1.2 States of Matter Pretest

1. Which of the following is an example of a liquid?
   1. An apple
   2. Apple juice
   3. Light
   4. Water vapor
2. Which of the following is a gas?
   1. Helium
   2. Granite
   3. Water
   4. Rubber
3. A solid has:
   1. Fixed volume but unfixed shape
   2. Fixed shape but unfixed volume
   3. Unfixed shape and unfixed volume
   4. Fixed shape and fixed volume
4. A liquid has:
   1. Fixed volume but unfixed shape
   2. Fixed shape but unfixed volume
   3. Unfixed shape and unfixed volume
   4. Fixed shape and fixed volume
5. Which of the following is true about solids?
   1. The particles in a solid do not move.
   2. The particles in a solid are spaced very far apart.
   3. The particles in a solid are always at a very low temperature.
   4. The particles in a solid are always vibrating rapidly.
6. This is when a solid changes to a liquid.
   1. Melting
   2. Freezing
   3. Boiling
   4. Deposition
7. This is when a solid changes to a gas.
   1. Deposition
   2. Sublimation
   3. Evaporation
   4. Transformation
8. This is when a gas changes to a liquid.
   1. Condensation
   2. Evaporation
   3. Sublimation
   4. Transformation
9. Mr. Newman heated up a liquid and measured the temperature at which the liquid started to change to a gas. This temperature is called:
   1. Melting point
   2. Boiling point
   3. Absolute zero
   4. Significant figure
10. When you put water into a graduated cylinder (or any glass container), it climbs up the sides a little. This is called:
    1. Surface tension
    2. Hydrogen bonding
    3. Stickiness
    4. Capillary action

Answer Key

1. B
2. A
3. D
4. A
5. D
6. A
7. B
8. A
9. B
10. D