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. Particles
D. Elements

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. Liquid
B. Gas
C. Solid
D. Plasma

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

A. Weak forces between particles
B. Strong forces between particles
C. Particles are tightly packed
D. Particles are in a fixed position

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

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

7. What is a common physical property of water?

A. It can explode
B. It has a freezing point of 0°C
C. It is always a gas
D. It is always a solid

8. What describes how matter interacts with other substances?

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

9. What is the arrangement of particles in a gas?

A. Closely packed
B. Vibrating in place
C. Spread out and moving freely
D. Fixed in position

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

A. Solid and liquid
B. Physical and chemical
C. Mass and volume
D. Atoms and molecules

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. 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. Particles moving freely
C. Particles being closely packed
D. High temperature

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

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

17. What are physical properties of matter?

A. Characteristics observed without changing composition
B. How matter interacts with other substances
C. Only the color of matter
D. Only the temperature of matter

18. What is an example of a chemical property?

A. Mass
B. Boiling point
C. Ability to react with other substances
D. Density

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

A. 0°C
B. 100°C
C. 32°F
D. 212°F

20. What are Bose-Einstein condensates?

A. A type of solid
B. A state of matter at high temperatures
C. A state of matter at temperatures near absolute zero
D. A type of gas

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 take the shape of their container?

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

26. What is an example of a gas?

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

27. What is a property of matter that can be observed without changing its composition?

A. Chemical property
B. Physical property
C. Reactive property
D. Thermal property

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

A. 0°C
B. 100°C
C. 50°C
D. 25°C

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

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

30. Which particles make up an atom?

A. Electrons, protons, and neutrons
B. Molecules and compounds
C. Only protons
D. Only electrons

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. Particles
D. Elements

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 energy of particles
D. Low temperature

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

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

37. What is a common physical property of water?

A. It is always a solid
B. It has a freezing point of 0°C
C. It cannot change states
D. It is always colorless

38. What do chemical properties describe?

A. The observable characteristics of matter
B. How matter interacts with other substances
C. The mass and volume of matter
D. The temperature of matter

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

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

40. 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

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. Cells
D. Particles

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 energy of particles

46. What is an example of a gas?

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

47. 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

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

A. 0°C
B. 100°C
C. 50°C
D. 32°F

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

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

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

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