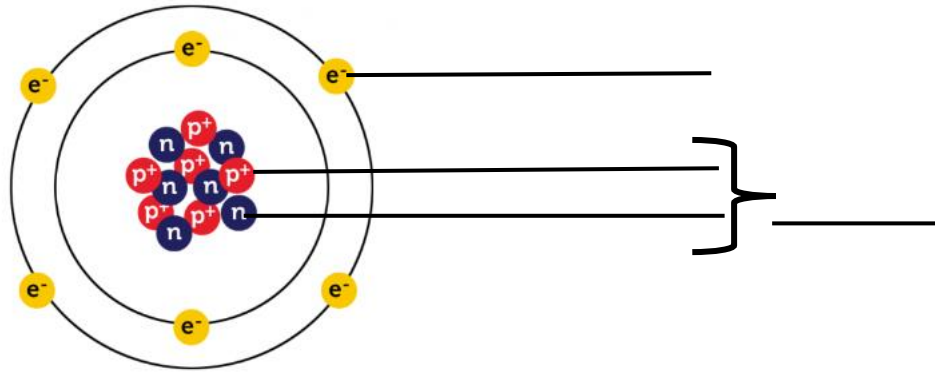


DLA #1 Review: Chemistry

1. _____ are the basic building block for all matter in the universe.
2. They consist of _____, _____, and _____.
 - _____ are positively charged and can be found in the nucleus.
 - _____ have no charge and are also found in the nucleus.
 - _____ are negatively charged and are found outside the nucleus.



3. Pure substances have a fixed or constant structure. They include _____, _____, and _____.
4. An _____ is made up of only one type of atom and cannot be broken down into simpler substances .
 - They can be abbreviated using chemical _____.
 - For example:
 - Hydrogen = _____
 - Oxygen = _____
 - Carbon = _____
 - Sodium = _____
 - Chlorine = _____
5. A _____ is made up of 2 or more different elements.
 - They can be abbreviated using chemical _____.
 - For example:
 - Water = _____
 - Carbon Dioxide = _____
 - Sodium Chloride = _____
6. The most abundant element in the human body, earth's oceans, and earth's crust is _____.
7. The most abundant element in the earth's atmosphere is _____.

8. _____ refers to how shiny (or dull) something is.
9. _____ refers to the ability of an object to bend without breaking.
10. _____ refers to the ability of an object to be drawn into wires.
11. _____ refers to an object that tends to break easily.
12. _____ are objects that easily allow the flow of heat and electricity.
13. _____ do not easily allow the flow of heat and electricity.
14. Metals tend to be _____.
15. Nonmetals tend to be _____.
16. Metalloids, also called _____, tend to have properties of _____.

17. Identify the following as either physical (P) or chemical (C).

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| • Flammability _____ | • Phase Change _____ |
| • Change in Shape _____ | • Formation of a New Substance _____ |
| • Density _____ | • Cutting _____ |
| • Reactivity _____ | • Cooking _____ |
| • Bubbling/Foaming _____ | • Burning _____ |

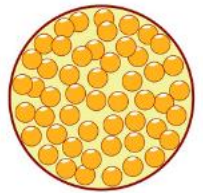
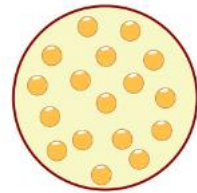
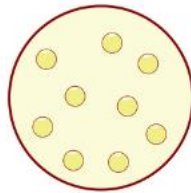
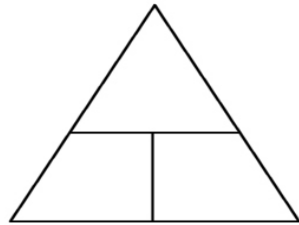
18. _____ is the amount of matter in an object.

19. _____ is how much space an object takes up.

20. Density =

21. Mass =

22. Volume =



23. Find the density of an object with a mass of 64g and sides of 2cm in length.

24. Find the mass of an object with a density of 2 g/mL and a volume of 15 mL.

25. Find the volume of an object with a density of 9 g/cm³ and a mass of 45g.

26. An object will sink in a liquid if its density is _____ than the liquid's and it will float in the liquid if its density is _____ than the liquid's.