liquid boils?
- 16. Examine figure 7, which portions of the graph represent the substance changing temperature? Which portions would represent where the substance changes state?
- 17. Define thermal expansion.
- 18. Examine figure 8, How does a thermometer make use of thermal expansion to measure temperature.
- 19. Why do hot air balloons float?
- 20. How are amorphous solids and liquid crystals different from traditional solids?