

## 1.2 States of Matter Pretest

1. Which of the following is an example of a liquid?
  - a) An apple
  - b) Apple juice
  - c) Light
  - d) Water vapor
2. Which of the following is a gas?
  - a) Helium
  - b) Granite
  - c) Water
  - d) Rubber
3. A solid has:
  - a) Fixed volume but unfixed shape
  - b) Fixed shape but unfixed volume
  - c) Unfixed shape and unfixed volume
  - d) Fixed shape and fixed volume
4. A liquid has:
  - a) Fixed volume but unfixed shape
  - b) Fixed shape but unfixed volume
  - c) Unfixed shape and unfixed volume
  - d) Fixed shape and fixed volume
5. Which of the following is true about solids?
  - a) The particles in a solid do not move.
  - b) The particles in a solid are spaced very far apart.
  - c) The particles in a solid are always at a very low temperature.
  - d) The particles in a solid are always vibrating rapidly.
6. This is when a solid changes to a liquid.
  - a) Melting
  - b) Freezing
  - c) Boiling
  - d) Deposition
7. This is when a solid changes to a gas.
  - a) Deposition
  - b) Sublimation
  - c) Evaporation
  - d) Transformation
8. This is when a gas changes to a liquid.
  - a) Condensation
  - b) Evaporation
  - c) Sublimation
  - d) 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:
  - a) Melting point
  - b) Boiling point
  - c) Absolute zero
  - d) 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:
  - a) Surface tension
  - b) Hydrogen bonding
  - c) Stickiness
  - d) Capillary action

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_

Answer Key

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