	· Key ·
5. Describe how the law of conservation of energy	is supported by the scenario in 2a above.
The energy from the surroundings (floor) is transfer to the ice to melt it.	
to the ice to	melt it.
I can identify the difference between kinetic & potential energy in terms of particle arrangement and motion.	
6. What is the difference between kinetic and poten	itial energy?
energy of motion	Stored energy) When does potential energy of particles change?
motion	(Stored energy)
7. When does kinetic energy of particles change? W	, non does potential one gy or potential one gy
when temp Changeo	when a phase Changes solid > liquid
	Changes
<i>I can interpret evidence from a heating curve.</i> Use the heating curve below to answer the questions:	solid 2 liquid
120	8. Label the phases and phase changes on the graph
	in both energy flow directions.
g 90	9. Which phase changes are endothermic?
Temperature (°C)	metting, boiling
d 60	10. What is happening to the kinetic and potential
30	energy of the particles during these phase changes?
HILLIH Skarver	KE = constant
Time (minutes)	PE = transferred to complete a phase change (arrange) 11. Which phase changes are exothermics Changes Chang
	11. Which phase changes are exothermic?
	freezing, condensing
12. Explain why the melting point and freezing point of a substance can be the same.	
endothamaic	> exothermic process
endothermic process	process
The Court of the C	
I can calculate change in energy in a system. $Q = mc\Delta T$	
13. A cup of coffee (140 g) cools from 75°C down to	
	me the coffee has the same specific heat as water.
△T = 20-75=-55°C	4.18
C=418 Q= (40)(4.18)(-55) = (-32186J)
14. How many joules of energy are used to heat water by 4.00 °C if the mass is 86g?	
C=4.18 AT M	
Q=mcAT Q=(86)(4.1	(8)(4) = 1437.92 J
15. If the specific heat of aluminum is 0.9 J/g*°C, what is the energy added to 249 g of aluminum to	
increase the temperature from 23 to 42°C?	
21-72-03-19	Q=mcDT
M= 2499 Q	= (249)(9)(19) = [425795]
C=097	0 20 10 1