## I Vocabulary

Match the names with the correct elements.

1. C
a) Neon
2. Pb

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b) Krypton
3. Hg $\qquad$ c) Fluorine
4. N
d) Silver
5. K
e) Plutonium
6. Ag $\qquad$ f) Mercury
7. Ne $\qquad$ g) Lead
8. Kr $\qquad$ h) Carbon
9. F $\qquad$
$\qquad$
i) Potassium
10. Pu
j) Nitrogen

Points: $\qquad$ / 10

## II Equations and how we say them

Describe the following equations in words. Write three different sentences to describe the equations below. Use different verbs in each sentence.
$\mathrm{Na}+\mathrm{Cl} \rightarrow \mathrm{NaCl}$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\mathrm{Mg}+\mathrm{O} \rightarrow \mathrm{MgO}$
$2 \mathrm{H}+\mathrm{O} \rightarrow \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$

III Prepositions (in, at, on, above, under, inside, next to, beside, down, in between) Use the correct preposition in the sentences below.

1. The solution is $\qquad$ the flask.
2. The flask is $\qquad$ the table.
3. The table is $\qquad$ the window.
4. The picture on the wall is $\qquad$ the cabinet.
5. The cabinet is $\qquad$ the door.
6. The laboratory is located $\qquad$ the hallway on the left.
7. The lab instruments are $\qquad$ the drawer.
8. The sink is $\qquad$ the table and the cabinet.
9. The acids are $\qquad$ the sink.
10. The WC is $\qquad$ the end of the hallway on the right.

Point: $\qquad$ / 10

## IV Chemical formulas

Name the chemical formulas below.

1. $\mathrm{HI}(\mathrm{aq})$ $\qquad$
2. $\mathrm{SiF}_{4}$ $\qquad$
3. $\mathrm{Ca}(\mathrm{OCl})$
4. $\mathrm{Pb}\left(\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}_{2}\right)_{4}$ $\qquad$
5. $\mathrm{PBr}_{3}$ $\qquad$
6. $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{Se}$ $\qquad$
7. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{CrO}_{4}$ $\qquad$
8. HI $\qquad$
9. $\mathrm{Ba}_{3}\left(\mathrm{PO}_{4}\right)_{2}$
10. $\mathrm{Ag}_{2} \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}$

## V What is the missing word?

Find a word that completes the statement or answers the question.

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Base bond extensive gains intensive loses inert gases
noble gases product reactants
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1. A $\qquad$ holds atoms together.
2. It's not an acid, but a $\qquad$ .
3. If the properties of matter remain constant, they are $\qquad$ .
4. If they change with different sample sizes we say that they are
$\qquad$ .
5. In a given reaction, two $\qquad$ combine to yield a
$\qquad$ .
6. Elements in VIIA constitute the halogens and are also called $\qquad$ or $\qquad$ .
7. In electron transfer, an atom of one element donates or $\qquad$ an electron, and an atom of another element acquires or $\qquad$ the electron.
$\qquad$ / 10
