

1. Physical properties....

A

change the matter when studied

B

can be observed and measured
without changing the matter being
studied

C

include the ability to burn and rust

D

are useless unless studied in a lab

2. _____ can only be recognized when substances **react** or do
not react **chemically** with one another.

A

Physical properties

B

Chemical properties

C

Flammable properties

D

Colorful properties

3. Flammability means the ability to _____ and is a _____ property.

A

melt; chemical

B

rust; physical

C

change; physical

D

burn; chemical

4. Which of the following is not a chemical property?

A

rusting

B

boiling

C

rotting

D

burning

5. Which one of these is a chemical property?

☐ A melting point

☐ B boiling point

☐ C color

☐ D flammability

6. Which is an example of a physical property?

☐ A ability to react with acid

☐ B state of matter

☐ C flammability

☐ D ability to react with oxygen

7.



Which of the following is a chemical property of water?

☐ A Reacts with pure sodium

☐ B Boils at 100 °C

☐ C Is liquid at room temperature

☐ D Has a density of 1 gm/mL

8. Choose the one that is a **chemical property**

☐ A Magnetism

☐ B Size

☐ C Color

☐ D Reactivity with water

9. What is the outcome of observing a **chemical property**?

☐ A Nothing

☐ B A new substance is formed with different properties

☐ C NaCl

☐ D A rise in thermal conductivity

10. Cooking an egg is an example of...

☐ A A chemical change

☐ B A physical change

☐ C Melting

☐ D Dissolving

11. Melting ice is an example of...

☐ A A physical change

☐ B A chemical change

☐ C Purification

☐ D Magic

12. Which of the following is a sign that a chemical reaction has occurred?

☐ A change in shape

☐ B melting

☐ C formation of a gas

☐ D dissolving

13. Which of the following is NOT an example of a physical change?

☐ A crumpled paper

☐ B pencil sharpening

☐ C shrunken clothing

☐ D rust

14. Which of these is a result of a chemical change?

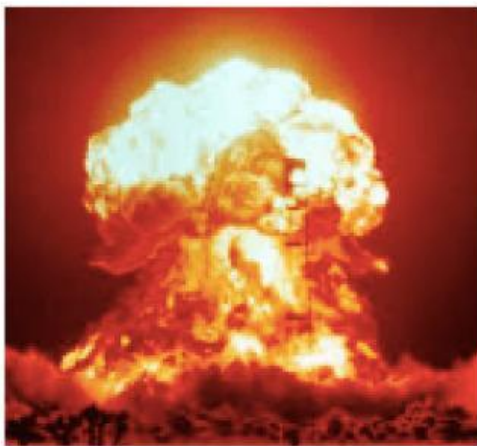
☐ A A mixture

☐ B A solution

☐ C A new substance

☐ D Melting or freezing

15.



An explosion occurs ...

☐ A

Chemical Change

☐ B

Physical Change

16.

A green powder is heated & a gas is given off while it turns to a black solid. This describes

☐ A

Physical Change

☐ B

Chemical Change

☐ C

Change in State

☐ D

Change in Temperature

17.

A Chemical Change is also known as what?

☐ A

Physical Change

☐ B

Physical Property

☐ C

Chemical Reaction

☐ D

Chemical Property

18.

Which of the following could indicate that a chemical change took place?

☐ A

Change in color

☐ B

Production of Energy

☐ C

Formation of Gas

☐ D

All are correct

19.

The formation of a solid when two liquids combine is called?

☐ A

Solidification

☐ B

Freezing

☐ C

Precipitate

☐ D

Solubility

20.



Identify what type of change happening in the picture below...

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| ☐ A | Chemical Reaction | ☐ B | Physical Change |
| ☐ C | Change in State | ☐ D | Change in appearance only |

21.



Identify what type of change happening in the picture below...

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| ☐ A | Chemical Change | ☐ B | Physical Change |
| ☐ C | Endothermic Reaction | ☐ D | Exothermic Reaction |

22. What happens to the total mass of the substances after a chemical reaction?

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| ☐ A | It decreases. | ☐ B | It increases. |
| ☐ C | It remains the same. | ☐ D | It increases then decreases. |

23. What is the Law of Conservation of mass?

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|--|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| ☐ A | Mass is created in a chemical reaction | ☐ B | Mass is created in a physical change |
| ☐ C | New chemicals formed from a chemical reaction have a larger overall mass than the original reactants | ☐ D | Mass is never created or destroyed |

24. In a reaction $A + B \rightarrow C$, reactant A has 5g and product C has 9g. How many grams does reactant B should have?

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|----|----------------------------|-----|
| ☐ A | 4g | ☐ B | 5g |
| ☐ C | 9g | ☐ D | 14g |

25. What is the law of conservation of mass?

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|--|
| ☐ A | The amount of matter changes when reacted or changed. | ☐ B | The mass of all reactants are changed during a physical or chemical change |
| ☐ C | The mass of the reactants equals the mass of the products | ☐ D | The mass of the products is different than the mass of the reactants. |