1. 1. 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

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

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

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 is an example of a liquid?

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

5. 5. At what temperatures does plasma occur?

A. Extremely high temperatures
B. Near absolute zero
C. Standard atmospheric pressure
D. Room temperature

6. 6. Which property of matter can be observed without changing its composition?

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

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

A. Density
B. Chemical reaction
C. Interacting with other substances
D. Boiling point

8. 8. What do chemical properties of matter describe?

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

9. 9. What is an example of a chemical property of matter?

A. Undergoing chemical reactions
B. Mass
C. Color
D. Volume

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

A. Protons, neutrons, electrons
B. Rocks, ice, metals
C. Water, oil, mercury
D. Air, oxygen, nitrogen

11. 11. What is matter defined as?

A. Anything that has mass and occupies space
B. The 'stuff' that makes up the universe
C. The smallest particles in the air
D. The largest celestial bodies like stars and planets

12. 12. What are atoms made up of?

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

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

A. The arrangement of particles within the atom
B. The size of the atom
C. The color of the atom
D. The temperature of the atom

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

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

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

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

16. 16. What are two categories of properties of matter?

A. Physical and chemical properties
B. Solid and liquid properties
C. Gas and plasma properties
D. Color and temperature properties

17. 17. Which type of property can be observed without changing the composition of matter?

A. Physical properties
B. Chemical properties
C. Solid properties
D. Liquid properties

18. 18. What are examples of common physical properties of matter?

A. Mass, volume, density, color, and temperature
B. Boiling point and freezing point
C. Water, oil, and mercury
D. Rocks, ice, and metals

19. 19. What do chemical properties describe?

A. How matter interacts with other substances and changes in chemical reactions
B. The freezing and boiling points of matter
C. The color and temperature of matter
D. The physical state of matter

20. 20. What are examples of gases we encounter daily?

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

21. 21. What is matter defined as?

A. Anything that has mass and occupies space
B. Anything that is visible to the naked eye
C. Anything that is intangible
D. Anything that is transparent

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

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

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

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

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

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

25. 25. What are examples of gases we encounter daily?

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

26. 26. At what temperatures does plasma occur?

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

27. 27. What are examples of physical properties of matter?

A. Mass, volume, density
B. Color, temperature, freezing point
C. Boiling point, chemical reactions, composition
D. Interactions with other substances, changes in chemical reactions

28. 28. What do chemical properties of matter describe?

A. How matter interacts with other substances and changes in chemical reactions
B. Characteristics that can be observed without changing composition
C. The freezing and boiling points of substances
D. The color and density of substances

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

A. 0°C
B. 100°C
C. -273°C
D. 25°C

30. 30. What is the boiling point of water at standard atmospheric pressure?

A. 100°C
B. 0°C
C. -273°C
D. 25°C

31. 31. 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

32. 32. What are atoms made up of?

A. Protons, neutrons, and electrons
B. Rocks, ice, and metals
C. Water, oil, and mercury
D. Stars and planets

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

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

34. 34. What are examples of solids?

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

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 examples of liquids?

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

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

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

38. 38. What are examples of gases?

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

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

A. Physical and chemical properties
B. Mass and volume
C. Density and color
D. Temperature and composition

40. 40. Which type of properties describe the characteristics of matter that can be observed without cha

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

41. 41. What is matter defined as?

A. Anything that has mass and occupies space
B. The substance from which all physical things are made
C. The smallest particles in the air
D. The largest celestial bodies like stars and planets

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

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

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

A. The arrangement of particles within the atom
B. The size of the atom
C. The color of the atom
D. The temperature of the atom

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

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

45. 45. Which state of matter has particles that move freely with weak forces between them?

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

46. 46. What are examples of common liquids?

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

47. 47. At what temperatures does plasma occur?

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

48. 48. What are examples of physical properties of matter?

A. Mass, volume, density, color, and temperature
B. Interactions with other substances
C. Changes in chemical reactions
D. Composition changes

49. 49. What do chemical properties of matter describe?

A. How matter interacts with other substances and changes in chemical reactions
B. Characteristics of matter that can be observed without changing its composition
C. The freezing and boiling points of water
D. The ability to flow and take the shape of a container

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

A. 0°C
B. 100°C
C. Room temperature
D. Absolute zero