

Name: _____

Date: _____

- 1 a particle that is the building block of matter
 - A atom
 - B molecule

- 2 a form of matter common to stars and lightning
 - A solid
 - B liquid
 - C gas
 - D plasma

- 3 a part of an atom that has a positive charge
 - A proton
 - B neutron
 - C electron

- 4 a part of an atom that has a negative charge
 - A proton
 - B neutron
 - C electron

- 5 a state of matter that has a fixed shape and volume
 - A solid
 - B liquid
 - C gas

- 6 a state of matter that has a fixed volume but not a fixed shape
 - A solid
 - B liquid
 - C gas

- 7 a state of matter that has no fixed shape or volume and is common on Earth
 - A solid
 - B liquid
 - C gas
 - D plasma

- 8 anything that has mass and takes up space
 - A solids
 - B matter

- 9 the amount of space occupied by matter
 - A volume
 - B mass

- 10 the amount of matter in an object
- A volume
 - B mass
- 11 the measure of the average kinetic energy of all particles in an object
- A pressure
 - B temperature
- 12 the tool used to measure temperature
- A barometer
 - B thermometer
- 13 a temperature scale used by scientists
- A kelvin
 - B Fahrenheit
- 14 the change from a liquid to a gaseous state
- A condensation
 - B vaporization
- 15 the process by which a gas changes directly into a solid
- A deposition
 - B sublimation
- 16 the process by which a solid changes directly to a gas
- A deposition
 - B sublimation
- 17 the energy an object or particle has because of its location relative to another object or particle
- A potential energy
 - B kinetic energy
- 18 the total energy of a substance
- A kinetic energy
 - B thermal energy
- 19 the energy an object has because it is moving
- A kinetic energy
 - B thermal energy

- 20 How are states of matter and changes in energy related?
- A Changes in energy can cause matter to change from one state to another.
 - B Changes in matter can cause energy to change from one state to another.
- 21 What are the differences between potential energy, kinetic energy, and thermal energy?
- A Kinetic energy in substances is due to the attractive forces between particles; thermal energy is due to the motion of the particles; and potential energy is the total energy of the particles in the substance.
 - B Potential energy in substances is due to the attractive forces between particles; kinetic energy is due to the motion of the particles; and thermal energy is the total energy of the particles in the substance.
- 22 The transition of a substance from solid to liquid is called (sublimation/melting).
- A sublimation
 - B melting
- 23 (Condensation/Evaporation) occurs when a substance changes from a liquid state to a gas state.
- A Condensation
 - B Evaporation
- 24 The change of state from a liquid to a solid is called (melting/freezing).
- A melting
 - B freezing
- 25 A state of matter with no definite shape or volume is a (solid/gas).
- A solid
 - B gas
- 26 (Plasma/Gas) is a state of matter that is not very common on Earth.
- A Plasma
 - B Gas
- 27 Substances have the least thermal energy when they are in the (solid/gas) state.
- A solid
 - B gas
- 28 The negatively charged particle that orbits the nucleus of an atom is the (electron/proton).
- A electron
 - B proton

29 The nuclear particle with a positive charge is the (electron/proton).

- A electron
- B proton

30 A ball rolling on a flat surface has (kinetic/potential) energy.

- A kinetic
- B potential