

1. This state of matter has a fixed shape and fixed volume.

- a. Solid
- b. Liquid
- c. Gas
- d. Plasma



2. The process where a solid changes into a liquid.

- a. Condensation
- b. Evaporation
- c. Melting
- d. Freezing



3. The smallest basic unit of matter.

- a. Compound
- b. Molecule
- c. Atom
- d. Neutron



4. Name the four states of matter.

- a. Solid, Atom, Liquid, Neutron
- b. Solid, Liquid, Molecule, Atom
- c. Liquid, Atom, Molecule, Gas
- d. Solid, Liquid, Gas, Plasma



5. Anything that has mass and takes up space.

- a. Compound
- b. Matter
- c. Mixture
- d. Solid



6. Name the 3 subatomic particles of an atom.

- a. Solid, Liquid, Gas
- b. Protons, Neutrons, Molecules
- c. Elements, Atoms, Compounds
- d. Protons, Neutrons, Electrons

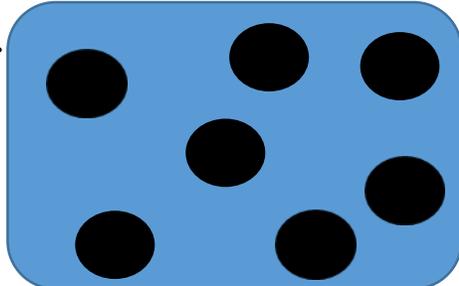


7. An example of a mixture is....

- a. Salad
- b. Salt (NaCl)
- c. Water (H<sub>2</sub>O)
- d. Gold (Au)



8.

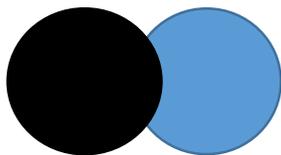


Which state of matter does this box represent?

- a. Solid
- b. Liquid
- c. Gas
- d. Plasma



9. This picture represents a what?



- a. Element
- b. Compound
- c. Molecule
- d. Mixture



10. The center of an atom is....

- a. Neutron
- b. Electron
- c. Shell
- d. Nucleus



11. The Periodic Table is divided into 3 main groups, the groups are....

- a. Metals, Matter, Molecules
- b. Solid, Liquid, Gas
- c. Metal, Non-Metal, Metalloid
- d. Proton, Neutron, Electron



12. Which of the following are examples of physical properties?

- a. Color, Flammability, Shape
- b. Flammability, Reactivity, Size
- c. Density, Shape, Flammability
- d. Color, Size, Texture



13. The process where a gas turns into a liquid.

- a. Condensation
- b. Sublimation
- c. Melting
- d. Freezing



14. The atomic number tells us....

- a. The # of electrons in the nucleus
- b. The # of neutrons in the nucleus
- c. The # of protons in the nucleus
- d. The # of neutrons in the shells



15. Metals are....

- a. Shiny, Conducts electricity, and Easily shaped
- b. Dull, Easily shaped, Doesn't conduct electricity
- c. Have properties of metalloids and non-metals
- d. Shiny, Doesn't conduct electricity, Easily shaped



16. An example of a chemical change would be....

- a. Melting ice
- b. Burning wood
- c. Painting a house
- d. Cutting paper



17. A measure of how much matter an object is made of.....

- a. Weight
- b. Volume
- c. Matter
- d. Mass



18. Examples of a gas would be the following...

- a. A chair, desk, book
- b. Nitrogen, Oxygen, Helium
- c. Stars, A dog, Nitrogen
- d. Salad, Fruit, Pizza



19. A substance that contains only a single type of atom.

- a. Matter
- b. Element
- c. Compound
- d. Mixture



20. This states that matter cannot be created or destroyed it can only change form.

- a. Mass
- b. Matter
- c. Scientific Method
- d. The Law of Conservation of Matter



21. On The Periodic Table columns are called what?

- a. Groups
- b. Periods
- c. Rows
- d. Columns



22. The charge of an electron is what?

- a. Positive
- b. Negative
- c. Neutral
- d. Matter



23.

16  
S  
Sulfur  
32.06

The S is the what?

- a. Atomic number
- b. Atomic Mass
- c. Element Name
- d. Element Symbol



24. An example of a compound would be....

- a. Gold (Au)
- b. Oxygen(O)
- c. Water (H<sub>2</sub>O)
- d. Potassium (K)

