Unit 1 Test Review

Matching

a. Van der Waals forces
b. Viscocity
c. Dipole-dipole forces
d. Evaporation
e. Condensation
f. Sublimation

____ 1. Weak forces that involve the attraction of the electrons of one atom for the proton of another atom.
____ 2. The change of a substance from a gas to a liquid
____ 3. The change of a substance from a solid to a gas
____ 4. The resistance of a fluid to flow
____ 5. Attractive forces between the positive end of one polar molecule and the negative end of another polar molecule.
____ 6. The change of a substance from a liquid to a gas

a. Physical Property
b. Matter

____ 7. A characteristic of a substance that can be observed or measured without changing the composition of the substance
____ 8. Anything that has mass and occupies space

9. The units used to measure density are
A) cubic centimeters. B) milliliters.
C) Newtons per kilogram. D) grams per milliliter.

10. A unit of mass is the
A) kilometer. B) Newton.
C) liter. D) gram.

11. The mathematical formula for density is
A) D = M x V. B) D = M/V.
C) D = V/M. D) D = M + V.

12. If the density of gold is 19.3 g/mL, then 2 mL has a mass of
A) 1 g. B) 19.3 g.
C) 38.6 g. D) 193 g.

13. Objects sink in water because they
A) are less dense than water. B) are more dense than water.
C) have more inertia than water. D) are colder than water.

14. Volume is
A) the amount of matter in an object.
B) the amount of space an object takes up.
C) the gravitational pull on an object.
D) an object's resistance to a change in motion.

15. The density of an object with a mass of 25 g and volume of 5 ml, is
A) 5 g/mL. B) 20 g/mL.
C) 30 g/mL. D) 125 g/mL.

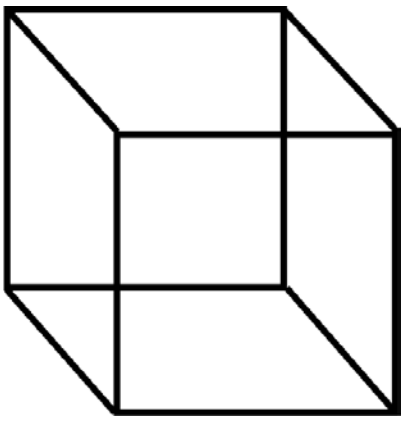
16. Mass is measured in metric units called
    A) grams. B) liters.
    C) cubic centimeters. D) Newtons.
17. The change of a substance from a gas to a liquid is called
    A) vaporization. B) sublimation.
    C) condensation. . D) evaporation.

18. The tiny particles that make up a solid
    A) can move more easily than the particles in other phases.
    B) can flow around each other.
    C) are spread far apart.
    D) are packed very close together and can only vibrate.
19. An example of a physical change is the
    A)evaporation of a mud puddle.
    B) rust on a garden tool.
    C) process called photosynthesis.
    D) burning of a piece of paper.
20. An example of a chemical reaction is the
    A) explosion of fireworks. B) shattering of a glass.
    C) freezing of ice. D) drying of wet laundry.

21. Which of the following is NOT an example of a physical property?
    A) Freezing Point B) Boiling Point
    C) Reactivity C) Density

22. Which of the following assumptions is not part of the kinetic theory?
    A) All matter is made up of tiny, invisible particles.
    B) The particles are always moving.
    C) Particles move faster at higher temperatures.
    D) Particles are smaller at lower pressure.

23. The cube below has a mass of 32 g. What is the density of the cube?



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