

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