

10.2 - Liquids

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| | a liquid has a definite volume and takes the shape of its container. | the particles in a liquid have the same properties in a gas but are closer together. |
|  | what is a fluid? | a fluid is a substance that can flow and take the shape of its container. both gases and liquids are fluids. |
|  | what is a liquids relative density? | at normal pressure, substances in a liquid are much more dense than in a gaseous state.the higher density is because of the particles close arrangement. Different liquids can differ in density. liquids are more dense than gases |
| | what is the compressibility of a liquid? | liquids are much less compressible than gases because liquid particles are more closely packed together. liquids can transmit pressure equally in all directions; like gases. |
| | gases can diffuse with other gas particles. how well can liquids diffuse? | any liquid gradually diffuses throughout any other liquid in which it can dissolve. constant random motion, kinetic molecular theory, causes diffusion. |
|  | give an example of surface tension. surface tension- a force that tends to pull adjacent parts of a liquids surface together, thereby decreasing surface are to the smallest possible size. | dropping an object in water causes the net attractive forces between the particles pull the molecules on the surface of the drop inward. |
| | what is capillary action? | the attraction of the surface of a liquid to the surface of a solid; closely related to surface tension. |
| | what is the difference between vaporization and evaporation? | vaporization is the process by which a liquid or solid changes to a gas whereas; evaporation is the process by which particles escape from the surface of a non boiling liquid and enter the gas state. |
|  | What do you call the formation of solids? | the physical change of a liquid to a solid by removal of energy as heat is called freezing or solidification. |