

Name: _____

Block: _____

Matter Is Made Up of Moving Particles: Chapter Five Test

Part A: True/False: Circle the 'T' if the statement is true, or 'F' if the statement is false. /9

1. **T F** The change from a liquid to a gas is called condensation.

2. **T F** The particles in a gas move much faster than the particles in a liquid.

3. **T F** Melting ice is an example of a reversible change.

4. **T F** A piece of wood rotting is an example of a chemical change

5. **T F** Cutting a piece of wood is an example of a non-reversible change

6. **T F** Rust forming on a piece of metal is an example of a chemical change that does not involve living things.

7. **T F** A precipitate (solid forming in a liquid) is a clue of a chemical change.

8. **T F** Salt dissolving in water is a chemical change.

9. **T F** Eating a Pizza at Bozzinis is a physical change

Part B: Matching: Match the terms on the left with the correct definition on the right. /15 **1 answer will be left over.**

<i>TERM:</i>	<i>DEFINITION:</i>
_____ 1. sublimation	A. Liquid to gas
_____ 2. condensation	B. Liquid to solid
_____ 3. chemical change	C. Fixed volume and shape
_____ 4. physical change	D. 5 clues to show this change has taken place; it is non reversible.
_____ 5. gas	E. Changes of state are an example of this (often can be reversible)
_____ 6. liquid	F. Solid, liquid and gas
_____ 7. solid	G. Gas to liquid
_____ 8. states of matter	H. fixed volume and takes shape of container.
_____ 9. evaporation	I. Explains the behaviour of matter
_____ 10. particle model	J. solid to gas
_____ 11. reversible change	K. A change in a substance that can be changed back
_____ 12. matter	L. Change that cannot be altered: cutting wood
_____ 13. non-reversible change	M. anything with mass and volume
_____ 14. melting	N. no fixed volume or shape
_____ 15. freezing	O. Amount of matter in an object
	P. Solid to liquid

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Part C: Sentence Completion. Fill in the word that best completes the sentence. /10

1. All matter is made up of _____.
2. A _____ has a fixed shape and a fixed volume because the particles can only move a little.
3. The reverse of freezing is called _____.
4. Changes of state are all _____ changes.
5. Changes that cannot be reversed are called _____ changes.
6. The **change** that occurs when iron reacts with oxygen is called _____.
7. A _____ takes the shape of its container.
8. The particles in a _____ are separated by much larger spaces than the particles in a _____ or _____.
9. Chemical changes occur in our living and _____ environment.
10. Adding _____ to matter makes the particles move faster.

Part D: Particle Model. /4

- 1 Name the 4 Key Ideas in the “Particle Model” of matter.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____

Part E: Short Answer: Respond to the question fully. Please note the mark given for each question.

1. List the five clues that would tell you a chemical change has occurred? /5

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____

3. Determine whether each change is physical or chemical. Circle P for physical or C for Chemical.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| a) An piece of wood rots and changes to dirt. | P | C |
| b) An ice cube is heated and melts | P | C |
| c) An egg is cooked | P | C |
| d) Tarnish on silver spoon | P | C |
| e) A cake is baked in the oven | P | C |
| f) Mr. B. eats the cake and it is digested | P | C |

4. Is peeling a carrot a physical change or a chemical change? How do you know? /2

5. /4

State:	Solid	Liquid	Gas
Type of Particle Movement	Back and forth – vibrate slowly		
Spaces Between Particles		Wider	