

P H Y S I C A L P R O P E R T I E S & C H A N G E S

CLEARLY circle the best answer choices from the options given.

- Which statement correctly differentiates physical properties and physical changes?
 - Physical properties are observed without changing the object, physical changes alter the appearance of an object.
 - Physical properties alter the appearance of an object, physical changes are observed without changing the object.
 - Physical properties of an object will always stay the same, physical changes cannot be reversed.
 - Physical properties of an object will alter the appearance, physical changes describe how an object looks.
- All of the following are examples of *physical properties* except:
 - tearing
 - density
 - melting point
 - boiling point
- _____ involve changing states of matter from one to another (for example, liquid to solid or liquid to gas).
 - Chemical changes
 - Chemical properties
 - Physical changes
 - Physical properties
- The three states of matter include:
 - Liquids, metalloids and gases
 - Solids, liquids, and gases
 - Metals, nonmetals, and metalloids
 - Gases, metals and liquids
- The ability of a pill to easily dissolve in your stomach is a real life example of _____.
 - density
 - polarity
 - solubility
 - flammability

Name _____ Date _____ Block _____ Quiz 1.5

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES & CHANGES

CLEARLY circle the best answer choices from the options given.

- Which statement correctly differentiates physical properties and physical changes?
 - Physical properties are observed without changing the object, physical changes alter the appearance of an object.
 - Physical properties alter the appearance of an object, physical changes are observed without changing the object.
 - Physical properties of an object will always stay the same, physical changes cannot be reversed.
 - Physical properties of an object will alter the appearance, physical changes describe how an object looks.
- All of the following are examples of *physical properties* except:
 - tearing
 - density
 - melting point
 - boiling point
- _____ involve changing states of matter from one to another (for example, liquid to solid or liquid to gas).
 - Chemical changes
 - Chemical properties
 - Physical changes
 - Physical properties
- The three states of matter include:
 - Liquids, metalloids and gases
 - Solids, liquids, and gases
 - Metals, nonmetals, and metalloids
 - Gases, metals and liquids
- The ability of a pill to easily dissolve in your stomach is a real life example of _____.
 - density
 - polarity
 - solubility
 - flammability

6. A rubber ducky floating in the bath water has _____ density than the water.

- A. greater
- B. lower
- C. equal
- D. unknown



7. A real life example of polarity is _____.

- A. a magnet attraction to a metal.
- B. a pill dissolving.
- C. a leaf floating on a river.
- D. a piece of chrome metal reflecting light.

8. A real life example of luster is _____.

- A. a magnet attraction to a metal.
- B. a pill dissolving.
- C. a leaf floating on a river
- D. a piece of chrome metal reflecting light

9. Which of the following is a demonstration of solubility?

- a. Particle arrangement of a solid
- B. Attraction of iron filings to a magnet
- C. Group 1 elements reacting with others
- D. sugar dissolving in water

10. Groups or families on the periodic table are so grouped because they share _____.

- a. similar names
- B. similar densities
- C. similar properties
- D. similar atomic masses.

Extra credit- pick one for five extra points. Answer in complete sentences.



Explain what happens to atomic mass as you move from left to right across the periodic table.



Explain what happens to reactivity as you move from left to right across the periodic table. Identify the most & least reactive groups.



What items are located INSIDE the nucleus of an atom?



As what type of mixture would you classify a bowl of Lucky Charms? Why? _____

6. A rubber ducky floating in the bath water has _____ density than the water.

- A. greater
- B. lower
- C. equal
- D. unknown



7. A real life example of polarity is _____.

- B. a magnet attraction to a metal.
- B. a pill dissolving.
- D. a leaf floating on a river.
- D. a piece of chrome metal reflecting light.

8. A real life example of luster is _____.

- A. a magnet attraction to a metal.
- B. a pill dissolving.
- C. a leaf floating on a river
- D. a piece of chrome metal reflecting light

9. Which of the following is a demonstration of solubility?

- A. Particle arrangement of a solid
- B. Attraction of iron filings to a magnet
- C. Group 1 elements reacting with others
- D. sugar dissolving in water

10. Groups or families on the periodic table are so grouped because they share _____.

- A. similar names
- B. similar densities
- C. similar properties
- D. similar atomic masses.

Extra credit- pick one for five extra points. Answer in complete sentences.



Explain what happens to atomic mass as you move from left to right across the periodic table.



Explain what happens to reactivity as you move from left to right across the periodic table. Identify the most & least reactive groups.



What items are located INSIDE the nucleus of an atom?



As what type of mixture would you classify a bowl of Lucky Charms? Why? _____
