

**1<sup>ST</sup> QUARTERLY ASSESSMENT**  
**SCIENCE 7**  
SY 2025-2026

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Section: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Teacher: \_\_\_\_\_

**DIRECTION:** Read each question carefully. Choose the letter of the best answer from the given choices.

1. Which of the following best describes the particles in a solid?  
A. Closely packed and vibrating in place  
B. Far apart and moving randomly  
C. Slightly spread and flowing past each other  
D. Moving in straight lines and bouncing off each other
2. What state of matter has particles that move freely and are far apart?  
A. Solid  
B. Liquid  
C. Gas  
D. Plasma
3. Why can liquids take the shape of their container but not expand to fill it?  
A. Their particles are tightly fixed  
B. Their particles are far apart  
C. Their particles slide past each other but remain close  
D. Their particles are not affected by forces
4. Which statement correctly compares the motion of particles in solids, liquids, and gases?  
A. Particles in all three states move at the same speed  
B. Solid particles move the most; gas particles move the least  
C. Gas particles move the fastest, while solid particles vibrate in place  
D. Liquid particles do not move
5. A student observed that perfume spreads quickly in the air. What does this observation show?  
A. Solids do not move  
B. Liquids change shape  
C. Gases have high particle attraction  
D. Gas particles move fast and spread out easily
6. You placed a solid ice cube in a warm room. Over time, it melted and evaporated. What does this demonstrate about particles?  
A. They always remain in one state  
B. They stop moving after melting  
C. They change arrangement and motion depending on the state

D. They break apart into atoms

7. Which of the following is a physical property of a material?

- A. Boiling point
- B. Ability to burn
- C. Ability to rust
- D. Reactivity with acid

8. What property refers to how a material feels when touched?

- A. Odor
- B. Hardness
- C. Texture
- D. Color

9. A student describes a rock as black, rough, and hard. What is the student identifying?

- A. Uses of the rock
- B. The chemical properties
- C. The rock's location
- D. The physical properties

10. Which of the following materials is most likely to have a strong odor?

- A. Stone
- B. Vinegar
- C. Glass
- D. Sand

11. You are testing three unknown powders. One feels smooth, one is coarse, and one has a strong smell. What are you doing?

- A. Identifying volume
- B. Measuring temperature
- C. Observing physical properties
- D. Testing chemical reactivity

12. Which property would you most likely test by pressing a fingernail into a material?

- A. Odor
- B. Color
- C. Hardness
- D. Texture

13. Which of the following is an example of a physical change?

- A. Burning wood
- B. Rusting of iron
- C. Melting of ice
- D. Cooking an egg

14. What happens in a chemical change?

- A. The substance stays the same

- B. A new substance is formed
- C. The shape changes only
- D. It can be easily reversed

15. Which best explains why rusting is a chemical change?

- A. The metal changes shape
- B. Water evaporates from the metal
- C. A new substance (rust) is formed
- D. The metal melts due to heat

16. Why is breaking a glass considered a physical change?

- A. It forms a new chemical
- B. It produces a gas
- C. Only the appearance changes
- D. It changes color permanently

17. You observe bubbles forming as vinegar is mixed with baking soda. What does this suggest?

- A. It's a physical change
- B. It's a chemical change producing gas
- C. The baking soda evaporated
- D. Nothing happened

18. Your classmate burned a piece of paper, and it turned into ash and smoke. What type of change occurred?

- A. Physical
- B. Reversible
- C. Chemical
- D. Temporary

19. What is a solution?

- A. A pure substance made of two elements
- B. A mixture where substances are evenly distributed
- C. A solid metal object
- D. A combination of solids and gases only

20. Which of the following is a mixture?

- A. Distilled water
- B. Table salt
- C. Vinegar and soy sauce combined
- D. Oxygen gas

21. Why is salt water considered a solution?

- A. Because salt and water react chemically
- B. Because salt settles at the bottom
- C. Because salt is visible in the water
- D. Because the salt dissolves evenly in water

22. What best distinguishes a mixture from a compound?

- A. Mixtures have new properties
- B. Mixtures can be separated physically
- C. Compounds are not made of atoms
- D. Mixtures are always gases

23. You are asked to separate sand from saltwater. Which method is most appropriate?

- A. Evaporation
- B. Distillation
- C. Filtration
- D. Condensation

24. Your group is given a bowl of nuts, candies, and dried fruits. How would you classify the contents?

- A. A compound
- B. A homogeneous mixture
- C. A solution
- D. A heterogeneous mixture

25. Which of the following is a property of acids?

- A. Bitter taste
- B. Soapy texture
- C. Sour taste
- D. Slippery feel

26. Which substance is likely to be basic?

- A. Vinegar
- B. Lemon juice
- C. Baking soda solution
- D. Apple juice

27. How can you identify a base using litmus paper?

- A. It turns blue to red
- B. It turns red to blue
- C. It changes to green
- D. It does not change color

