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| energy can neither be created nor destroyed | the total amount of matter can neither be created nor destroyed during physical and chemical changes | the particles are not arranged in a pattern |
| the process that occurs when vaporization takes place inside a liquid as well as on the surface | the temperature at which a liquid vaporizes and changes to a gas | the changing of a substance from a gas to a liquid |
| the particles form a regular, repeating pattern | the process that occurs when vaporization only takes place on the surface of a liquid | a substance can easily flow |
| the change from the liquid to the solid state of matter | temperature at which a liquid changes to a solid | a substance that has neither a definite shape nor a definite volume |
| a substance that has a definite volume but no definite shape | the change from the solid to the liquid state | temperature at which a solid changes to a liquid |
| a state of matter that forms when temperatures are high enough to completely remove electrons from the atoms to which they were bound | the force of the outward push on a surface divided by the total area over which the force is exerted | a substance with a definite shape and volume |
| the physical form in which matter exists; also called phase of matter | a phase change from solid directly to gas or from gas directly to solid, without ever turning into a liquid | the result of an inward pull among the molecules of a liquid that brings the molecules on the surface closer together |
| process in which a liquid changes to a gas | a liquid’s resistance to flowing |  |