

Science Test – Identify Properties of materials**Multiple Choice**

1. Matter is anything that has:
 - a) weight only
 - b) mass and volume
 - c) gravity
 - d) energy only

2. Which of the following is an example of matter?
 - a) Water
 - b) Air
 - c) A living cat
 - d) All of the above

3. Mass measures:
 - a) How strongly gravity pulls on an object
 - b) The amount of matter in an object
 - c) How fast particles move
 - d) The space an object takes up

4. The volume of an object tells us:
 - a) Its color
 - b) How many particles it has
 - c) How much space it occupies
 - d) Its magnetic property

5. Which material is a good conductor of electricity?
 - a) Rubber
 - b) Copper
 - c) Plastic
 - d) Wood

True or False

1. Weight is the pull of gravity on an object. ()
2. Physical properties can be observed without changing the material. ()
3. Solubility means a material cannot dissolve in any liquid. ()
4. Burning wood is an example of a physical property. ()
5. Rusting of iron is a chemical change. ()

Fill in the Blank

1. Matter is made of tiny _____.
2. A golf ball has more _____ than a table tennis ball, so it feels heavier.
3. _____ is the ability of a material to be attracted to a magnet.
4. Sugar disappearing in iced tea shows the property of _____.
5. A mirror reflects light evenly because of its _____ surface.

Matching

Match the property with the correct example:

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1. Conductivity → | () a. Smooth pan reflecting light |
| 2. Reflectivity → | () b. Copper wire carries electricity |
| 3. Magnetism → | () c. Iron attracted to a magnet |
| 4. Solubility → | () d. Salt dissolves in water |

Short Answer

1. What is the difference between mass and weight?

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2. Give one example of how we use physical properties to choose materials in daily life.

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3. What is a chemical property? Give one example.

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Answers

Multiple Choice :

1. b) mass and volume
2. d) All of the above
3. b) The amount of matter in an object
4. c) How much space it occupies
5. b) Copper

True or False

6. Weight is the pull of gravity on an object. (**True**)
7. Physical properties can be observed without changing the material. (**True**)
8. Solubility means a material cannot dissolve in any liquid. (**False**)
9. Burning wood is an example of a physical property. (**False** – it is a chemical property)
10. Rusting of iron is a chemical change. (**True**)

Fill in the Blank

1. Matter is made of tiny particles.
2. A golf ball has more mass than a table tennis ball, so it feels heavier.
3. Magnetism is the ability of a material to be attracted to a magnet.
4. Sugar disappearing in iced tea shows the property of solubility.
5. A mirror reflects light evenly because of its smooth surface.

Matching

1. Conductivity → (b) Copper wire carries electricity
2. Reflectivity → (a) Smooth pan reflecting light
3. Magnetism → (c) Iron attracted to a magnet
4. Solubility → (d) Salt dissolves in water

Short Answer

1-What is the difference between mass and weight?

- Mass is the amount of matter in an object.
- Weight is how strongly gravity pulls on that mass.

2-Give one example of how we use physical properties to choose materials in daily life.

- Example: Copper conducts electricity, so it is used in wires.
- Example: Rubber does not conduct electricity, so it is used as an insulator.

3-What is a chemical property? Give one example.

- A chemical property is a characteristic that can only be observed when the type of matter changes.
- Example: Wood burning (combustibility), metals rusting, or food cooking.