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1. Which equation represents sublimation?
- A) $I_2(s) \rightarrow I_2(g)$ B) $I_2(s) \rightarrow I_2(\ell)$
C) $I_2(\ell) \rightarrow I_2(g)$ D) $I_2(\ell) \rightarrow I_2(s)$
2. In which process does a solid change directly into a vapor?
- A) condensation B) sublimation
C) deposition D) solidification
3. The halogen that undergoes sublimation at room temperature is
- A) fluorine B) iodine
C) bromine D) chlorine
4. A gas changes directly to a solid during
- A) fusion B) deposition
C) saponification D) decomposition
5. In which equation does the term "heat" represent heat of fusion?
- A) $NaCl(s) + heat \rightarrow NaCl(\ell)$
B) $NaOH(aq) + HCl(aq) \rightarrow NaCl(aq) + H_2O(\ell) + heat$
C) $H_2O(\ell) + heat \rightarrow H_2O(g)$
D) $H_2O(\ell) + HCl(g) \rightarrow H_3O^+(aq) + Cl^-(aq) + heat$
6. What occurs when a substance melts?
- A) It changes from solid to liquid, and heat is absorbed.
B) It changes from solid to liquid, and heat is released.
C) It changes from liquid to solid, and heat is absorbed.
D) It changes from liquid to solid, and heat is released.
7. Which equation indicates the process of crystallization?
- A) $I_2(s) \rightarrow I_2(g)$ B) $I_2(\ell) \rightarrow I_2(g)$
C) $I_2(g) \rightarrow I_2(\ell)$ D) $I_2(aq) \rightarrow I_2(s)$
8. The heat of fusion is defined as the energy required at constant temperature to change 1 unit mass of a
- A) gas to a liquid B) gas to a solid
C) solid to a gas D) solid to a liquid
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