1. What is the most basic definition of matter?

A. Anything that has mass and occupies space
B. The substance that makes up living organisms only
C. A type of energy that can be seen or touched
D. Only celestial bodies like stars and planets

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. What is a key characteristic of liquids?

A. Fixed shape and volume
B. Closely packed particles that move freely
C. Particles spread out with weak forces between them
D. No definite volume or shape

6. Which state of matter allows particles to move freely and expand to fill a container?

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

7. What is an example of a physical property of matter?

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

8. Which of the following is a chemical property of matter?

A. Density
B. Color
C. Ability to undergo combustion
D. Melting point

9. At what temperature does plasma typically occur?

A. Below freezing point
B. At room temperature
C. Extremely high temperatures
D. Only in outer space

10. What is the state of matter that occurs 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. The substance that makes up only living things
D. A type of wave that travels through the universe

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

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

13. 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 within the atom
C. The color of the atom
D. The temperature outside the atom

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 is the primary reason solids have a fixed shape and volume?

A. Particles move very quickly in all directions
B. Particles are far apart and weakly attracted
C. Strong forces between particles prevent free movement
D. Particles are arranged in a perfect circle

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

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

17. What is the state of matter that 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. Freezing point
B. Reactivity with acid
C. Ability to burn
D. Formation of rust

19. What is the state of matter that occurs near absolute zero?

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

20. Which of the following is a chemical property of matter?

A. Density
B. Color
C. Boiling point
D. Ability to interact with other substances in chemical reactions

21. What is the most basic definition of matter?

A. Anything that has mass and occupies space
B. Anything that is visible to the naked eye
C. Anything that emits light
D. Anything that can be weighed but not seen

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 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

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

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

25. Which of the following is a common example of a liquid?

A. Air
B. Rock
C. Oil
D. Metal

26. What allows gases to expand and fill their container?

A. Strong forces between particles
B. Particles moving freely with weak forces between them
C. Particles being closely packed
D. Particles vibrating in place

27. Which exotic state of matter occurs at extremely high temperatures?

A. Bose-Einstein condensate
B. Plasma
C. Superfluid
D. Quark-gluon plasma

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

A. Flammability
B. Density
C. Reactivity
D. Corrosiveness

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

A. 0°C
B. 25°C
C. 100°C
D. -100°C

30. Which property describes how matter interacts with other substances in chemical reactions?

A. Physical property
B. Chemical property
C. Atomic structure
D. State of matter

31. What is the most basic definition of matter?

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

32. Which of the following is NOT considered a fundamental particle of 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
B. The color of the atoms
C. The size of the atoms
D. The temperature outside

34. In which state of matter are particles closely packed but can move around each other?

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

35. What is the primary characteristic of a solid?

A. Fixed shape and volume
B. Expands to fill its container
C. Changes shape easily
D. Has no definite structure

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

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

37. What is the state of matter found at extremely high temperatures?

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

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. 0°C
B. 100°C
C. -100°C
D. 212°C

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

A. Color
B. Density
C. Reactivity
D. Temperature

41. What is matter primarily defined as?

A. Anything that has mass and occupies space
B. A form of energy that cannot be seen
C. The substance that makes up only living things
D. A type of radiation in the universe

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

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

43. In which state of matter are particles closely packed but can move around each other?

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

44. What is the primary reason solids have a fixed shape?

A. Particles move freely with high energy
B. Particles are spread out and far apart
C. Strong forces between particles prevent free movement
D. Particles are only found in straight lines

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

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

46. What distinguishes gases from liquids and solids?

A. Particles are closely packed and vibrate in place
B. Particles move freely and are spread out
C. Particles form a rigid crystalline structure
D. Particles are only found in clusters

47. Which exotic state of matter occurs at extremely high temperatures?

A. Bose-Einstein condensate
B. Plasma
C. Superfluid
D. Ferromagnetic

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

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

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

A. -100°C
B. 0°C
C. 100°C
D. 212°C

50. Which of the following describes a chemical property of matter?

A. Density
B. Color
C. Flammability
D. Melting point