

1. What is the 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 components
 - D. A type of radiation emitted by stars
2. Which of the following is NOT considered a fundamental particle of an atom?
 - A. Proton
 - B. Neutron
 - C. Photon
 - D. Electron
3. 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 speed of the atom
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. The particles have enough energy to move around each other
 - B. The particles are spread out and move freely
 - C. The particles are completely stationary
 - D. The particles repel each other strongly
6. Which state of matter expands to fill the space of its container?
 - A. Solid
 - B. Liquid
 - C. Gas
 - D. Bose-Einstein condensate
7. What is plasma?
 - A. A state of matter that occurs at extremely high temperatures
 - B. A type of chemical reaction
 - C. A form of energy that does not occupy space
 - D. A liquid with no boiling point
8. Which of the following is an example of a physical property of matter?
 - A. Flammability
 - B. Density
 - C. Reactivity with acids
 - 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 of the following is NOT a classical state of matter?
- A. Solid
 - B. Liquid
 - C. Plasma
 - D. Gas
11. What is matter defined as at its most basic level?
- A. Anything that has mass and occupies space
 - B. Only visible objects that we can touch
 - C. Energy that does not have physical form
 - D. Substances that exist only in extreme temperatures
12. Which of the following is NOT one of the fundamental particles that make up an atom?
- A. Protons
 - B. Neutrons
 - C. Photons
 - D. Electrons
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 container holding the substance
 - C. The temperature of the surrounding environment
 - D. The amount of energy absorbed by the substance
14. In which state of matter are particles closely packed but able to move around each other?
- A. Solid
 - B. Liquid
 - C. Gas
 - D. Plasma
15. What is the primary reason gases can expand and fill their container?
- A. The strong forces between particles
 - B. The weak forces between particles and high particle energy
 - C. The fixed shape of the particles
 - D. The inability of particles to move
16. Which of the following is an example of a solid?
- A. Air
 - B. Water
 - C. Ice
 - D. Oxygen
17. What state of matter occurs at temperatures near absolute zero?
- A. Solid
 - B. Liquid
 - C. Gas
 - D. Bose-Einstein condensate
18. Which property of matter describes how it interacts with other substances?
- A. Physical property
 - B. Chemical property
 - C. Density
 - D. Volume

19. What is the boiling point of water at standard atmospheric pressure?
- A. -100°C
 - B. 0°C
 - C. 100°C
 - D. 200°C
20. Which of the following is NOT a physical property of matter?
- A. Color
 - B. Temperature
 - C. Reactivity
 - D. Density
21. What is matter defined as at its most basic level?
- A. Anything that has mass and occupies space
 - B. Only objects that are visible to the naked eye
 - C. Substances that can change into energy
 - D. The force that holds particles together
22. Which of the following is NOT considered a fundamental particle of an atom?
- A. Proton
 - B. Neutron
 - C. Photon
 - D. Electron
23. What determines the properties of a substance formed by atoms?
- A. The size of the container holding the atoms
 - B. The arrangement of protons, neutrons, and electrons within the atom
 - C. The temperature of the surrounding environment
 - D. The color of the atoms
24. Which state of matter has particles that are closely packed and vibrate in place?
- A. Solid
 - B. Liquid
 - C. Gas
 - D. Plasma
25. What allows liquids to flow and take the shape of their container?
- A. Particles are spread out and move freely
 - B. Particles are closely packed but have enough energy to move around each other
 - C. Particles are fixed in place with strong forces between them
 - D. Particles do not interact with each other
26. Which state of matter expands to fill the space of its container?
- A. Solid
 - B. Liquid
 - C. Gas
 - D. Plasma
27. What is an example of a solid mentioned in the text?
- A. Air
 - B. Water
 - C. Ice
 - D. Oxygen

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

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

29. What state of matter occurs at temperatures near absolute zero?

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

30. Which of the following is NOT a classical state of matter?

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

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

- A. Anything that has mass and occupies space
- B. Only substances that can be seen with the naked eye
- C. Energy and light waves
- D. A form of pure energy

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

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

33. In solids, what prevents particles from moving freely?

- A. Weak forces between particles
- B. High energy levels of particles
- C. Strong forces between particles
- D. Absence of particles

34. Which state of matter allows substances to flow and take the shape of their container while maintaining a fixed volume?

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

35. What is the primary difference between gases and liquids?

- A. Gases have a fixed volume, while liquids do not
- B. Liquids have weak forces between particles, while gases have strong forces
- C. Gases expand to fill their container, while liquids maintain a fixed volume
- D. Liquids are always hotter than gases

36. Which of the following is an example of a solid?

- A. Air
- B. Water
- C. Mercury
- D. Ice

37. What is plasma primarily characterized by?
- A. Extremely low temperatures
 - B. Extremely high temperatures
 - C. Fixed shape and volume
 - D. Particles arranged in a crystalline structure
38. Which property describes how matter interacts with other substances?
- A. Physical property
 - B. Chemical property
 - C. Density
 - D. Mass
39. What is the boiling point of water at standard atmospheric pressure?
- A. -100°C
 - B. 0°C
 - C. 100°C
 - D. 212°C
40. Which state of matter occurs at temperatures near absolute zero?
- A. Solid
 - B. Liquid
 - C. Gas
 - D. Bose-Einstein condensate
41. What is matter defined as at its most basic level?
- A. Anything that has mass and occupies space
 - B. Only substances that can be seen with the naked eye
 - C. Energy that cannot be measured
 - D. A form of light or radiation
42. Which of the following is NOT one of the three classical states of matter?
- A. Solid
 - B. Liquid
 - C. Plasma
 - D. Gas
43. What determines the properties of a substance formed by an atom?
- A. The size of the atom
 - B. The arrangement of protons, neutrons, and electrons
 - C. The color of the atom
 - D. The temperature outside the atom
44. In solids, how do particles behave?
- A. They are spread out and move freely
 - B. They are closely packed and vibrate in place
 - C. They have no fixed arrangement
 - D. They exist only in a liquid state
45. Which of the following is a common example of a liquid?
- A. Rock
 - B. Air
 - C. Water
 - D. Ice

46. What allows gases to expand and fill their container?
- A. Strong forces between particles
 - B. Particles moving freely with weak forces
 - C. Particles being closely packed
 - D. Particles having a fixed shape
47. What is plasma?
- A. A state of matter that occurs at extremely high temperatures
 - B. A type of solid that conducts electricity
 - C. A form of liquid that is transparent
 - D. A rare chemical element
48. Which of the following is a physical property of matter?
- A. Flammability
 - B. Density
 - C. Reactivity with acids
 - D. Ability to rust
49. What is the boiling point of water at standard atmospheric pressure?
- A. -100°C
 - B. 0°C
 - C. 100°C
 - D. 212°C
50. Which of the following is a chemical property of matter?
- A. Color
 - B. Mass
 - C. Ability to corrode
 - D. Volume