Read the text then answer the questions.

Chemistry is the study of physical matter, which may be **classified** in many different **ways**, such as state of matter (gas, liquid or solid), chemical form (element, mixture or compound), chemical structure (atoms or molecules, etc.) and so on.

In addition to "**element**", "**mixture**" and "**compound**", another useful term is the word "**substance**", which can be used to refer to either an element or a compound - but not to a mixture because a "substance" always has a **definite** composition.

Any material that **possesses** physical properties is called a *substance*. The word also **refers** to the gist or main idea of something. If you remember the main point of a lesson, you've got the *substance*.

A molecule is the smallest particle in a chemical element or compound that has the chemical properties of that element or compound. Molecules are **made up** of atoms that are held together by chemical bonds. These bonds form as a result of the **sharing** or exchange of electrons **among** atoms. The atoms of certain elements readily **bond** with other atoms to form molecules. Examples of such elements are oxygen and chlorine. The atoms of some elements do not easily bond with other atoms. Examples are neon and argon.

A molecule is formed when two or more atoms join together chemically. A compound is a molecule that **contains** at least two different elements. All compounds are molecules but not all molecules are compounds.

Questions:

1- Give a title to the text.
2- Give synonyms to the underlined words.
3- Use this text to answer the next exercises.

H.W.: (This work will be considered in the exam)

a. What is the importance of physics?
b. Give some modern applications of physics.