

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