

1. What is the most basic definition of matter?
 - A. Anything that has mass and occupies space
 - B. Anything that can be seen with the naked eye
 - C. Anything that emits light or energy
 - D. Anything that exists only in a gaseous state
2. Which of the following is NOT considered a fundamental particle of an atom?
 - A. Proton
 - B. Neutron
 - C. Electron
 - D. Photon
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 atom
 - C. The size of the atom
 - D. The temperature 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. Strong forces between particles that prevent movement
 - B. Particles that are closely packed but have enough energy to move around each other
 - C. Particles that are spread out and move freely
 - D. Particles that are in a state of absolute zero
6. Which of the following is an example of a gas?
 - A. Rock
 - B. Oxygen
 - C. Mercury
 - D. Ice
7. What is plasma?
 - A. A state of matter that occurs at extremely high temperatures
 - B. A type of solid with unique properties
 - C. A liquid that can conduct electricity
 - D. A gas that is denser than air
8. Which of the following is a chemical property of matter?
 - A. Density
 - B. Color
 - C. Freezing point
 - D. Reactivity with other substances
9. What is the freezing point of water at standard atmospheric pressure?
 - A. -100°C
 - B. 0°C
 - C. 100°C
 - D. 212°C

10. Which state of matter occurs at temperatures near absolute zero?
- A. Solid
 - B. Liquid
 - C. Gas
 - D. Bose-Einstein condensate
11. 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. A form of light or radiation
 - D. The force that holds atoms together
12. Which of the following is NOT considered a fundamental particle of an atom?
- A. Proton
 - B. Neutron
 - C. Photon
 - D. Electron
13. What determines the properties of a substance made from atoms?
- A. The size of the atoms
 - B. The arrangement of protons, neutrons, and electrons within the atom
 - C. The color of the atoms
 - D. The speed at which atoms move
14. In which state of matter are particles closely packed but can move around each other?
- A. Solid
 - B. Liquid
 - C. Gas
 - D. Plasma
15. What allows gases to expand and fill their container?
- A. Strong forces between particles
 - B. Particles being closely packed and vibrating
 - C. Particles being spread out and moving freely with weak forces
 - D. Particles having a fixed shape
16. Which of the following is an example of a liquid?
- A. Rock
 - B. Air
 - C. Oxygen
 - D. Mercury
17. What is plasma?
- A. A state of matter at extremely high temperatures
 - B. A type of solid with no fixed shape
 - C. A liquid that cannot be boiled
 - D. A gas that is always cold
18. Which of the following is a physical property of matter?
- A. Flammability
 - B. Density
 - C. Reactivity with acids
 - D. Ability to rust

19. What is the freezing point of water at standard atmospheric pressure?
- A. -10°C
 - B. 0°C
 - C. 100°C
 - D. 212°C
20. Which state of matter occurs at temperatures near absolute zero?
- A. Solid
 - B. Liquid
 - C. Gas
 - D. Bose-Einstein condensate
21. What is the most basic definition of matter?
- A. Anything that has mass and occupies space
 - B. Energy that exists in the universe
 - C. A form of light or radiation
 - D. Only celestial bodies like stars and planets
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 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
24. In which state of matter are particles 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. The weak forces between particles and their ability to move freely
 - B. The strong forces between particles that keep them fixed
 - C. The closely packed particles with enough energy to move around each other
 - D. The particles being spread out and moving freely
26. Which state of matter allows particles to expand and fill the space of their container?
- A. Solid
 - B. Liquid
 - C. Gas
 - D. Plasma
27. What is a state of matter that occurs at extremely high temperatures?
- A. Solid
 - B. Liquid
 - C. Gas
 - D. Plasma

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

- A. Freezing point
- B. Ability to react with oxygen
- C. Formation of new substances
- D. Change in composition

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

- A. 0°C
- B. 100°C
- C. -273°C
- D. 373°C

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

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

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 celestial bodies like stars and planets
- D. The substance of thoughts and ideas

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

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

33. In solids, particles are primarily characterized by which behavior?

- A. Moving freely in all directions
- B. Closely packed and vibrating in place
- C. Spread out with no interaction
- D. Forming a rigid lattice without any movement

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

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

35. What distinguishes gases from liquids and solids?

- A. Particles are spread out and move freely
- B. Particles are closely packed and cannot move
- C. Particles form a rigid crystalline structure
- D. Particles exist only in fixed positions

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

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

37. Plasma is a state of matter that occurs under which condition?
- A. At room temperature
 - B. At extremely high temperatures
 - C. Near absolute zero
 - D. Under high pressure
38. Which property describes how matter interacts with other substances?
- A. Physical property
 - B. Chemical property
 - C. Density
 - D. Volume
39. What is the boiling point of water at standard atmospheric pressure?
- A. 0°C
 - B. -100°C
 - C. 100°C
 - D. 212°C
40. Which of the following is NOT a physical property of matter?
- A. Mass
 - B. Color
 - C. Reactivity
 - D. Density
41. What is matter defined as in the text?
- A. Anything that has mass and occupies space
 - B. Only substances visible to the naked eye
 - C. Energy without physical form
 - D. A type of wave
42. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a fundamental particle of an atom?
- A. Protons
 - B. Neutrons
 - C. Photons
 - D. Electrons
43. What determines the properties of a substance made from atoms?
- A. The arrangement of protons, neutrons, and electrons
 - B. The color of the atoms
 - C. The size of the atoms
 - D. The temperature outside
44. In which state of matter are particles closely packed and vibrate in place?
- A. Solid
 - B. Liquid
 - C. Gas
 - D. Plasma
45. Which of these is a characteristic of liquids?
- A. Fixed shape and volume
 - B. Closely packed particles that move freely
 - C. Particles spread out and move independently
 - D. No defined volume or shape

46. What is the primary difference between solids and gases?
- A. Solids have fixed shape and volume, while gases do not
 - B. Gases are denser than solids
 - C. Solids are made of photons, while gases are made of atoms
 - D. Gases have stronger intermolecular forces than solids
47. Which exotic state of matter occurs at extremely high temperatures?
- A. Bose-Einstein condensate
 - B. Plasma
 - C. Superfluid
 - D. Quark-gluon plasma
48. What is an example of a physical property of matter?
- A. Flammability
 - B. Freezing point
 - C. Reactivity with acids
 - D. Ability to rust
49. Which of these is a chemical property of matter?
- A. Density
 - B. Color
 - C. Boiling point
 - D. Ability to undergo combustion
50. What is the boiling point of water at standard atmospheric pressure?
- A. 0°C
 - B. 100°C
 - C. 212°F
 - D. -273°C