

# ASVAB GENERAL SCIENCE PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

## STUDY GUIDE



## SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR  
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://asvabgenscience.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 type of consumer eats only plants?**

- A. Carnivores
- B. Herbivores
- C. Omnivores
- D. Decomposers

**2. What is the characteristic of a solution with a pH of 14?**

- A. It is acidic
- B. It is neutral
- C. It is very basic
- D. It is a mixture

**3. What does the autonomic nervous system regulate?**

- A. Voluntary muscle movements
- B. Involuntary activities
- C. Higher cognitive functions
- D. Sensation and perception

**4. Which air current is known for its influence on weather patterns across the United States?**

- A. Jet streams
- B. Trade winds
- C. Westerlies
- D. Polar easterlies

**5. The process of water entering the atmosphere from the leaves of plants is known as:**

- A. Condensation
- B. Infiltration
- C. Runoff
- D. Transpiration

- 6. What does a pH scale measure?**
- A. The temperature of a solution
  - B. The acidity or basicity of a solution
  - C. The density of a solution
  - D. The conductivity of a solution
- 7. If a spaceship fuel tank is 25 cm long and needs to be scaled up by 100 times, what will be its length in the actual spacecraft?**
- A. A 25 m
  - B. B 1000 cm
  - C. C 100 km
  - D. D 2500 mm
- 8. Newton's second law of motion is commonly referred to as what?**
- A. Law of action and reaction
  - B. Law of inertia
  - C. Law of acceleration
  - D. Law of conservation of momentum
- 9. What phenomenon describes the bending of a wave due to a change in its speed?**
- A. Reflection
  - B. Refraction
  - C. Diffraction
  - D. Dispersion
- 10. The tendency to reflexively startle at a loud noise is controlled by which part of the nervous system?**
- A. The cerebrum
  - B. The spinal cord
  - C. The cerebellum
  - D. The medulla



## **Answers**

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

## **Explanations**

SAMPLE

## 1. What type of consumer eats only plants?

- A. Carnivores
- B. Herbivores**
- C. Omnivores
- D. Decomposers

*Herbivores are the type of consumers that eat only plants. This classification is crucial in understanding ecological relationships and food chains. Herbivores obtain their energy from consuming various plant materials, including leaves, stems, fruits, and roots. They play a vital role in ecosystems as primary consumers, transferring the energy captured by plants through photosynthesis up the food chain to higher trophic levels, such as carnivores. The other options represent different types of consumers in the ecosystem. Carnivores are organisms that primarily consume other animals, omnivores eat both plants and animals, and decomposers break down organic material from dead organisms, recycling nutrients back into the soil. Understanding these roles helps in comprehending the dynamics of ecological interactions and energy flow.*

## 2. What is the characteristic of a solution with a pH of 14?

- A. It is acidic
- B. It is neutral
- C. It is very basic**
- D. It is a mixture

*A solution with a pH of 14 is highly basic, also referred to as alkaline. The pH scale ranges from 0 to 14, where values below 7 indicate acidity, a pH of 7 is considered neutral, and values above 7 indicate increasing basicity. At pH 14, the concentration of hydroxide ions ( $\text{OH}^-$ ) is very high, which is characteristic of strong bases such as sodium hydroxide or potassium hydroxide. This high pH indicates that the solution can easily accept protons ( $\text{H}^+$ ) from acids, a defining trait of basic solutions. Therefore, noting that a pH of 14 signifies a solution that is "very basic" aligns perfectly with established chemical principles regarding the acidity and basicity of solutions.*

## 3. What does the autonomic nervous system regulate?

- A. Voluntary muscle movements
- B. Involuntary activities**
- C. Higher cognitive functions
- D. Sensation and perception

*The autonomic nervous system plays a crucial role in regulating involuntary activities within the body. This system operates without conscious control, managing essential functions such as heart rate, digestion, respiratory rate, pupil dilation, and blood pressure. It is divided into two main branches: the sympathetic nervous system, which prepares the body for stressful situations ("fight or flight"), and the parasympathetic nervous system, which promotes a state of rest and relaxation ("rest and digest"). This regulation is vital for maintaining homeostasis, allowing the body to respond appropriately to internal and external stimuli without the need for conscious thought. In contrast, voluntary muscle movements involve conscious control through the somatic nervous system, and higher cognitive functions, sensation, and perception relate to other aspects of the nervous system that are not governed by the autonomic system.*

**4. Which air current is known for its influence on weather patterns across the United States?**

- A. Jet streams**
- B. Trade winds
- C. Westerlies
- D. Polar easterlies

*The jet streams are fast-flowing air currents present in the atmosphere at high altitudes, typically affecting weather patterns significantly across the United States and other regions. These currents move from west to east and can influence the development of weather systems, such as cyclones and anticyclones, by guiding storm systems along their paths. Jet streams play a pivotal role in the shifting of air masses, which can lead to changes in temperature and precipitation. For example, when a jet stream dips southward, it can bring cooler air from the north, resulting in cold fronts, while a southward flow can lead to warmer air and increased precipitation. Their position and strength can also affect the severity and types of weather experienced, making them crucial to meteorological forecasts. Understanding the significance of jet streams helps in analyzing and predicting weather patterns, particularly in mid-latitude regions like the United States, where their effects are most pronounced. While other air currents like the trade winds, westerlies, and polar easterlies do have impacts on global weather systems, it is the jet streams that most directly influence day-to-day weather variances across the U.S.*

