Chemistry Test Sept 4, 2018

Name_	Section
Directi	ons :he correct Answer.
Circle	the correct Answer.
Genera	al / Basics
1)	You know a chemical reaction probably took place if you saw
b) c)	Pink elephants floating and electron dense cloud (no sleeping). Raindrops keep falling on my head (condensation mechanism). Iron, silver and magnesium in the test tube (magnified to 3X). Gas bubbles forming in a liquid after mixing two substances together
2)	Water is a
b) c)	Kind an element (like in earth, wind and fire) Kind of metal formed in the teapot Compound made of two elements Lava liquid formed millions of years ago from heavy metals
3)	Water "sticks" to itself; this is because
b) c)	Hydrogen bonds form in the water Water flows easily because it is a liquid Water forms solid ice at very high temperatures Of all the adhesive used in it (types I – Types IV).
a) b) c)	Subatomic particles Are the parts that make-up atoms Are attracted to water and alcohol lamps Are very large chemical compounds Form chains of molecular galactic nebula

5)	Protons have a charge of while neutrons have a charge of
	a) (+), (-) b) (+), (0) c) (+), (-) d) (-), (+)
6)	The air you breath is mostly composed of a) Gaseous anomaly (found in interstellar medium) b) Graphite sharpener in vacuum tube (costly) c) 84.3% Hydrogen and 15.7% Helium d) Nitrogen and Oxygen
7)	The most abundant element in the known universe is a) Plastic Waste b) Hydrogen c) Oxygen (Breathable through vacuum tube) d) Located outside of this universe (probably in an alternate reality re: Scalzi)
8)	The elements were "born" inside a) Stars b) Test tubes (located in the laboratory) c) Parental Units (mothers) d) Caves (located SW of the Asian continent)
9)	The Atomic number of an element is equal to the number of its
	a) Phasersb) Atomic children (born just before the radiation was released)c) Volume and textured) Protons
10) Atomic Mass – (minus) Atomic Number =
	 a) Atomic Radii b) Number of neutrons c) Atomic Radiation d) Proton numbers (subatomic particle)

C. Bur	nsen Burner		
D. Cle	aning Brush		
	ohol Burner		
F. Tor	ngs		
G. Fun	-		
H. Stir	rer/Spoon		
I. Bea	• •		
11\ Th o +	five parts of a lab are		
II) The	five parts of a lab are		
a) Abst	ract Title correspondence feedback return		
-	ract, Title, correspondence, feedback, return		
b) Title, landmass, feedback, reading, and paper potion			
c) Feedback loop, electron, proton, neutron & stage			
a) Title	, Introduction, Method, Results and conclusion		
12\ An I	sotope is .		
•	An element with a different number patron (supporting types)		
•	An element with a different number of neutrons		
,	An Atom with a different number atoms		
•	An Atom with a different number of compounds		
u) F	an Atom with a different number of compounds		
13) Isoto	opes are usually		
	Sympathetic		
-	Highly flavored		
•	Resistant to viral infection		
,	Radioactive		
u) F	Adultactive		

Word Box (Can be used for Lab Equipment)

A. Graduated Cylinder

B. Flask

Fill in the table......

) CONVERSION	KM	mm	cm
0.476 Meters			
20.5 Meters			
0.056 mm			

15) V	olume is	

- a) The amount protons found in Hydrogen bonding
- b) The amount of space something takes up
- c) The amount of quality in a measurement
- d) The amount of distance contained in free fall

16	If I stir salt into water until it dissolves	s I've created
TO.	ii i stii sait iiito watei aiitii it aissoive.	o, i ve cicated

- a) a silicate
- b) a kind of soup filled with nutrients
- c) a solution
- d) a complex problem solved through the founders

Mercury		
Sodium		
Oxygen		
Carbon		