____ 24. Which process changes matter into one or more new substances?
   a. physical change
   b. chemical change

____ 25. Water vapor in the air turns to liquid water in the form of rain. This is an example of a
   a. physical change.
   b. chemical change.

____ 26. The force that holds atoms together is called
   a. a chemical bond.
   b. conservation of matter.

____ 27. The only sure evidence of a chemical reaction is
   a. the production of new materials.
   b. changes in properties.

____ 29. A shorter, easier way to show chemical reactions, using symbols instead of words, is called a
   a. chemical equation.
   b. chemical formula.

____ 30. The substances listed on the left side of a chemical equation are the
   a. products.
   b. reactants.

____ 31. In chemical reactions, what does the principle of conservation of mass mean?
   a. Matter is not created or destroyed.
   b. The total mass of the reactants is greater than the total mass of the products.

____ 32. Weak tea is an example of a
   a. dilute solution.
   b. concentrated solution.

____ 33. When you add so much solute that no more dissolves, you have a
   a. saturated solution.
   b. unsaturated solution.

____ 34. What is one way to increase the solubility of carbon dioxide in water?
   a. Chill the water.
   b. Decrease the pressure.

____ 35. Which is a likely use for an acid?
   a. to manufacture mortar and cement
   b. etching metals for printing