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Crash Course Chemistry #26: Liquids

Name: _____ Date: _____

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1. Only two elements — bromine and mercury — are _____ at room temperature.
2. The forces that hold molecules together in liquids and solids are called _____ forces.
3. _____ dispersion forces occur due to temporary clustering of electrons in molecules.
4. Dipole-dipole forces occur when molecules have areas of partial positive and partial _____ charge.
5. A special type of dipole-dipole force that involves hydrogen is called _____ bonding.
6. Hydrogen bonds typically form between hydrogen and highly electronegative elements like nitrogen, oxygen, or _____.
7. The curved surface of a liquid due to cohesive forces is caused by _____ tension.
8. A liquid's resistance to flow, like that seen in honey, is called _____.
9. The tendency of a liquid to rise inside a narrow tube is called _____ action.
10. The attraction between molecules of the same substance is called _____.
11. The attraction between molecules of a substance and a surface or container is called _____.
12. Liquids and solids are called _____ states because their molecules are packed closely together.
13. The state of matter a substance is in is largely determined by its _____ energy.
14. Liquids form a concave meniscus when they are more attracted to the container than to _____.
15. Gases are highly compressible and have low _____ due to the large distances between their particles.

Crash Course Chemistry #26: Liquids KEY

1. Only two elements — bromine and mercury — are **liquid** at room temperature.
2. The forces that hold molecules together in liquids and solids are called **intermolecular** forces.
3. **London** dispersion forces occur due to temporary clustering of electrons in molecules.
4. Dipole-dipole forces occur when molecules have areas of partial positive and partial **negative** charge.
5. A special type of dipole-dipole force that involves hydrogen is called **hydrogen** bonding.
6. Hydrogen bonds typically form between hydrogen and highly electronegative elements like nitrogen, oxygen, or **fluorine**.
7. The curved surface of a liquid due to cohesive forces is caused by **surface** tension.
8. A liquid's resistance to flow, like that seen in honey, is called **viscosity**.
9. The tendency of a liquid to rise inside a narrow tube is called **capillary** action.
10. The attraction between molecules of the same substance is called **cohesion**.
11. The attraction between molecules of a substance and a surface or container is called **adhesion**.
12. Liquids and solids are called **condensed** states because their molecules are packed closely together.
13. The state of matter a substance is in is largely determined by its **kinetic** energy.
14. Liquids form a concave meniscus when they are more attracted to the container than to **each other**.
15. Gases are highly compressible and have low **density** due to the large distances between their particles.

15 Questions

Answer Key Included

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