

<u>1: Density</u>		<u>2: Calculating Density of Irregular Objects</u>	<u>3: Heating and Cooling Graphs</u>	
Density	the mass per unit volume	Eureka/ Displacement Can	a large container with a spout used to measure the displacement of water when an object is lowered into it	Change of State the process of one state of matter changing to another
Volume of a Regular Object	calculated by length x width x height	Displaced	when something is moved from its original position	Melting Point the temperature at which a given solid will melt to a liquid
Mass Balance	a piece of equipment used to measure the mass of an object	Irregular	not even or balanced in shape or arrangement	Boiling Point the temperature at which a liquid boils and turns to vapour
Zero Error	any indication that a measuring system gives a false reading when the true value of a measured quantity is zero	Measuring Cylinder	a piece of equipment used to measure the volume of a liquid	Freezing the process by which a liquid turns into a solid
density = mass ÷ volume kg/m^3 kg m^3		Calculate	determine the amount or number of something mathematically	Melting the process by which a solid turns into a liquid
				Evaporation the process by which a liquid turns into a gas
				Boiling the process of bringing a liquid to the temperature at which it bubbles and turns to vapour
				Condensation the process by which a gas turns into a liquid
<u>4: Specific Latent Heat</u>		<u>5: Specific Heat Capacity</u>	<u>6: Gas Pressure</u>	
Latent	lying dormant or hidden	Capacity	the amount that something can contain	Collision when two or more objects come into contact with each other
Specific Latent Heat	the amount of energy needed to change the state of 1kg of a substance without changing its temperature	Specific Heat Capacity	the energy required to raise 1kg of a material by 1°C	Gas Pressure the name given to the force exerted by gas particles colliding with the wall of their container
Specific Latent Heat of Fusion	the energy needed to change the state of 1kg of a substance from a solid to a liquid or vice versa	Joulemeter	a piece of equipment used to measure energy	Temperature and Gas Pressure the higher the temperature the higher the gas pressure
Specific Latent Heat of Vaporisation	the energy needed to change the state of 1kg of a substance from a liquid to a gas or vice versa	Thermometer	a piece of equipment used to measure temperature	Volume and Gas Pressure the higher the volume the lower the gas pressure
Energy (J) = mass (kg) x specific latent heat (J/kg)		Energy (J) = mass (kg) x SHC ($\text{J/kg}^\circ\text{C}$) x change in temperature ($^\circ\text{C}$)		
		pressure = force ÷ area Pa N m^2		