

NAME : _____

CLASS : _____

DATE : _____

1. Physical properties....

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A | change the matter when studied | <input type="checkbox"/> B | can be observed and measured without changing the matter being studied |
| <input type="checkbox"/> C | include the ability to burn and rust | <input type="checkbox"/> D | are useless unless studied in a lab |

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

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A | Physical properties | <input type="checkbox"/> B | Chemical properties |
| <input type="checkbox"/> C | Flammable properties | <input type="checkbox"/> D | Colorful properties |

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

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A | melt; chemical | <input type="checkbox"/> B | rust; physical |
| <input type="checkbox"/> C | change; physical | <input type="checkbox"/> D | burn; chemical |

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

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------|----------------------------|---------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A | rusting | <input type="checkbox"/> B | boiling |
| <input type="checkbox"/> C | rotting | <input type="checkbox"/> 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?

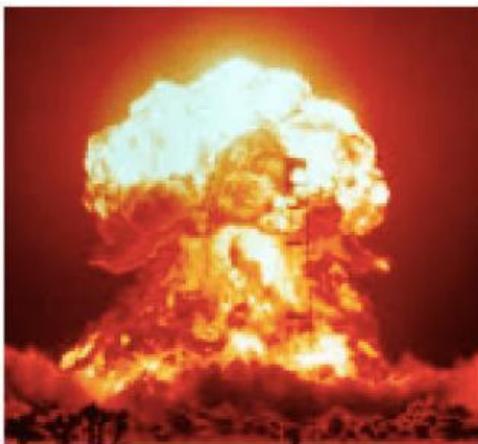
A A mixture

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?

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|--|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A | Mass is created in a chemical reaction | <input type="checkbox"/> B | Mass is created in a physical change |
| <input type="checkbox"/> C | New chemicals formed from a chemical reaction have a larger overall mass than the original reactants | <input type="checkbox"/> 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?

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|----|----------------------------|-----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A | 4g | <input type="checkbox"/> B | 5g |
| <input type="checkbox"/> C | 9g | <input type="checkbox"/> D | 14g |

25. What is the law of conservation of mass?

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A | The amount of matter changes when reacted or changed. | <input type="checkbox"/> B | The mass of all reactants are changed during a physical or chemical change |
| <input type="checkbox"/> C | The mass of the reactants equals the mass of the products | <input type="checkbox"/> D | The mass of the products is different than the mass of the reactants. |