1. What is matter defined as?

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

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

A. Molecules
B. Atoms
C. Ions
D. Electrons

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. They have a fixed shape and volume
B. They flow and take the shape of their container
C. They expand to fill their container
D. They have weak forces between particles

5. Which state of matter allows particles to move around each other?

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

6. What is an example of a gas?

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

7. 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. Atomic and molecular properties

8. What is a physical property of matter?

A. Reactivity with acid
B. Density
C. Flammability
D. Toxicity

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

A. 0°C
B. 100°C
C. 32°F
D. 212°F

10. What occurs at extremely high temperatures?

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

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 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

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

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

17. What is a common physical property of water?

A. Its ability to freeze
B. Its ability to burn
C. Its color
D. Its density

18. What describes how matter interacts with other substances?

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

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

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

20. What happens to particles in gases?

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

21. What is matter defined as?

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

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

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

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

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

24. What is the characteristic of particles in a solid?

A. They move freely
B. They are closely packed and vibrate in place
C. They are spread out
D. They are in a gaseous state

25. What happens to the particles in a liquid?

A. They are fixed in place
B. They move around each other
C. They are completely spread out
D. They are in a solid state

26. Which state of matter can expand to fill its container?

A. Solid
B. Liquid
C. Gas
D. None of the above

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. Which of the following is a physical property of matter?

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

29. What occurs at extremely high temperatures?

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

30. What is a characteristic of Bose-Einstein condensates?

A. They occur at high temperatures
B. They occur at temperatures near absolute zero
C. They are a type of gas
D. They are made of molecules

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. Elements
D. Compounds

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. Particles moving freely
C. Particles being closely packed
D. Particles having low energy

36. What is an example of a gas?

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

37. What are physical properties of matter?

A. Characteristics observed during chemical reactions
B. Characteristics that can be observed without changing composition
C. Characteristics that only apply to solids
D. Characteristics that only apply to liquids

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

A. 0°C
B. 100°C
C. 32°F
D. 212°F

39. What occurs at extremely high temperatures?

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

40. What describes how matter interacts with other substances?

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

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

A. Natural and artificial
B. Physical and chemical
C. Solid and liquid
D. Atomic and molecular

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

A. Chemical properties
B. Physical properties
C. Atomic properties
D. Molecular properties

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

A. 0°C
B. 100°C
C. 32°F
D. 212°F

50. What occurs at extremely high temperatures and is considered an exotic state of matter?

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