1. What is matter defined as?

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

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 characterizes solids?

A. Particles move freely
B. Particles are closely packed and vibrate in place
C. Particles are spread out
D. Particles have high energy

5. What allows liquids to flow?

A. Weak forces between particles
B. Strong forces between particles
C. Particles being tightly packed
D. Particles being completely spread out

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

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

7. What is a common physical property of matter?

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

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

A. 0°C
B. 100°C
C. 32°F
D. 212°F

9. What describes how matter interacts with other substances?

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

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

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

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. Solid
B. Liquid
C. Gas
D. Plasma

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

A. Strong forces between particles
B. Particles moving freely
C. Particles being tightly packed
D. High energy of particles

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

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

17. What is a common physical property of matter?

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

18. What describes how matter interacts with other substances?

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

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

A. 0°C
B. 100°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. Iron

21. What is matter defined as?

A. Anything that has mass and occupies space
B. Only solid substances
C. Only liquids and gases
D. A form of energy

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 take the shape of their container
D. They have no fixed volume

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

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

26. What happens to the particles in a gas?

A. They are tightly packed
B. They vibrate in place
C. They move freely and are spread out
D. They form a fixed shape

27. What is a common example of a liquid?

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

28. What are physical properties of matter?

A. Characteristics that can be observed without changing composition
B. How matter interacts with other substances
C. Changes during chemical reactions
D. Only related to temperature

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

A. 0°C
B. 100°C
C. 32°F
D. 212°F

30. What is an example of an exotic state of matter?

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

31. What is matter defined as?

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

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. Liquid
B. Gas
C. Solid
D. Plasma

35. 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

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

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

37. What are physical properties of matter?

A. Characteristics that change its composition
B. Characteristics that can be observed without changing composition
C. Only chemical reactions
D. Only observable colors

38. What is an example of a chemical property?

A. Mass
B. Color
C. Freezing point
D. Ability to react with other substances

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

A. 0°C
B. 100°C
C. 32°F
D. 212°F

40. Which of the following is a characteristic of gases?

A. Particles are closely packed
B. Particles vibrate in place
C. Particles move freely and fill the container
D. Particles have strong forces between them

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. Gas
B. Liquid
C. Solid
D. Plasma

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

A. Strong forces between particles
B. Particles moving freely
C. Particles being closely packed
D. High temperature

46. Which state of matter has particles that are spread out and move freely?

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

47. What is an example of a physical property of matter?

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

48. What is a chemical property of matter?

A. Color
B. Density
C. Freezing point
D. Ability to rust

49. What occurs at extremely high temperatures?

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

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

A. 0°C
B. 100°C
C. 32°F
D. 212°F