GED Science Practice (Sample)

Study Guide

Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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

1. What is the hormone secreted by the isles of Langerhans in the pancreas?

A. a. Infectious disease

B. b. Insulin

C. c. Instinct

D. d. Ingestion

2. What is a rigid bar pivoted about a fulcrum?

A. Latex

B. Larva

C. Lever

D. Larynx

3. What is an asteroid?

A. The whole mass of gases surrounding a planet

B. The breaking down of an atomic nucleus into two or more parts with a great release of energy

C. One of a group of "minor plants" between Mars and Jupiter

D. Process by which digested food is utilized by the body to build up or repair cells

4. What is the characteristic feature of lichen according to the provided information?

A. Hard and thick lesions

B. Resembling rocks

C. Grouped together in clusters

D. Grow on marine animals

5. What does evaporation signify?

A. the passage between the pharynx and the stomach

B. the process by which water changes from liquid form to an atmospheric gas

C. an animal organism in the early stages of growth and differentiation

D. an artifact that is one of the individual parts of which a composite entity is made up

6. Which term refers to the act of breathing in?

A. a. Ingestion

B. b. Inhalation

C. c. Insulin

D. d. Insulation

7. Which of the following is a polymer that provides structure in the shells of insects and lobsters?

A. Cellulose

B. Cholesterol

C. Chitan

D. Chlorophyll

8. Which type of rock is limestone mainly composed of based on the text?

A. Iron

B. Silica

C. Calcium

D. Magnesium

9. What part of the body is affected by an armature?

A. Heart

B. Brain

C. #Foot

D. Alimentary canal

10. What does "radioactivity" involve?

A. Use again after processing

B. The spontaneous emission of particles or electromagnetic rays in nuclear decay

C. Heating a building by radiation from panels containing hot water

D. Energy that is transmitted in the form of radiation

Answers

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

Explanations

1. What is the hormone secreted by the isles of Langerhans in the pancreas?

A. a. Infectious disease

B. b. Insulin

C. c. Instinct

D. d. Ingestion

Insulin is the hormone secreted by the isles of Langerhans in the pancreas. The option "Infectious disease" (A) is incorrect because an infectious disease is not a hormone. Similarly, "Instinct" (C) and "Ingestion" (D) are incorrect because they are not hormones secreted by the isles of Langerhans in the pancreas.

2. What is a rigid bar pivoted about a fulcrum?

A. Latex

B. Larva

C. Lever

D. Larynx

A lever should be the answer because it fits the description of a rigid bar that is pivoted about a fulcrum. A fulcrum is a fixed point that a lever rotates around. The other options, latex, larva, and larynx, do not fit the description of a rigid bar pivoted about a fulcrum. Latex is a type of material, larva is a stage in an animal's life cycle, and larynx is an organ in the throat. These options are not related to the concept of a lever and fulcrum.

3. What is an asteroid?

A. The whole mass of gases surrounding a planet

B. The breaking down of an atomic nucleus into two or more parts with a great release of energy

C. One of a group of "minor plants" between Mars and Jupiter

D. Process by which digested food is utilized by the body to build up or repair cells

An asteroid is best described as one of a group of "minor planets" that orbit the Sun, primarily found in the region between Mars and Jupiter known as the asteroid belt. These celestial bodies are composed mainly of rock and metal, and they vary in size from small boulders to larger objects that can be hundreds of kilometers in diameter. The distinction of asteroids as minor planets highlights their role within our solar system, where they are considered remnants from the early formation of planets and are significant for studying the conditions of the early solar system. The other contexts provided do not accurately define an asteroid. For instance, the description regarding the mass of gases around a planet pertains more to a planet's atmosphere. The breaking down of an atomic nucleus refers to nuclear fission, which is unrelated to the physical characteristics of asteroids. Lastly, the digestion process described relates to biology and nutrition rather than astronomy. Understanding asteroids expands our knowledge of planetary formation and the dynamic processes at play within our solar system.

4. What is the characteristic feature of lichen according to the provided information?

A. Hard and thick lesions

B. Resembling rocks

C. Grouped together in clusters

D. Grow on marine animals

Lichen are unique organisms that are formed by a symbiotic relationship between algae and fungus. The characteristic feature of lichen is that they are hard and thick lesions, as mentioned in the question. This distinguishes them from other organisms in the natural world. Option B, resembling rocks, may seem like a possible answer as lichen can have a rock-like appearance, but this is not their defining characteristic. Option C, grouped together in clusters, may also seem like a possible answer, but this is a common feature of many organisms and does not specifically apply to lichen. Option D, grow on marine animals, is incorrect as lichen generally grow on surfaces such as rocks, tree bark, and soil, not on marine animals. Therefore, the correct answer is A, hard and thick lesions, which accurately describes the characteristic feature of lichen.

