

2026 END OF YEAR SCIENCE VOCABULARY COMPETITION PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://endofyrscivocabcompetition.examzify.com>



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

SAMPLE

Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. What process explains how heritable traits become more common in a population over generations?**
 - A. Natural Selection
 - B. Evolution
 - C. Mutation
 - D. Genetic Drift
- 2. Which term best describes a material that prevents the flow of electricity?**
 - A. Insulator
 - B. Conductor
 - C. Static Electricity
 - D. Electricity
- 3. Which organ covers and protects the body from germs and bacteria and helps regulate body temperature?**
 - A. Skin
 - B. Organ
 - C. Skeleton
 - D. Lungs
- 4. Which group name corresponds to Group 17, known for highly reactive nonmetals?**
 - A. Halogens
 - B. Noble Gases
 - C. Metalloids
 - D. Transition Metals
- 5. What term describes the amount of moisture in the air?**
 - A. Humidity
 - B. Condensation
 - C. Precipitation
 - D. Dew Point

- 6. Which of the following is a common plant-based example of a behavioral adaptation?**
- A. Bending toward sunlight (tropism)
 - B. Growing thorns
 - C. Developing a waxy cuticle
 - D. Producing seeds
- 7. Which of the following is an example of a behavioral adaptation?**
- A. Camouflage pattern to blend in with the environment
 - B. Thick fur
 - C. Sharp claws
 - D. Migration to warmer climates
- 8. What energy flows through wires from a power plant to outlets?**
- A. Electrical Energy
 - B. Light Energy
 - C. Sound Energy
 - D. Chemical Energy
- 9. Which organ absorbs water and salt from your food?**
- A. Liver
 - B. Small Intestines
 - C. Stomach
 - D. Large Intestines
- 10. Which term describes the certainty or reliability of data in an investigation?**
- A. Accurate
 - B. Valid
 - C. Questionable
 - D. Reliable

Answers

SAMPLE

1. A
2. A
3. A
4. A
5. A
6. A
7. D
8. A
9. D
10. B

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What process explains how heritable traits become more common in a population over generations?

A. Natural Selection

B. Evolution

C. Mutation

D. Genetic Drift

Evolution explains how allele frequencies in a population shift over generations, so certain heritable traits become more common. When traits confer a survival or reproductive advantage, individuals with those traits leave more offspring, passing on the associated alleles more often. Over many generations, this differential success changes the population's trait distribution. Natural selection is a primary mechanism that drives this change, favoring advantageous traits, while mutation introduces new variation and genetic drift can alter frequencies randomly. So, the broader process is evolution, with natural selection often playing the leading role in increasing the prevalence of beneficial traits.

2. Which term best describes a material that prevents the flow of electricity?

A. Insulator

B. Conductor

C. Static Electricity

D. Electricity

Materials differ in how easily they pass electric charge. Some are conductors, which let charges move freely, while others are insulators, which resist the flow of electricity. An insulator has high electrical resistance, so its electrons are tightly bound and do not move easily. This prevents current from flowing through the material, making it ideal for protecting us and containing wiring. Static electricity is the buildup of charge, a phenomenon, not a description of a material's property. Electricity refers to the flow of electric charges in general, not to a material that blocks that flow. Therefore, the best term for a material that prevents the flow of electricity is insulator.

3. Which organ covers and protects the body from germs and bacteria and helps regulate body temperature?

A. Skin

B. Organ

C. Skeleton

D. Lungs

The skin is the body's outer covering that acts as a protective barrier against germs and bacteria. It also helps regulate body temperature through sweat production and by adjusting blood flow to the surface. Sweat cools the body as it evaporates, while more blood flow to the skin releases heat and less blood flow conserves heat. The skin also contains immune cells that help detect invaders. The other options don't fit as the primary defenders or regulators: a generic organ isn't specific, the skeleton mainly supports and protects but doesn't control temperature or defend against germs, and the lungs are key for breathing rather than serving as the main barrier or temperature regulator.

4. Which group name corresponds to Group 17, known for highly reactive nonmetals?

- A. Halogens**
- B. Noble Gases
- C. Metalloids
- D. Transition Metals

Group 17 consists of highly reactive nonmetals known as halogens. These elements all have seven valence electrons, so they eagerly gain one more to complete an octet. That drive to achieve a full outer shell makes them extremely reactive, especially with metals to form salts. In their elemental form, they appear as diatomic molecules such as F₂ and Cl₂, and they are highly electronegative, which fuels their tendency to attract electrons from others. The name halogen means "salt-former," highlighting their common ability to form salts with metals. Noble gases are inert and sit in a different group with full octets and very low reactivity. Metalloids act as intermediates between metals and nonmetals, not forming the same highly reactive nonmetal behavior. Transition metals are a separate block of metals with different properties and oxidation states.

