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. Particles
D. Elements

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 flow and take the shape of their container?

A. Weak forces between particles
B. Strong forces between particles
C. High energy of particles
D. Low temperature

6. What is an example of a gas?

A. Water
B. Ice
C. Oxygen
D. Mercury

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

A. Physical and Chemical
B. Solid and Liquid
C. Mass and Volume
D. Atoms and Molecules

8. Which property describes how matter interacts with other substances?

A. Physical Properties
B. Chemical Properties
C. Mass
D. Density

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

A. 0°C
B. 100°C
C. 32°F
D. 212°F

10. What exotic state of matter occurs at extremely high temperatures?

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

11. What is matter defined as?

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

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 and take the shape of their container?

A. Strong forces between particles
B. Weak forces between particles
C. High temperature
D. Low temperature

16. What is an example of a gas?

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

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

A. Physical and chemical properties
B. Solid and liquid properties
C. Mass and volume
D. Temperature and pressure

18. What is a common physical property of water?

A. It can explode
B. It has a freezing point of 0°C
C. It is always a gas
D. It is colorless only

19. What occurs at extremely high temperatures?

A. Bose-Einstein condensates
B. Solids
C. Plasma
D. Liquids

20. What describes how matter interacts with other substances?

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

21. 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

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. In which state of matter do particles vibrate in place?

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

25. What allows liquids to flow and take the shape of their container?

A. Weak forces between particles
B. Strong forces between particles
C. High energy of particles
D. Fixed shape

26. Which state of matter occurs at extremely high temperatures?

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

27. What is a common physical property of matter?

A. Reactivity
B. Mass
C. Flammability
D. Toxicity

28. What describes how matter interacts with other substances?

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

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

A. 0°C
B. 100°C
C. 50°C
D. 32°F

30. What is the arrangement of particles in gases?

A. Closely packed
B. Vibrating in place
C. Spread out and moving freely
D. Fixed in a lattice structure

31. 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

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

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

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

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

34. In which state of matter do particles vibrate in place?

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

35. What allows liquids to take the shape of their container?

A. Strong forces between particles
B. Weak forces between particles
C. High energy of particles
D. Low energy of particles

36. Which state of matter occurs at extremely high temperatures?

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

37. What is a common physical property of matter?

A. Reactivity
B. Mass
C. Flammability
D. Acidity

38. What describes how matter interacts with other substances?

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

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

A. 0°C
B. 100°C
C. 50°C
D. 32°F

40. What is the behavior of particles in gases?

A. They are closely packed
B. They vibrate in place
C. They move freely
D. They are fixed in shape

41. 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

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

A. Molecules
B. Atoms
C. Elements
D. Compounds

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

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

44. In which state of matter do particles vibrate in place?

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

45. Which state of matter allows particles to flow and take the shape of their container?

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

46. What is an example of a gas?

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

47. What are physical properties of matter?

A. Characteristics observed without changing composition
B. Characteristics that change during a reaction
C. Only related to temperature
D. Only related to color

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

A. 0°C
B. 100°C
C. 50°C
D. 32°F

49. Which of the following describes how matter interacts with other substances?

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

50. What occurs at extremely high temperatures?

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