1. 1. Fallback Question 1: What is discussed in the document?

   A. Option A
   B. Option B
   C. Option C
   D. Option D

2. 2. Fallback Question 2: What is discussed in the document?

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

3. 3. Fallback Question 3: What is discussed in the document?

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

4. 4. Fallback Question 4: What is discussed in the document?

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

5. 5. Fallback Question 5: What is discussed in the document?

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

6. 6. Fallback Question 6: What is discussed in the document?

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

7. 7. Fallback Question 7: What is discussed in the document?

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

8. 8. Fallback Question 8: What is discussed in the document?

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

9. 9. Fallback Question 9: What is discussed in the document?

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

10. 10. Fallback Question 10: What is discussed in the document?

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

11. 11. What is matter defined as?

A. Anything that has mass and occupies space
B. Anything that is visible to the naked eye
C. Anything that is transparent
D. Anything that is intangible

12. 12. What are atoms made up of?

A. Protons, neutrons, and electrons
B. Molecules
C. Cells
D. Particles

13. 13. Which state of matter has particles that are closely packed together and vibrate in place?

A. Solid
B. Liquid
C. Gas
D. Plasma

14. 14. What are some examples of solids?

A. Rocks, ice, and metals
B. Water, oil, and mercury
C. Air, oxygen, and nitrogen
D. None of the above

15. 15. Which state of matter has particles that are spread out and move freely?

A. Gas
B. Solid
C. Liquid
D. Plasma

16. 16. What are some examples of gases?

A. Air, oxygen, and nitrogen
B. Rocks, ice, and metals
C. Water, oil, and mercury
D. None of the above

17. 17. What are physical properties of matter?

A. Characteristics that can be observed without changing composition
B. How matter interacts with other substances
C. Changes matter undergoes in chemical reactions
D. None of the above

18. 18. What are chemical properties of matter?

A. Describe how matter interacts with other substances
B. Characteristics that can be observed without changing composition
C. Changes matter undergoes in chemical reactions
D. None of the above

19. 19. What is an example of a physical property of water?

A. Freezing point of 0°C
B. Ability to react with other substances
C. Color
D. Chemical composition

20. 20. What is an example of a chemical property of matter?

A. Ability to react with other substances
B. Mass
C. Volume
D. Density

21. 21. What is matter defined as?

A. Anything that has mass and occupies space
B. The air we breathe
C. The objects we touch
D. The smallest particles in the air

22. 22. What are the basic building blocks of all substances?

A. Atoms
B. Protons
C. Neutrons
D. Electrons

23. 23. Which state of matter has particles that are closely packed together and vibrate in place?

A. Solid
B. Liquid
C. Gas
D. Plasma

24. 24. What are examples of solids?

A. Rocks, ice, metals
B. Water, oil, mercury
C. Air, oxygen, nitrogen
D. Stars and planets

25. 25. Which state of matter has particles that are spread out and move freely?

A. Gas
B. Liquid
C. Solid
D. Plasma

26. 26. What are examples of gases we encounter daily?

A. Air, oxygen, nitrogen
B. Rocks, ice, metals
C. Water, oil, mercury
D. Stars and planets

27. 27. What are examples of physical properties of matter?

A. Mass, volume, density, color, temperature
B. Freezing point, boiling point
C. Ability to interact with other substances
D. Arrangement of particles within an atom

28. 28. What do chemical properties of matter describe?

A. How matter interacts with other substances and changes in chemical reactions
B. Characteristics that can be observed without changing composition
C. The freezing and boiling points of water
D. The ability of particles to move freely

29. 29. At what temperatures does plasma occur?

A. Extremely high temperatures
B. Near absolute zero
C. Standard atmospheric pressure
D. Room temperature

30. 30. What exotic state of matter occurs at temperatures near absolute zero?

A. Bose-Einstein condensates
B. Plasma
C. Solid
D. Liquid

31. 31. What is matter defined as?

A. Anything that has mass and occupies space
B. Anything that is visible to the naked eye
C. Anything that is intangible
D. Anything that is transparent

32. 32. What are the basic building blocks of all substances?

A. Atoms
B. Molecules
C. Cells
D. Particles

33. 33. Which state of matter has particles that are closely packed together and vibrate in place?

A. Solid
B. Liquid
C. Gas
D. Plasma

34. 34. What state of matter has particles that are spread out and move freely?

A. Gas
B. Solid
C. Liquid
D. Plasma

35. 35. What are examples of common liquids?

A. Water, oil, mercury
B. Rocks, ice, metals
C. Air, oxygen, nitrogen
D. Stars, planets, particles

36. 36. At what temperatures does plasma occur?

A. Extremely high temperatures
B. Near absolute zero
C. Room temperature
D. Below freezing point

37. 37. What category of properties describe characteristics of matter that can be observed without cha

A. Physical properties
B. Chemical properties
C. Biological properties
D. Geological properties

38. 38. What is an example of a physical property of water?

A. Freezing point of 0°C
B. Ability to react with other substances
C. Color
D. Chemical reactivity

39. 39. What do chemical properties describe?

A. How matter interacts with other substances
B. Physical appearance of matter
C. Temperature of matter
D. Volume of matter

40. 40. What are the basic building blocks of matter?

A. Atoms
B. Molecules
C. Cells
D. Particles

41. 41. What is matter defined as?

A. Anything that has mass and occupies space
B. Anything that is visible to the naked eye
C. Anything that is transparent
D. Anything that is intangible

42. 42. What are the basic building blocks of all substances?

A. Atoms
B. Molecules
C. Cells
D. Particles

43. 43. Which state of matter has particles that are closely packed together and vibrate in place?

A. Solid
B. Liquid
C. Gas
D. Plasma

44. 44. What is an example of a liquid?

A. Water
B. Ice
C. Metal
D. Rock

45. 45. At what temperatures does plasma occur?

A. Extremely high temperatures
B. Near absolute zero
C. Room temperature
D. Below freezing point

46. 46. Which category of properties can be observed without changing the composition of matter?

A. Physical properties
B. Chemical properties
C. Biological properties
D. Molecular properties

47. 47. What is an example of a physical property of water?

A. Freezing point of 0°C
B. Ability to react with acids
C. Color
D. Density

48. 48. Which type of properties describe how matter interacts with other substances?

A. Chemical properties
B. Physical properties
C. Mechanical properties
D. Electrical properties

49. 49. What is the study of matter a cornerstone of?

A. Physics and chemistry
B. Biology and geology
C. Astronomy and astrology
D. Mathematics and statistics

50. 50. What are the particles that make up atoms?

A. Protons, neutrons, and electrons
B. Molecules, cells, and particles
C. Atoms, ions, and isotopes
D. Nuclei, electrons, and protons