5. What term describes the amount of moisture in the air?

- A. Humidity**
- B. Condensation
- C. Precipitation
- D. Dew Point

The main idea is how we describe moisture in the air. Humidity is the measure of how much water vapor is present in the air. It's often talked about as relative humidity, a percent that indicates how close the air is to being saturated at the current temperature. When humidity is high, the air feels more muggy; when it's low, the air feels drier. Condensation describes the process of water vapor turning into liquid water; precipitation is when liquid or solid water falls from the sky as rain, snow, etc.; dew point is the temperature at which air becomes saturated and water vapor starts to condense. So humidity specifically names the amount of moisture in the air, while the other terms describe what happens to that moisture or the temperature at which saturation occurs.

6. Which of the following is a common plant-based example of a behavioral adaptation?

- A. Bending toward sunlight (tropism)**
- B. Growing thorns
- C. Developing a waxy cuticle
- D. Producing seeds

Plants respond to their environment with growth and physiological changes, which can count as behaviors. Bending toward a light source is a classic example of a behavioral adaptation called phototropism. When light comes from one side, the plant distributes more of the growth hormone auxin on the shaded side. That causes cells on that side to elongate, so the stem or shoot curves toward the light. This growth response helps the plant maximize light capture for photosynthesis, tying the behavior directly to a survival advantage. Other options illustrate different kinds of adaptations. Growing thorns is a structural feature that helps defend the plant, not a response to light or other stimuli. Developing a waxy cuticle is a protective surface adaptation that reduces water loss. Producing seeds is part of reproduction, not an immediate behavioral response to the environment.

7. Which of the following is an example of a behavioral adaptation?

- A. Camouflage pattern to blend in with the environment
- B. Thick fur
- C. Sharp claws
- D. Migration to warmer climates**

Behavioral adaptation is an action an organism takes to survive in its environment. Migration to warmer climates is an example because it is an activity—an organism moves from one region to another in response to seasonal changes—rather than a physical trait. This movement helps organisms access food, avoid harsh winters, and find suitable breeding grounds. The other options describe physical traits: a camouflage pattern relates to coloration for blending in, thick fur provides insulation, and sharp claws are body structures used for grasping or defense. So migrating to warmer climates best fits a behavioral adaptation.

8. What energy flows through wires from a power plant to outlets?

- A. Electrical Energy**
- B. Light Energy
- C. Sound Energy
- D. Chemical Energy

Electrical energy is the energy that flows through wires from a power plant to outlets. Power plants convert other forms of energy—like chemical energy in fuels or nuclear energy—into electrical energy, which travels through conductors as an electric current and an accompanying electromagnetic field. This is the form of energy that devices use when plugged in, and they then convert it into light, sound, motion, or heat as needed. Light energy is carried by photons and travels through space or lenses, not primarily along electrical wires. Sound energy moves as vibrating matter in a medium, not through wires. Chemical energy is stored in bonds within molecules; it's the initial source that a plant converts to electricity, but the energy flowing through the wires at that moment is electrical energy.

9. Which organ absorbs water and salt from your food?

- A. Liver
- B. Small Intestines
- C. Stomach
- D. Large Intestines**

Water and salts are reabsorbed mainly where indigestible material passes last through the digestive tract. The large intestine, or colon, takes the leftover material and reabsorbs most of the water and electrolytes from it. This concentrates waste into stool and helps keep you hydrated and balanced in electrolytes. The small intestine does most nutrient absorption, while the stomach mainly digests with acid and enzymes, and the liver handles processing of nutrients and other functions. So, the organ best at absorbing water and salt from the remaining material is the large intestine.

10. Which term describes the certainty or reliability of data in an investigation?

- A. Accurate
- B. Valid**
- C. Questionable
- D. Reliable

Validity is about whether the data actually reflect the phenomenon you're trying to understand and whether the methods used to collect them are appropriate for answering the question. When data are valid, you can trust that the measurements and the experimental design support the conclusions, with biases minimized and confounding factors controlled. For example, in testing whether a fertilizer affects plant growth, valid data come from measuring growth with properly controlled variables like light, water, and soil, so the observed effect can be attributed to the fertilizer rather than other factors. Reliability and accuracy relate to other ideas: reliability means you'd get similar results if you repeated the measurements, and accuracy means the measurements are close to the true value. Validity focuses on whether the data and methods actually test the intended question, making the conclusions credible.

SAMPLE

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://endofyrscivocabcompetition.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

SAMPLE