1. What is matter defined as at its most basic level?

A. Anything that has mass and occupies space
B. A form of energy
C. Only visible objects
D. Substances that can change shape

2. Which of the following is NOT one of the fundamental particles that make up an atom?

A. Proton
B. Neutron
C. Photon
D. Electron

3. What determines the properties of a substance made of atoms?

A. The arrangement of protons, neutrons, and electrons within the atom
B. The color of the substance
C. The temperature of the environment
D. The size of the object

4. In which state of matter are particles closely packed and vibrate in place?

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

5. What allows liquids to flow and take the shape of their container?

A. Particles moving freely around each other
B. Particles being closely packed and vibrating
C. Particles expanding to fill space
D. Particles forming a rigid structure

6. Which state of matter has weak forces between particles and allows them to expand and fill space?

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

7. What is plasma?

A. A state of matter that occurs at extremely high temperatures
B. A type of liquid
C. A solid with no fixed shape
D. A form of energy

8. Which of the following is an example of a physical property of matter?

A. Freezing point
B. Reactivity with acids
C. Combustibility
D. Ability to rust

9. What describes how matter interacts with other substances in chemical reactions?

A. Physical properties
B. Chemical properties
C. States of matter
D. Atomic structure

10. Which state of matter occurs at temperatures near absolute zero?

A. Solid
B. Liquid
C. Gas
D. Bose-Einstein condensate

11. What is the most basic definition of matter?

A. Anything that has mass and occupies space
B. A form of energy that cannot be seen
C. Only living organisms and their products
D. The space between celestial bodies

12. Which of the following is NOT considered a fundamental particle of an atom?

A. Proton
B. Neutron
C. Electron
D. Photon

13. What determines the properties of a substance formed by atoms?

A. The arrangement of protons, neutrons, and electrons within the atom
B. The color of the atom
C. The temperature of the surrounding environment
D. The size of the atom

14. Which state of matter has particles that are closely packed but can move around each other?

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

15. What is a defining characteristic of a solid?

A. Fixed shape and volume
B. Expands to fill its container
C. No definite shape or volume
D. Particles are far apart

16. Which of the following is an example of a liquid?

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

17. What state of matter occurs at extremely high temperatures?

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

18. Which of the following is a physical property of matter?

A. Reactivity with acids
B. Freezing point
C. Ability to rust
D. Flammability

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

A. -100°C
B. 0°C
C. 100°C
D. 212°C

20. Which state of matter is described as having particles that are spread out and move freely?

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

21. What is matter defined as at its most basic level?

A. Anything that has mass and occupies space
B. A form of energy that cannot be seen
C. Only living organisms and their products
D. Substances that exist only in gases

22. Which of the following is NOT considered a basic building block of atoms?

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

23. In solids, particles are described as being _____.

A. Closely packed and vibrating in place
B. Far apart and moving randomly
C. Only in motion but never touching
D. Dissolved in a liquid medium

24. Which state of matter has a fixed shape but not a fixed volume?

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

25. What determines the different states of matter (solid, liquid, gas)?

A. The type of chemical bonds present
B. The energy of the particles and the forces between them
C. The color and density of the substance
D. The presence of only one type of atom

26. Which of the following is an example of a liquid?

A. Rock
B. Oxygen
C. Mercury
D. Nitrogen

27. Plasma occurs at _____ temperatures.

A. Extremely high
B. Near absolute zero
C. Moderate
D. Room

28. Which property of matter describes how it interacts with other substances?

A. Physical property
B. Chemical property
C. Density
D. Volume

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

A. -100°C
B. 0°C
C. 100°C
D. 212°C

30. Which of the following is NOT a physical property of matter?

A. Mass
B. Boiling point
C. Reactivity
D. Density

31. What is matter defined as at its most basic level?

A. Anything that has mass and occupies space
B. A form of energy
C. Only visible objects
D. Substances that do not have mass

32. Which of the following is NOT a fundamental particle that makes up an atom?

A. Proton
B. Neutron
C. Photon
D. Electron

33. What determines the properties of a substance formed by atoms?

A. The arrangement of protons, neutrons, and electrons within the atom
B. The color of the atom
C. The size of the atom
D. The temperature outside the atom

34. In which state of matter are particles closely packed and vibrate in place?

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

35. What allows liquids to flow and take the shape of their container?

A. Particles moving freely around each other
B. Particles being closely packed and vibrating
C. Particles expanding to fill the container
D. Particles forming a rigid structure

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

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

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

A. 0°C
B. -10°C
C. 100°C
D. 20°C

38. Which of the following is an example of a physical property of matter?

A. Flammability
B. Density
C. Reactivity
D. Ability to rust

39. What is the state of matter that occurs at extremely high temperatures?

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

40. Which of the following is an example of a chemical property of matter?

A. Color
B. Melting point
C. Ability to corrode
D. Volume

41. What is matter defined as at its most basic level?

A. Anything that has mass and occupies space
B. Energy that cannot be seen or touched
C. Only living organisms and plants
D. A form of light or radiation

42. Which of the following is NOT considered a fundamental particle of an atom?

A. Proton
B. Neutron
C. Electron
D. Photon

43. What determines the properties of a substance made from atoms?

A. The arrangement of protons, neutrons, and electrons within the atom
B. The color of the atom
C. The size of the atom
D. The temperature outside the atom

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

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

45. What allows liquids to flow and take the shape of their container?

A. The particles have enough energy to move around each other
B. The particles are spread out and move freely
C. The particles are fixed in a rigid structure
D. The particles are in a highly charged state

46. Which state of matter expands to fill the space of its container?

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

47. What is plasma?

A. A state of matter that occurs at extremely high temperatures
B. A type of liquid that conducts electricity
C. A solid that can change shape without melting
D. A form of energy that does not occupy space

48. Which of the following is a physical property of matter?

A. Freezing point
B. Reactivity with acid
C. Flammability
D. Ability to rust

49. What describes how matter interacts with other substances?

A. Physical properties
B. Chemical properties
C. Both physical and chemical properties
D. Neither physical nor chemical properties

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

A. 0°C
B. 100°C
C. 212°F
D. -40°C