28. Why are acids and bases important in daily life?

- A. They make food unsafe
- B. They can only be used in laboratories
- C. They are found in many household products
- D. They are not used by most people

29. A student accidentally mixes lemon juice with soap. What type of substances did the student combine?

- A. Two acids
- B. Two bases
- C. An acid and a base
- D. Two neutral substances

30. You are testing a solution using red litmus paper, and it turns blue. What can you conclude?
- A. The solution is neutral
  - B. The solution is an acid
  - C. The solution is a base
  - D. The solution is water
31. What is an element?
- A. A mixture of substances
  - B. A pure substance made of one kind of atom
  - C. A combination of atoms from different substances
  - D. A substance made of two or more compounds
32. Which of the following is a compound?
- A. Oxygen
  - B. Hydrogen
  - C. Water
  - D. Gold
33. Why is water a compound and not an element?
- A. It cannot be separated
  - B. It has only one atom
  - C. It is made of two different elements chemically combined
  - D. It is found in nature
34. Which statement is true about elements and compounds?
- A. Elements can be broken down into simpler substances
  - B. Compounds have only one kind of atom
  - C. Elements are made of only one type of atom, compounds of two or more
  - D. Both are mixtures
35. You are given a sample of salt (NaCl). How would you classify it?
- A. Element
  - B. Mixture
  - C. Compound
  - D. Gas
36. You need to separate a compound into its elements. Which of the following is correct?
- A. It can be done by physical means
  - B. It cannot be done
  - C. It requires a chemical process
  - D. It happens by filtering
37. Which of the following is a property of most metals?
- A. Dull and brittle
  - B. Good conductor of electricity
  - C. Poor conductor of heat

D. Soft and powdery

38. What property is commonly seen in nonmetals?

- A. Shiny surface
- B. High electrical conductivity
- C. Brittle when solid
- D. Malleable and ductile

39. Why is copper used in electrical wiring?

- A. It is brittle and breaks easily
- B. It is shiny
- C. It conducts electricity very well
- D. It reacts with all acids

40. Which of the following shows the difference between metals and nonmetals?

- A. Metals are softer than nonmetals
- B. Nonmetals are always heavier than metals
- C. Metals conduct electricity; nonmetals usually do not
- D. Both have the same properties

41. You are asked to build a cooking pot. Which material would be most suitable based on its properties?

- A. Wood
- B. Rubber
- C. Plastic
- D. Aluminum

42. Which material is most likely a nonmetal based on its poor conductivity and dull surface?

- A. Iron
- B. Gold
- C. Sulfur
- D. Silver

43. What are metalloids?

- A. Elements that have only metallic properties
- B. Elements that have only nonmetallic properties
- C. Elements that have properties of both metals and nonmetals
- D. Elements that cannot be classified

44. Which of the following is a metalloid?

- A. Silicon
- B. Gold
- C. Oxygen
- D. Sodium

45. Why are metalloids used in electronic devices?

- A. They are heavy and reactive

- B. They conduct electricity better than nonmetals but not as well as metals
- C. They are shiny and soft
- D. They are brittle and flammable

46. What makes metalloids different from metals and nonmetals?

- A. They cannot change states
- B. They are radioactive
- C. They have mixed properties from both groups
- D. They are gases at room temperature

47. You are designing a device that needs a material with partial conductivity. Which should you choose?

- A. Iron
- B. Silicon
- C. Sulfur
- D. Mercury

48. Which observation supports classifying boron as a metalloid?

- A. It is a liquid
- B. It is a good insulator
- C. It is shiny and brittle, and semi-conductive
- D. It reacts violently with water

49. You are asked to design a container for a substance that changes from solid to liquid easily and gives off a strong odor. Based on what you've learned about states and properties of matter, which feature should the container have?

- A. It should be made of metal and have holes for air flow.
- B. It should be sealed and made of non-reactive material.
- C. It should be clear and open at the top.
- D. It should be made of cloth to absorb liquid.

50. A company needs a material that is solid, shiny, conducts electricity, and can be bent into wires. Which type of element should they choose?

- A. Nonmetal
- B. Metalloid
- C. Gas
- D. Metal

ANSWER KEY:

1. A
2. C
3. C
4. C
5. D
6. C
7. A
8. C
9. D
10. B
11. C
12. C
13. C
14. B
15. C
16. C
17. B
18. C
19. B
20. C
21. D
22. B
23. C
24. D
25. C
26. C
27. B
28. C
29. C
30. C
31. B
32. C
33. C
34. C
35. C
36. C
37. B
38. C
39. C
40. C
41. D
42. C
43. C
44. A
45. B
46. C
47. B



- 48. C
- 49. B
- 50. D