Vaporization: Energy and Pressure Chemistry

Name

1 What property or properties of liquids are similar to solids?

2 What property or properties of liquids are similar to gases?

3 List six physical properties of water.

4 At approximately what temperature would each of the substances shown in the vapor pressure figure boil when the pressure is 30 torr?

5 Use the vapor pressure graphs to find the following:

(a) boiling point of water at 500 torr

(b) normal boiling point of ethyl alcohol

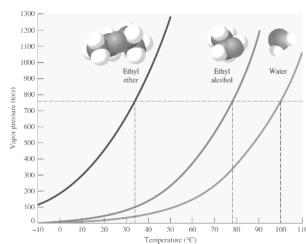
(c) boiling point of ethyl ether at 0.50 atm_____

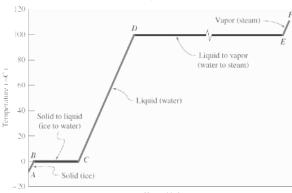
6 Consider the heat vs temperature phase diagram.

(a) Why is line BC horizontal? What is happening in this interval?

(b) What phases are present in the interval BC?

(c) When heating is continued after point *C*, another horizontal line, *DE*, is reached at a higher temperature. What does this line represent?





7 Which contains less energy: ice at 0°C or water at 0°C? Explain.

8 Why does ice float in water? Would ice float in ethyl alcohol (d = 0.789 g>mL)? Explain.

9 Which causes a more severe burn: liquid water at 100°C or steam at 100°C? Why?

10	Explain why rubbing alcohol warmed to body temperature still feels cold when applied to your skin.
11	Explain why a higher temperature is obtained in a pressure cooker than in an ordinary cooking pot.
12	Explain what is occurring physically when a substance is boiling. Draw pictures to support your answer.
13	Suggest a method whereby water could be made to boil at 50°C.
14	What is the relationship between vapor pressure and boiling point? Refer to a previous diagram for help.
15	Why does a boiling liquid maintain a constant temperature when heat is continuously being added?
	Regardless of how warm the outside temperature may be, we always feel cool when stepping out of a swimming pool, ocean, or a shower. Why is this so?
	Why does a lake freeze from the top down? What significance does this have for life on Earth? Draw a picture to port your answer.