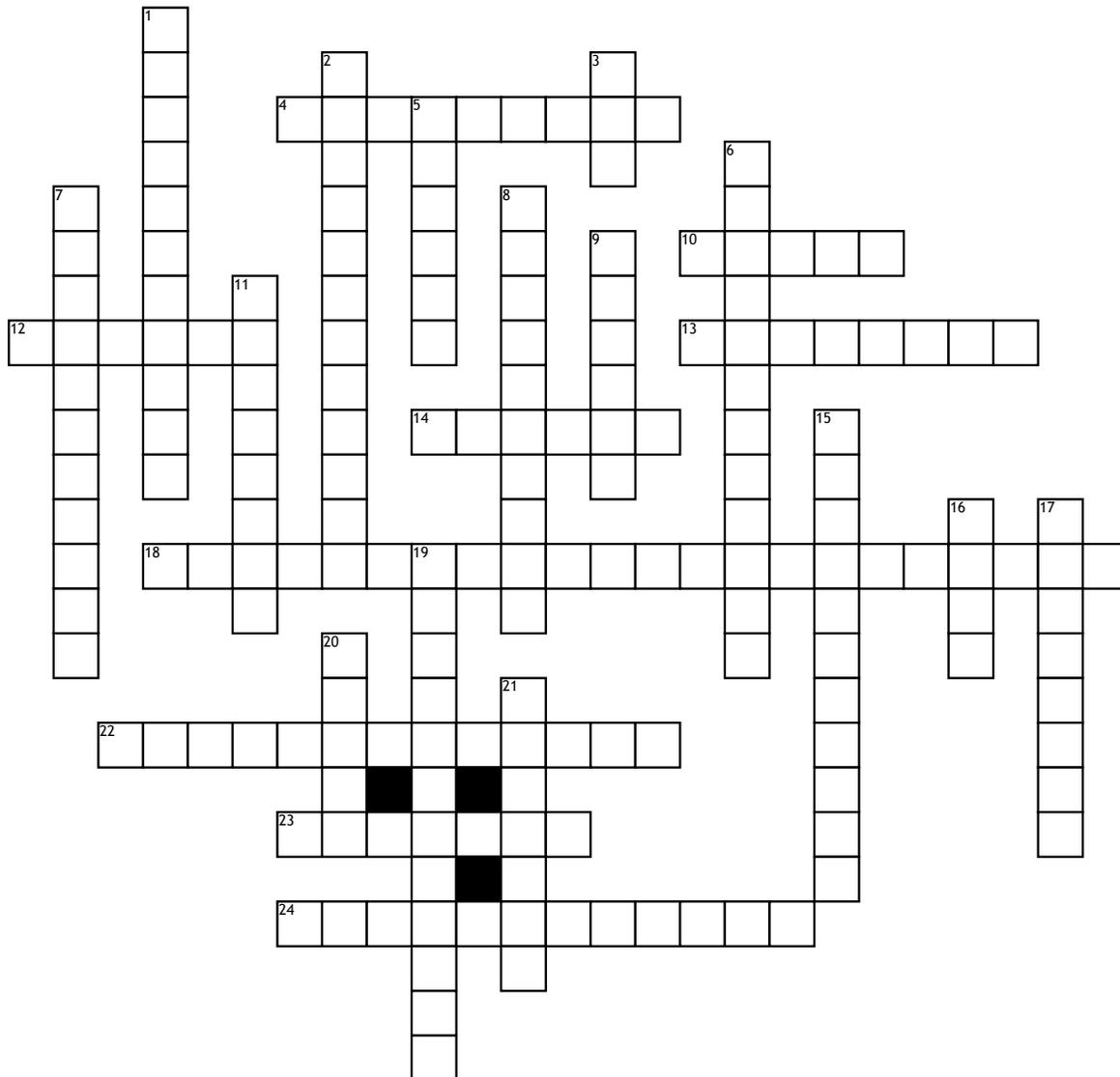


Vocab Hw



Across

4. a law stating that the pressure of a given mass of an ideal gas is inversely proportional to its volume at a constant temperature.

10. a state of matter characterized by particles arranged such that their shape and volume are relatively stable

12. physical substance in general, as distinct from mind and spirit; (in physics) that which occupies space and possesses rest mass, especially as distinct from energy.

13. a minute portion of matter

14. an ionized gas consisting of positive ions and free electrons in proportions resulting in more or less no overall electric charge, typically at low pressures (as in the upper atmosphere and in fluorescent lamps) or at very high temperatures (as in stars and nuclear fusion reactors).

18. states that gas particles are in constant motion and exhibit perfectly elastic collisions.

22. the energy that is generated and measured by heat.

23. degree of consistency measured by the quantity of mass per unit volume.

24. The point in which a substance changes from solid to liquid

Down

1. the degree or intensity of heat present in a substance or object, especially as expressed according to a comparative scale and shown by a thermometer or perceived by touch.

2. The point in which matter changes from liquid to gas

3. a substance or matter in a state in which it will expand freely to fill the whole of a container, having no fixed shape (unlike a solid) and no fixed volume (unlike a liquid).

5. a substance that flows freely but is of constant volume, having a consistency like that of water or oil.

6. a law stating that equal volumes of gases at the same temperature and pressure contain equal numbers of molecules.

7. a good approximation of the behavior of many gases under many conditions

8. the process by which an atom or a molecule acquires a negative or positive charge by gaining or losing electrons

9. the amount of space that a substance or object occupies, or that is enclosed within a container, especially when great.

11. the conversion of matter from liquid to solid

15. a law stating that the volume of an ideal gas at constant pressure is directly proportional to the absolute temperature.

16. seen as a form of energy arising from the random motion of the molecules of bodies, which may be transferred by conduction, convection, or radiation.

17. continuous physical force exerted on or against an object by something in contact with it.

19. the conversion of a vapor or gas to a liquid.

20. a distinct and homogeneous form of matter (i.e. a particular solid, liquid, or gas) separated by its surface from other forms.

21. the conversion of matter from solid to liquid