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| **Generalizations from LABS** | **Lab(s) where generalization was drawn from** | | |
| **An increase in temperature yields an increase in pressure. Changes in temperature affect attractive forces between particles and ultimately influence their properties.** | Lab 15B | Balloon |  |
| **The stronger the intermolecular forces, the smaller the volume and greater the density.** | 15A.3 (vanishing Volume) | Lab 15A |  |
| **Heat causes substances to expand as their molecules’ kinetic energy increases. Transfer of energy takes place due to particle interaction and is influenced by the transfer material** | Ball and Ring | BiMetallic Strip | 15A & B |
| **As we heated the middle of the wand, the metal rods heated up at different rates due to the electronegativity differences in the metals.** | Five-Prong Metal Wand | Bi-metallic Strip |  |
| **The oil stayed in the middle because it was less dense than the water but more dense than the alcohol. Density is influenced by intermolecular forces. IMF affects the polarity of substances and therefore determines what substances are miscible.** | Floating oil drop |  |  |
| **Particles are constantly moving or vibrating. Interactions of particles are a function of their KE.** |  |  |  |