5. What does evaporation signify?

A. the passage between the pharynx and the stomach

B. the process by which water changes from liquid form to an atmospheric gas

C. an animal organism in the early stages of growth and differentiation

D. an artifact that is one of the individual parts of which a composite entity is made up

Evaporation refers to the process by which water changes from liquid form to an atmospheric gas. This is different from the other options as they do not relate to the scientific definition of evaporation. Option A refers to the passage between the pharynx and the stomach, which is known as the esophagus. Option C refers to an animal organism in the early stages of growth and differentiation, which is known as an embryo. Option D refers to an individual part of a larger entity, which is known as a component or element. Therefore, option B is the most accurate and relevant explanation for what evaporation signifies.

6. Which term refers to the act of breathing in?

A. a. Ingestion

B. b. Inhalation

C. c. Insulin

D. d. Insulation

The act of breathing in is specifically referred to as inhalation. This process involves the diaphragm contracting and moving downwards, creating a vacuum that allows air to flow into the lungs. Inhalation is crucial for respiration, as it is how the body takes in oxygen, which is essential for cellular functions and overall metabolism. In contrast, ingestion refers to the process of taking in food or liquids through the mouth, which is unrelated to the respiratory process. Insulin is a hormone produced by the pancreas that regulates blood sugar levels and has no direct connection to breathing. Insulation pertains to materials that reduce heat transfer and has no relevance to the act of breathing. Understanding these terms and their definitions is fundamental to grasping concepts in both biology and physiology.

7. Which of the following is a polymer that provides structure in the shells of insects and lobsters?

A. Cellulose

B. Cholesterol

C. Chitan

D. Chlorophyll

The correct answer is chitin, which is indeed a polymer that provides structural support in the exoskeletons of insects and the shells of crustaceans, such as lobsters. Chitin is composed of long chains of N-acetylglucosamine, a derivative of glucose, and it forms a tough, protective layer that contributes to the rigidity and durability of these organisms' shells. Other options such as cellulose, cholesterol, and chlorophyll serve different biological functions. Cellulose is a polysaccharide that primarily provides structural support in plant cell walls. Cholesterol is a type of lipid important for membrane structure and fluidity in animal cells, while chlorophyll is a pigment crucial for photosynthesis in plants. Each of these substances plays significant roles in various biological processes, but chitin is uniquely suited for providing exoskeletal structure in arthropods.

8. Which type of rock is limestone mainly composed of based on the text?

A. Iron

B. Silica

C. Calcium

D. Magnesium

Limestone is mainly composed of calcium. It primarily consists of calcium carbonate ($CaCO_3$), which is formed from the remains of marine organisms, such as coral and shells. This composition not only gives limestone its characteristic properties but also plays a vital role in various geological processes, such as forming sedimentary rocks. The abundance of calcium in limestone makes it an important rock in the study of geology and environmental science, as it is involved in nutrient cycles and can influence soil and water chemistry.

9. What part of the body is affected by an armature?

A. Heart

B. Brain

C. #Foot

D. Alimentary canal

The correct response identifies the alimentary canal, which is part of the digestive system. An armature in a biological context often refers to a structure that provides support or is involved in the movement of a system, such as in the digestive system where muscular contractions help in the movement of food through the alimentary canal. This is particularly relevant when discussing how various types of biological structures adapt to facilitate the functions of the alimentary canal, such as the peristaltic movements that propel food. Other organs like the heart, brain, and foot do not have as direct a relationship with the concept of armature in the context of providing structural or functional support to a system; instead, they serve different functions that do not directly relate to the concept of armature in a biological sense.

10. What does "radioactivity" involve?

A. Use again after processing

B. The spontaneous emission of particles or electromagnetic rays in nuclear decay

C. Heating a building by radiation from panels containing hot water

D. Energy that is transmitted in the form of radiation

Radioactivity involves the spontaneous emission of particles or electromagnetic rays resulting from the decay of unstable atomic nuclei. This process occurs as certain isotopes seek to attain a more stable configuration. During this decay, energy is released in the form of radiation, which can include alpha particles, beta particles, and gamma rays. This characteristic is essential in understanding nuclear reactions, the behavior of radioactive substances, and their applications in fields such as medicine, energy, and research. The other options relate to different concepts. Some involve reuse or recycling processes, while others pertain to thermal energy transfer or general forms of radiation that do not specifically address the unique characteristics of nuclear decay associated with radioactivity. Thus, the most accurate representation of what radioactivity entails is the spontaneous emission resulting from nuclear decay.

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://gedscience.examzify.com

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