102 Describing Matter



OBJECTIVES

- 102.1 Define matter
- 102.2 Describe the characteristics of the three states of matter
- 102.3 Name the phase changes that matter undergoes
- 102.4 Distinguish between endothermic and exothermic reactions 102.5 Describe the energy changes that accompany phase changes



102.1 Matter	
1. Define matter.	
Laboratory Activity 102 Exploring Matter Propose an experiment to investigate if air can be classified as matter.	
102.2 States of Matter	
2. Identify which state(s) of matter has particles in a uniform composition.	
3. Identify which state(s) of matter can take the shape of its container.	
4. Identify which state(s) of matter has a fixed volume.	
5. Use the key below to draw the liquid and gas phases of ${\rm CO_2}$. Include at least 6 molecules of ${\rm CO_2}$ in each phase.	
Key ○ = CO₂ molecule	

102.3 Phase Change

Identify the name of the following phase changes:

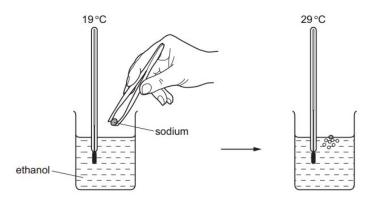
6. A solid changes into a liquid.

7. A liquid changes into a gas.

8. A solid changes directly into a vapor.

102.4 Endothermic and Exothermic Changes

9. Determine if the reaction shown below is endothermic or exothermic. Explain your answer.



102.5 Energy and Phase Change

- 10. Identify which process is exothermic.
 - (1) boiling of water

- (3) condensation of vapor
- (2) melting of copper
- (4) sublimation of iodine
- 11. Identify which phase change is an exothermic process.
 - (1) $CO_2(s) \rightarrow CO_2(g)$
- (3) $Cu(s) \rightarrow Cu(l)$

(2) $NH_3(g) \rightarrow NH_3(I)$

- $(4) Hg(I) \rightarrow Hg(g)$
- 12. Identify which physical changes are endothermic.
 - (1) melting and freezing
- (3) condensation and sublimation
- (2) melting and evaporating
- (4) condensation and deposition
- 13. Which change is exothermic?
 - (1) freezing of water

- (3) melting of iron
- (2) vaporization of ethanol
- (4) sublimation of iodine