**5. The process of water entering the atmosphere from the leaves of plants is known as:**

- A. Condensation
- B. Infiltration
- C. Runoff
- D. Transpiration**

*Transpiration is the process by which water vapor is released from the surfaces of leaves into the atmosphere. This occurs as plants absorb water from the soil, use a portion of it for photosynthesis and growth, and then release the remaining water through small openings called stomata. This process is essential for plant health and plays a significant role in the water cycle, contributing to the movement of moisture from the ground to the atmosphere. It helps regulate plant temperature and facilitates nutrient transport within the plant. Understanding transpiration is crucial in studies related to botany and environmental science, as it affects both plant physiology and local weather patterns.*

## 6. What does a pH scale measure?

- A. The temperature of a solution
- B. The acidity or basicity of a solution**
- C. The density of a solution
- D. The conductivity of a solution

The pH scale is a numerical scale used to quantify the acidity or basicity (alkalinity) of a solution. It typically ranges from 0 to 14, where a pH of 7 is considered neutral, indicating a balanced concentration of hydrogen ions ( $H^+$ ) and hydroxide ions ( $OH^-$ ). Values lower than 7 indicate acidity, meaning there are more hydrogen ions present, while values higher than 7 indicate basicity, with a higher concentration of hydroxide ions. Understanding the pH scale is crucial in various scientific fields, including chemistry, biology, and medicine, as it affects chemical reactions, biological processes, and the behavior of substances in solution. For example, in biological systems, maintaining a specific pH is vital for enzyme activity and overall homeostasis. The other choices refer to different physical properties that do not pertain to the pH scale. Temperature measures heat levels in a solution, density refers to mass per unit volume, and conductivity relates to a solution's ability to conduct electricity, which is influenced by ion concentration but is not a direct measure of acidity or basicity.

## 7. If a spaceship fuel tank is 25 cm long and needs to be scaled up by 100 times, what will be its length in the actual spacecraft?

- A. A 25 m**
- B. B 1000 cm
- C. C 100 km
- D. D 2500 mm

To determine the new length of the spaceship fuel tank after scaling it up by 100 times, you multiply the original length by the scaling factor. The original length of the fuel tank is 25 cm. When scaling this by 100, it involves straightforward multiplication:  $25 \text{ cm} \times 100 = 2500 \text{ cm}$ . Now, we need to convert this length into meters, as the first choice suggests a length in meters. Knowing that 1 meter equals 100 centimeters, you convert the length:  $2500 \text{ cm} \div 100 = 25 \text{ m}$ . Thus, the length of the fuel tank, when scaled up by 100 times, is indeed 25 meters. This is why the answer is correct. The other choices do not accurately represent the length when calculated or converted properly, either being in the wrong units or not achieving the necessary scaling factor.

## 8. Newton's second law of motion is commonly referred to as what?

- A. Law of action and reaction
- B. Law of inertia
- C. Law of acceleration**
- D. Law of conservation of momentum

Newton's second law of motion is indeed referred to as the law of acceleration. This law states that the force acting on an object is equal to the mass of that object multiplied by its acceleration ( $F = ma$ ). Essentially, this means that the acceleration of an object is directly proportional to the net force acting on it and inversely proportional to its mass. When a greater force is applied, the object accelerates more. This principle is fundamental in understanding how forces affect the motion of objects, making it a cornerstone in the study of dynamics in physics. The other choices relate to different concepts in physics: the law of action and reaction refers to Newton's third law, the law of inertia pertains to Newton's first law, and the law of conservation of momentum speaks to a principle that describes the constancy of momentum in an isolated system. Each of these concepts is important, but they represent different aspects of Newton's laws.

**9. What phenomenon describes the bending of a wave due to a change in its speed?**

- A. Reflection
- B. Refraction**
- C. Diffraction
- D. Dispersion

*Refraction is the phenomenon that describes the bending of a wave when it crosses into a medium where its speed changes. This behavior occurs because waves travel at different speeds in different materials. For example, light travels faster in air than in water. When light enters water from air, it slows down, causing it to bend at the interface between the two mediums. This bending effect can be observed in everyday situations, such as when a straw appears to be bent when placed in a glass of water. In summary, refraction occurs because the wave's speed changes as it moves between different mediums, leading to a change in direction. This principle is central to the understanding of optics and is crucial in applications such as lens design, fiber optics, and various scientific fields.*

**10. The tendency to reflexively startle at a loud noise is controlled by which part of the nervous system?**

- A. The cerebrum
- B. The spinal cord**
- C. The cerebellum
- D. The medulla

*The tendency to reflexively startle at a loud noise is primarily controlled by the spinal cord through a reflex arc. When a loud noise occurs, sensory receptors in the auditory system detect the sound and send signals directly to the spinal cord. This allows for an immediate response without the need for the brain to process the information first. The reflex arc bypasses the higher brain functions, enabling a quick reaction, which is crucial for survival in response to potential threats. The spinal cord's role in processing this reflexive response allows for a rapid reaction to the stimulus (the loud noise). While the brain (including parts like the cerebrum and medulla) is involved in processing sounds and emotions related to them, the immediate startle reflex is a mechanism that relies primarily on the neural pathways coordinated by the spinal cord. This is why the correct answer highlights the spinal cord's importance in controlling such reflex actions.*

## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).

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

<https://asvabgenscience.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE