

## Assessment

**States of Matter****Section Quiz: Liquids**

In the space provided, write the letter of the term or phrase that best completes each statement or answers each question.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. A liquid can be described as a form of matter that
- has a definite volume.
  - has a definite shape.
  - cannot diffuse.
  - has low density.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Liquids are more ordered than gases because liquids have
- weaker intermolecular forces and lower mobility of the particles.
  - weaker intermolecular forces and greater mobility of the particles.
  - stronger intermolecular forces and lower mobility of the particles.
  - stronger intermolecular forces and greater mobility of the particles.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. According to the kinetic-molecular theory, particles in a liquid
- are bound together in fixed positions.
  - are packed together in an orderly arrangement.
  - move around randomly and constantly.
  - vibrate only.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Which of the following is *not* an example of an intermolecular force?
- hydrogen bonding
  - London dispersion forces
  - gravitational forces
  - dipole-dipole interactions
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. A mixture of alcohol, water, oil, and glycerin is poured into a graduated cylinder. The liquids separate to form layers from top to bottom: alcohol, oil, water, and glycerin. Based on this observation, which liquid is the most dense?
- alcohol
  - oil
  - water
  - glycerin

**Section Quiz, *continued***

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- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Diffusion is much slower in liquids than in gases because
- liquids exist at lower temperatures.
  - liquid particles are closer together.
  - liquid particles weigh more.
  - liquids have surface tension.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Water forms roughly spherical drops because of
- viscosity.
  - capillary action.
  - surface tension.
  - fluidity.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Surface tension does *not* account for which of the following phenomena?
- ability to diffuse
  - meniscus formation
  - capillary action
  - decreasing surface area
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. A liquid becomes a gas during
- evaporation.
  - condensation.
  - sublimation.
  - deposition.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. If energy as heat is removed, most liquids will eventually
- freeze.
  - burn.
  - evaporate.
  - diffuse.