1. What does mass measure?
   A. How fast an object moves
   B. How heavy or light an object is
   C. How much space an object takes
   D. How hard an object is (B)

Explanation : Mass tells whether something is heavier or lighter.

2. Which tool is used to compare the mass of objects?
   A. Thermometer
   B. Weighing balance
   C. Measuring tape
   D. Stopwatch (B)

Explanation : A weighing balance is used to compare how heavy or light objects are.

3. What is volume?
   A. The push or pull on an object
   B. The heat contained in an object
   C. The amount of space a substance occupies
   D. The shine of a material (C)

Explanation : Volume is defined as the space taken up by a substance.

4. Which set lists common measures of volume?
   A. kg, g
   B. L, mL
   C. m, cm
   D. N, J (B)

Explanation : Volume is measured in litres (L) and millilitres (mL), such as 1 L, 500 mL, 200 mL.

5. In the three-cup activity, all cups are the same size but filled with different materials. What conclusion follows?
   A. All cups must have the same mass
   B. The cup that feels heavier has more mass
   C. The middle cup always has the least mass
   D. The cup with water is always heaviest (B)

Explanation : Comparing cups shows that heavier means more mass and lighter means less mass.

6. Which statement is true about "space" and "volume"?
   A. Only gases take up space
   B. Everything around us takes up space; volume measures that space
   C. Only liquids have volume
   D. Solids do not occupy space (B)

Explanation : All substances occupy space, and volume quantifies it.

7. Weight is sometimes used in everyday language to mean:
   A. Density B. Mass
   C. Speed D. Pressure (B)

Explanation : In common usage, "weight" is often used to refer to mass.

8. The space occupied by water in a container represents its:
   A. Density B. Volume
   C. Temperature D. Mass (B)

Explanation : The water's occupied space is its volume.

9. Which pairing matches term with idea correctly?
   A. Mass—amount of space; Volume—heaviness
   B. Mass—heaviness/lightness; Volume—amount of space
   C. Mass—temperature; Volume—speed
   D. Mass—time; Volume—shine (B)

Explanation : Mass relates to heaviness or lightness; volume is the space taken up.

10. Why are same-sized cups used in the mass activity?
    A. To keep the temperature constant
    B. To compare masses for equal amounts of different materials
    C. To make stirring easier
    D. To measure time accurately (B)

Explanation : Using equal-sized cups allows a fair comparison of mass across different materials.