1. 1. What is matter defined as?

   A. Anything with mass and volume
   B. Anything with color
   C. Anything with energy
   D. Anything with shape

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

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

3. 3. Which state of matter has particles that are closely packed together and vibrate in place?

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

4. 4. What are some examples of liquids?

A. Water, oil, mercury
B. Rocks, ice, metals
C. Air, oxygen, nitrogen
D. Stars, planets, celestial bodies

5. 5. At what temperatures does plasma occur?

A. Extremely high temperatures
B. Near absolute zero
C. Room temperature
D. Below freezing point

6. 6. Which category of properties can be observed without changing matter's composition?

A. Physical properties
B. Chemical properties
C. Biological properties
D. Geological properties

7. 7. What are examples of physical properties?

A. Mass, volume, density
B. Color, temperature, freezing point
C. Chemical reactions, interactions
D. Shape, energy, composition

8. 8. What do chemical properties describe?

A. How matter interacts with other substances
B. Physical characteristics of matter
C. States of matter
D. Properties of atoms

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

A. 0°C
B. 100°C
C. -273°C
D. 25°C

10. 10. What are the basic particles that make up atoms?

A. Protons, neutrons, electrons
B. Molecules, cells, particles
C. Atoms, substances, elements
D. Rocks, ice, metals

11. 11. What is matter defined as?

A. Anything with mass and occupies space
B. Anything with color
C. Anything with volume
D. Anything with shape

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

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

13. 13. What are the three classical states of matter?

A. Solid, liquid, gas
B. Solid, liquid, plasma
C. Liquid, gas, plasma
D. Solid, gas, plasma

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

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

15. 15. Which property of matter describes its characteristics without changing its composition?

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

16. 16. What is an example of a common liquid?

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

17. 17. At what temperatures does plasma occur?

A. Extremely high temperatures
B. Near absolute zero
C. Room temperature
D. Below freezing

18. 18. What determines the properties of a substance an atom forms?

A. Arrangement of particles within an atom
B. Size of the atom
C. Color of the atom
D. Shape of the atom

19. 19. What are the smallest particles that make up atoms?

A. Protons, neutrons, electrons
B. Molecules, cells, particles
C. Atoms, molecules, cells
D. Neutrons, electrons, photons

20. 20. What are the forces between particles in a gas?

A. Weak forces
B. Strong forces
C. No forces
D. Variable forces

21. 21. What is matter defined as?

A. Anything with mass and occupies space
B. Anything with color
C. Anything with volume
D. Anything with shape

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

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

23. 23. Which state of matter has particles that are closely packed together and vibrate in place?

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

24. 24. What are some examples of solids?

A. Rocks, ice, metals
B. Water, oil, mercury
C. Air, oxygen, nitrogen
D. Stars, planets, galaxies

25. 25. In which state of matter do particles have enough energy to move around each other?

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

26. 26. What are some examples of liquids?

A. Water, oil, mercury
B. Rocks, ice, metals
C. Air, oxygen, nitrogen
D. Stars, planets, galaxies

27. 27. In which state of matter do particles move freely with weak forces between them?

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

28. 28. What are some examples of gases?

A. Air, oxygen, nitrogen
B. Rocks, ice, metals
C. Water, oil, mercury
D. Stars, planets, galaxies

29. 29. What are physical properties of matter?

A. Characteristics that can be observed without changing composition
B. Characteristics that involve chemical reactions
C. Characteristics related to color
D. Characteristics related to taste

30. 30. What are chemical properties of matter?

A. Describe how matter interacts with other substances
B. Describe physical characteristics of matter
C. Describe how matter changes temperature
D. Describe how matter changes shape

31. 31. What is matter defined as?

A. Anything that has mass and occupies space
B. The air we breathe
C. Objects we touch
D. The substance that makes up the universe

32. 32. What are atoms made up of?

A. Protons, neutrons, and electrons
B. Molecules
C. Cells
D. Particles

33. 33. What determines the properties of a substance an atom forms?

A. Arrangement of particles within the atom
B. Size of the atom
C. Color of the atom
D. Temperature of the atom

34. 34. What are the three classical states of matter?

A. Solid, liquid, gas
B. Plasma, Bose-Einstein condensates, gas
C. Solid, liquid, plasma
D. Solid, gas, Bose-Einstein condensates

35. 35. In which state of matter do particles have enough energy to move around each other?

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

36. 36. What are some examples of solids?

A. Rocks, ice, metals
B. Water, oil, mercury
C. Air, oxygen, nitrogen
D. Plasma, Bose-Einstein condensates

37. 37. Which type of properties describe characteristics of matter that can be observed without changi

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

38. 38. What is an example of a physical property of water?

A. Freezing point of 0°C
B. Boiling point of 100°C
C. Color
D. Ability to react with other substances

39. 39. What do chemical properties describe?

A. How matter interacts with other substances
B. Physical characteristics of matter
C. Temperature of matter
D. Color of matter

40. 40. At what temperatures does plasma and Bose-Einstein condensates occur?

A. Extremely high and near absolute zero
B. Room temperature
C. Below freezing point
D. Above boiling point

41. 41. What is matter defined as?

A. Anything that has mass and occupies space
B. The air we breathe
C. The objects we touch
D. The smallest particles in the air

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

A. Atoms
B. Protons
C. Neutrons
D. Electrons

43. 43. What are the three classical states of matter?

A. Solid, liquid, gas
B. Plasma, Bose-Einstein condensates, gas
C. Solid, liquid, plasma
D. Gas, liquid, Bose-Einstein condensates

44. 44. In which state of matter do particles move freely with weak forces between them?

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

45. 45. What are examples of liquids?

A. Water, oil, mercury
B. Rocks, ice, metals
C. Air, oxygen, nitrogen
D. Stars, planets, particles

46. 46. What are physical properties of matter?

A. Characteristics that can be observed without changing composition
B. How matter interacts with other substances
C. Changes matter undergoes in chemical reactions
D. The ability of matter to flow

47. 47. What are chemical properties of matter?

A. Describe how matter interacts with other substances
B. Characteristics that can be observed without changing composition
C. Changes matter undergoes in chemical reactions
D. The ability of matter to flow

48. 48. What are examples of gases?

A. Air, oxygen, nitrogen
B. Water, oil, mercury
C. Rocks, ice, metals
D. Stars, planets, particles

49. 49. What are examples of solids?

A. Rocks, ice, metals
B. Water, oil, mercury
C. Air, oxygen, nitrogen
D. Stars, planets, particles

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

A. Plasma
B. Water
C. Rocks
D. Ice