1. Define melting point \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Define boiling point \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Why is the **melting point** the same as the **freezing point**?

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1. Rubbing alcohol boils at 82.5°C and melts at -89°C. Sketch (draw very roughly) the heating curve of rubbing alcohol. Label the axes, m.p. and b.p. Indicate where solid, liquid, and gas phases are, as well as where s🡪l and l🡪g transitions are.

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1. Why is temperature constant during a phase change?

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