

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. Elements
- D. Compounds

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

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

4. 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

5. Which state of matter has a definite volume but no definite shape?

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

6. 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

7. What is an example of a physical property?

- A. Reactivity with acid
- B. Boiling point
- C. Flammability
- D. Rusting

8. What occurs at extremely high temperatures?

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

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

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

10. What is an example of a gas?

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

11. 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

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

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

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

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

14. What is the arrangement of particles in a solid?

- A. Spread out and moving freely
- B. Closely packed and vibrating in place
- C. Randomly arranged
- D. In a gaseous state

15. Which state of matter can flow and take the shape of its container?

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

16. What is an example of a gas?

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

17. What are physical properties?

- A. Characteristics that change the composition of matter
- B. Characteristics that can be observed without changing composition
- C. Only chemical reactions
- D. Only observable in solids

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

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

19. What occurs at extremely high temperatures?

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

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

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

25. 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 density

26. What is an example of a gas?

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

27. What describes the characteristics of matter that can be observed without changing its composition?

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

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

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

29. What occurs at extremely high temperatures?

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

30. What type of properties describe how matter interacts with other substances?

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

31. 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

37. 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

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

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

39. What do chemical properties describe?

- A. The appearance of matter
- B. How matter interacts with other substances
- C. The mass of matter
- D. The volume of matter

40. What is an example of a gas we encounter daily?

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

41. What is matter defined as?

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

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. What property of solids gives them a fixed shape and volume?

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

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

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

46. What occurs at extremely high temperatures?

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

47. What describes the characteristics of matter that can be observed without changing its composition?

- A. Chemical properties
- B. Physical properties
- C. Reactive properties
- D. Inert properties

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

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

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

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

50. What type of properties describe how matter interacts with other substances?

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