

1. 1. 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. A type of radiation

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

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

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

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

5. 5. Which state of matter has a fixed shape and volume?

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

6. 6. What is an example of a gas mentioned in the text?

- A. Rock
- B. Water
- C. Oxygen
- D. Mercury

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

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

8. 8. What is a physical property of matter?

- A. The ability to react with acids
- B. The freezing point of a substance
- C. The flammability of a substance
- D. The reactivity with oxygen

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

- A. Density
- B. Color
- C. Reactivity with other substances
- D. Volume

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

- A. 0°C
- B. 32°C
- C. 100°C
- D. 212°C

11. 11. What is matter defined as in the text?

- A. Anything that has mass and occupies space
- B. Energy waves that do not have mass
- C. A form of light that can be seen
- D. Only celestial bodies like stars and planets

12. 12. Which of the following are the basic building blocks of all substances?

- A. Molecules
- B. Atoms
- C. Protons
- D. Quarks

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

- A. The size of the atoms
- B. The arrangement of protons, neutrons, and electrons
- C. The color of the atoms
- D. The speed of light

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

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

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

- A. The particles are spread out and move freely
- B. The particles are closely packed but have enough energy to move around each other
- C. The particles are frozen in place
- D. The particles are in a plasma state

16. 16. Which state of matter can expand and fill the space of its container?

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

17. 17. What is an example of a gas mentioned in the text?

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

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

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

19. 19. What are physical properties of matter?

- A. Characteristics that can only be observed in chemical reactions
- B. Characteristics that describe how matter interacts with other substances
- C. Characteristics that can be observed without changing its composition
- D. Characteristics that define the shape of matter

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

- A. Mass
- B. Density
- C. Boiling point
- D. Ability to react with other substances

21. 21. What is matter primarily defined as?

- A. Anything that has mass and occupies space
- B. Energy that can be seen or touched
- C. A form of light or radiation
- D. Purely abstract concepts without physical presence

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

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

23. 23. 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 speed at which the atom moves

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

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

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

- A. Particles moving freely with weak forces between them
- B. Particles closely packed but with enough energy to move around each other
- C. Particles that are stationary and do not interact
- D. Particles that repel each other strongly

26. 26. Which state of matter allows particles to spread out and move freely?

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

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

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

28. 28. Which of these is a chemical property of matter?

- A. Density
- B. Color
- C. Boiling point
- D. Ability to corrode

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

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

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

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

31. 31. What is matter defined as in the text?

- A. Anything that has mass and occupies space
- B. A form of energy that cannot be seen
- C. The substance that makes up only celestial bodies
- D. A type of wave that travels through the universe

32. 32. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a basic building block of atoms in the text?

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

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

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

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

35. 35. What is the primary reason gases can expand and fill their container?

- A. Strong forces between particles
- B. Particles are closely packed and vibrate in place
- C. Weak forces between particles and high energy of particles
- D. Particles are arranged in a fixed, orderly structure

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

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

37. 37. What is plasma described as in the text?

- A. A state of matter found at room temperature
- B. A state of matter that occurs at extremely high temperatures
- C. A type of chemical reaction
- D. A form of energy that does not occupy space

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

- A. Physical property
- B. Chemical property
- C. Density
- D. Temperature

39. 39. What is the boiling point of water at standard atmospheric pressure according to the text?

- A. -100°C
- B. 0°C
- C. 100°C
- D. 212°C

40. 40. Which of the following is NOT a classical state of matter mentioned in the text?

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

41. 41. 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 can be touched or felt
- D. Anything that emits light

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

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

43. 43. 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 outside the atom

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

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

45. 45. What is a key characteristic of solids?

- A. Fixed shape and volume
- B. Expands to fill the container
- C. No definite shape or volume
- D. Particles move randomly

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

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

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

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

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

- A. Density
- B. Color
- C. Reactivity with other substances
- D. Volume

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

- A. 0°C
- B. 100°C
- C. -100°C
- D. 200°C

50. 50. Which state of matter allows particles to move freely and expand to fill their container?

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