

MULTIPLE CHOICE

I. Directions: From the given choices below, write the letter of the correct answer before the number that best describes the statement or question.

- _____ 1. Which form of matter takes the shape of its container?
A. Solid C. Liquid
B. Gas D. Plasma
- _____ 2. What are the 3 states of matter?
A. Solid, Liquid and gas C. Liquid, solid, hot
B. Solids, paper and atoms D. hot, cold, wet
- _____ 3. It is everything that is around you.
A. Matter C. Properties
B. Mass D. Volume
- _____ 4. Which is not a matter?
A. Desk C. Water
B. Oxygen D. Dreams
- _____ 5. These are strong, hard, shiny, and durable in general
A. Plastic C. Metal
B. Paper D. Wood
- _____ 6. These are the objects/materials that can absorb water.
A. Porous Object C. Decomposition
B. Non-porous Object D. Float
- _____ 7. Which is an example of gas?
A. Car C. Water
B. Carbon dioxide D. Paper
- _____ 8. All matter has _____ and takes up space.
A. mass C. liquid
B. magnets D. gas
- _____ 9. Particles in a _____ are tightly packed and holds its own shape.
A. solution C. liquid
B. solid D. gas
- _____ 10. Why is a carrot considered a solid?
A. Because its orange

- B. Because it keeps its shape
- C. Because we can it
- D. Because it is a plant

- _____ 11. All matters are made up of atoms. In which form of matter are the atoms packed tightly together?
- A. Solid
 - B. Gas
 - C. Liquid
 - D. Plasma
- _____ 12. In which form of matter do the atoms have more movement?
- A. Solid
 - B. Gas
 - C. Liquid
 - D. Plasma
- _____ 13. Properties of matter include: _____, Volume, and Temperature
- A. Mass
 - B. Brain
 - C. Air
 - D. Gas
- _____ 14. It refers to the characteristics that you can observe in an object without having to change its composition.
- A. Chemical change
 - B. Molecule
 - C. Physical change
 - D. Properties
- _____ 15. Which is not a state of matter?
- A. Solid
 - B. Gas
 - C. Liquid
 - D. atoms
- _____ 16. It is the measure on how thick and heavy the solid is.
- A. Mass
 - B. State of matter
 - C. Density
 - D. Volume
- _____ 17. What is the special property of a "sponge"?
- A. Porosity
 - B. Brittleness
 - C. Malleability
 - D. Ductility
- _____ 18. What is the special property of a "gold"?
- A. Malleability
 - B. Buoyancy
 - C. Porosity
 - D. Elasticity
- _____ 19. What is the special property of a "salt"?
- A. Solubility
 - B. Buoyancy
 - C. Brittleness
 - D. Ductility
- _____ 20. What is the special property of a "mug"?
- A. Brittleness
 - B. Ductility
 - C. Elasticity
 - D. Porosity

TRUE OR FALSE

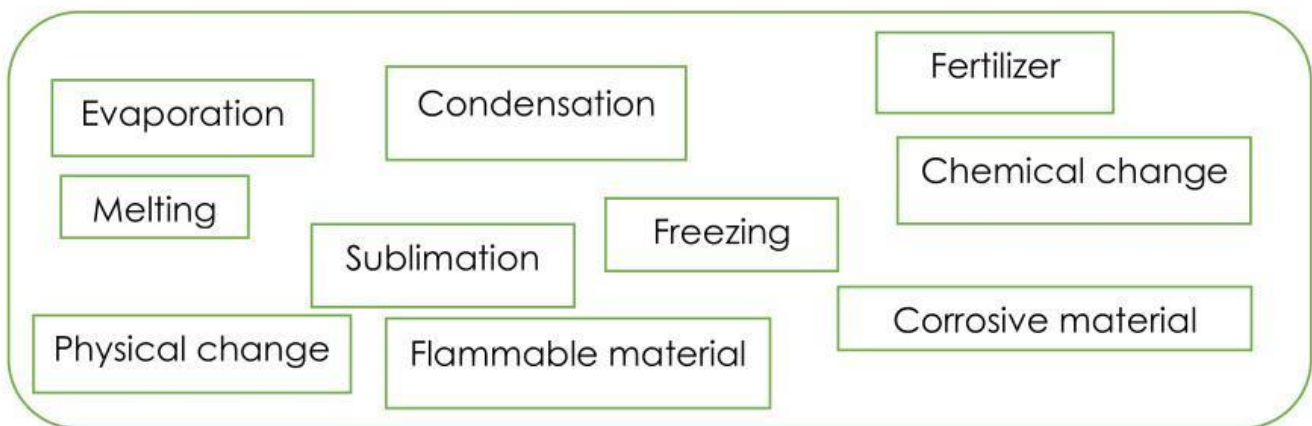
II. Directions: Write "T" if the statement is **TRUE** and write "F" if the statement is **FALSE**. Write your answer before the number.

- _____ 21. Plasma is not a type of matter.
- _____ 22. Metal is used in construction and jewelry making.

- _____ 23. Human needs vitamins and minerals to stay healthy.
- _____ 24. Wood is an important material for cooking and shelter.
- _____ 25. Honey has a lower viscosity because it can flow easily.
- _____ 26. It is important to check the product label before buying it.
- _____ 27. Brittleness is the ability of an object to be broken into pieces.
- _____ 28. Fluidity is the ability of a substance in liquid form to flow easily.
- _____ 29. I need to be aware of the hazardous symbols to prevent myself from danger.
- _____ 30. Poisonous material can cause death or immediate injury when a person is exposed.

IDENTIFICATION.










III. Direction: Identify the following. Write the correct answer on the space provided.



- _____ 31. These materials are capable of catching fire.
- _____ 32. It contains substances that makes the soil fertile.
- _____ 33. A change in phase from solid to liquid when heated.
- _____ 34. These includes caustic and acidic material that can destroy skin.
- _____ 35. A process when liquid turns to gas, one example is drying clothes.
- _____ 36. A process when water is placed inside a freezer and become ice.
- _____ 37. Is the process of changing matter from solid to gas, one example is dry ice.
- _____ 38. A change in the properties of matter when the burned paper turned to ash.
- _____ 39. It is a process when gas become liquid, one example is the rain in the clouds.
- _____ 40. A change in the physical properties of matter, one example is folding a blanket.

MATCHING TYPE.

IV. Direction. Match the correct answer from Column A to Column B. Write your answer before the number.

Column A	Column B
_____41. It is the amount of matter of an object.	A. Capillarity 
_____42. It is the space occupied by mass of an object.	B. Density 
_____43. It is the mass of an object relative to a place's gravity.	C. Ductility 
_____44. It is the amount of matter present in a given volume of a substance.	D. Malleability 
_____45. The ability to hold liquid to a certain extent, having minutes spaces or holes.	E. Mass 
_____46. Is the ability to be deformed or stretched into wires without breaking.	F. Non-porous 
_____47. The ability of an object to be hammered into sheets without breaking it.	G. Porosity 
_____48. Is the ability of liquid to pass through narrow spaces without an external force.	H. Weight 
_____49. An object that doesn't absorb or hold water is called_____.	I. Viscosity 
_____50. The state of being thick, sticky, and semifluid in consistency, due to internal friction.	J. Volume 