

1. What is matter defined as?
 - A. Anything that has mass and occupies space
 - B. Only solid objects
 - C. Only liquids and gases
 - D. Only celestial bodies
2. What are the basic building blocks of all substances?
 - A. Molecules
 - B. Atoms
 - C. Cells
 - D. Particles
3. Which of the following is NOT a state of matter?
 - A. Solid
 - B. Liquid
 - C. Gas
 - D. Energy
4. In which state of matter do particles vibrate in place?
 - A. Gas
 - B. Liquid
 - C. Solid
 - D. Plasma
5. What allows liquids to take the shape of their container?
 - A. Strong forces between particles
 - B. Particles are closely packed
 - C. Particles can move around each other
 - D. Particles are spread out
6. Which state of matter occurs at extremely high temperatures?
 - A. Bose-Einstein condensate
 - B. Solid
 - C. Liquid
 - D. Plasma
7. What is a common physical property of matter?
 - A. Reactivity
 - B. Mass
 - C. Flammability
 - D. Acidity
8. What describes how matter interacts with other substances?
 - A. Physical properties
 - B. Chemical properties
 - C. Thermal properties
 - D. Mechanical properties
9. What is the freezing point of water at standard atmospheric pressure?
 - A. 0°C
 - B. 100°C
 - C. 50°C
 - D. 32°F

10. Which of the following is an example of a gas?
- A. Ice
 - B. Water
 - C. Oxygen
 - D. Mercury
11. What is matter defined as?
- A. Anything that has mass and occupies space
 - B. Only solid objects
 - C. Only liquids and gases
 - D. Invisible substances
12. What are the basic building blocks of all substances?
- A. Molecules
 - B. Atoms
 - C. Cells
 - D. Particles
13. Which of the following is NOT a state of matter?
- A. Solid
 - B. Liquid
 - C. Gas
 - D. Energy
14. In which state of matter do particles vibrate in place?
- A. Gas
 - B. Liquid
 - C. Solid
 - D. Plasma
15. What allows liquids to flow?
- A. Weak forces between particles
 - B. Strong forces between particles
 - C. High temperature
 - D. Low density
16. Which state of matter occurs at extremely high temperatures?
- A. Bose-Einstein condensate
 - B. Solid
 - C. Plasma
 - D. Liquid
17. What is a common physical property of matter?
- A. Reactivity
 - B. Mass
 - C. Flammability
 - D. Toxicity
18. What describes how matter interacts with other substances?
- A. Physical properties
 - B. Chemical properties
 - C. Mass
 - D. Volume

19. At what temperature does water freeze at standard atmospheric pressure?

- A. 100°C
- B. 0°C
- C. 50°C
- D. 32°C

20. Which of the following is an example of a gas?

- A. Ice
- B. Water
- C. Oxygen
- D. Metal

21. What is matter defined as?

- A. Anything that has mass and occupies space
- B. Only solid objects
- C. Only liquids
- D. Only gases

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

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

23. Which of the following is NOT a state of matter?

- A. Solid
- B. Liquid
- C. Gas
- D. Energy

24. What is a characteristic of solids?

- A. Particles move freely
- B. Particles are closely packed and vibrate in place
- C. They have no fixed shape
- D. They can flow

25. Which state of matter takes the shape of its container?

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

26. What is an example of a gas?

- A. Water
- B. Ice
- C. Oxygen
- D. Metal

27. What are the two broad categories of properties of matter?

- A. Physical and chemical properties
- B. Solid and liquid properties
- C. Natural and artificial properties
- D. Visible and invisible properties

28. What describes the characteristics of matter that can be observed without changing its composition?
- A. Chemical properties
 - B. Physical properties
 - C. Biological properties
 - D. Thermal properties
29. At what temperature does water freeze at standard atmospheric pressure?
- A. 0°C
 - B. 100°C
 - C. 50°C
 - D. -10°C
30. What exotic state of matter occurs at extremely high temperatures?
- A. Bose-Einstein condensate
 - B. Solid
 - C. Liquid
 - D. Plasma
31. What is matter defined as?
- A. Anything that has mass and occupies space
 - B. Only solid objects
 - C. Only liquids
 - D. Only gases
32. What are the basic building blocks of all substances?
- A. Molecules
 - B. Atoms
 - C. Elements
 - D. Compounds
33. Which of the following is NOT a state of matter?
- A. Solid
 - B. Liquid
 - C. Gas
 - D. Energy
34. What characterizes solids?
- A. Particles are spread out
 - B. Particles vibrate in place
 - C. Particles flow freely
 - D. Particles have high energy
35. Which state of matter takes the shape of its container?
- A. Solid
 - B. Liquid
 - C. Gas
 - D. Plasma
36. What is an example of a gas?
- A. Water
 - B. Ice
 - C. Oxygen
 - D. Mercury

37. What are the two broad categories of properties of matter?

- A. Physical and chemical properties
- B. Solid and liquid properties
- C. Mass and volume properties
- D. Visible and invisible properties

38. What is a common physical property of water?

- A. It is a gas
- B. It has a freezing point of 0°C
- C. It is always solid
- D. It has no mass

39. What occurs at extremely high temperatures?

- A. Liquid state
- B. Solid state
- C. Plasma state
- D. Bose-Einstein condensate

40. What describes how matter interacts with other substances?

- A. Physical properties
- B. Chemical properties
- C. Mass properties
- D. Volume properties

41. What is matter defined as?

- A. Anything that has mass and occupies space
- B. Only solid objects
- C. Only liquids and gases
- D. The air we breathe

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

- A. Molecules
- B. Atoms
- C. Particles
- D. Elements

43. Which of the following is NOT a state of matter?

- A. Solid
- B. Liquid
- C. Gas
- D. Energy

44. What is a characteristic of solids?

- A. Particles move freely
- B. Particles are closely packed and vibrate in place
- C. They take the shape of their container
- D. They have no fixed volume

45. Which state of matter has particles that can flow and take the shape of their container?

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

46. What is an example of a gas?

- A. Water
- B. Ice
- C. Air
- D. Metal

47. What describes how matter interacts with other substances?

- A. Physical properties
- B. Chemical properties
- C. Mass
- D. Volume

48. What is the freezing point of water at standard atmospheric pressure?

- A. 0°C
- B. 100°C
- C. 32°F
- D. 212°F

49. What occurs at extremely high temperatures?

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

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

- A. Biology and geology
- B. Physics and chemistry
- C. Mathematics and philosophy
- D. Astronomy and meteorology