GED SCIENCE PRACTICE (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE

SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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 does "fauna" refer to?

A. Excretion

B. Fallout

C. Fission

D. Fauna

2. What term describes the balance of animals and plants in their environment?

A. Autotroph

B. Auxin

C. Bacillus

D. Balance in Nature

3. What is humus?

A. a) Technique of growing plants (without soil) in water containing dissolved nutrients

B. b) Wetness in the atmosphere

C. c) Material formed from decaying leaves and other organic matter

D. d) A severe tropical cyclone usually with heavy rains and winds moving a 73-136 knots

4. What does Amplitude refer to?

A. a. The maximum value of a wave or vibration

B. b. Positive electrode of an electrolytic cell

C. c. Homogenous mixture composed of two or more metals

D. d. Having no definite form or distinct shape

5. What does "coronary" refer to in the context of metals?

A. a substance formed by chemical union of two or more elements

B. the weaking of metal

C. the weather in some location averaged over some long period of time

D. the process of changing from a gaseous to a liquid or solid state

6. Which term represents the cranial nerve that serves the retina?

A. Nuclear fusion

B. Optic nerve

C. Ore

D. Organic compound

7. Which of the following is the simplest structural unit of an element or compound, in physics and chemistry?

A. Natural immunity

B. Nerve

C. Molecule

D. Nearsightedness

8. What is a marsupial?

A. mammals of which the females have a pouch

B. an infective disease caused by sporozoan parasites

C. molten rock in the earth's crust

D. an animal that has fur and is fed milk

9. What term is used to describe any stimulating information or event?

A. Sublimation

B. Sweat gland

C. Stimulus

D. Sulfa drug

10. What is a proton?

A. A type of nerve cell in the brain

B. A subatomic particle found in the nucleus of an atom

C. A type of muscle fiber

D. A category of infectious agents

Answers

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

Explanations

1. What does "fauna" refer to?

A. Excretion

B. Fallout

C. Fission

D. Fauna

The term "fauna" refers specifically to the animal life of a particular region, habitat, or geological period. It encompasses all the animals found in a certain area, providing insight into the biodiversity and ecosystem present there. This term is often used in ecology and biology to discuss the different species that inhabit various environments. The other options do not relate to the concept of fauna. Excretion pertains to the process by which waste products are eliminated from an organism, fallout relates to the residual radioactive material that falls to the ground after a nuclear explosion, and fission refers to the process of splitting an atomic nucleus, often associated with nuclear reactions. These terms are specific to other scientific disciplines and do not encompass the meaning of "fauna."

2. What term describes the balance of animals and plants in their environment?

A. Autotroph

B. Auxin

C. Bacillus

D. Balance in Nature

The term that describes the balance of animals and plants in their environment is called "Balance in Nature." While autotrophs, such as plants, create their own food through photosynthesis and auxin is a hormone found in plants that aids in growth, these terms do not specifically refer to the balance between animals and plants in their environment. Bacillus, on the other hand, is a type of bacteria and is not related to the balance of animals and plants. Therefore, the most appropriate and accurate choice is "Balance in Nature."

3. What is humus?

A. a) Technique of growing plants (without soil) in water containing dissolved nutrients

B. b) Wetness in the atmosphere

C. c) Material formed from decaying leaves and other organic matter

D. d) A severe tropical cyclone usually with heavy rains and winds moving a 73-136 knots

Humus is a material that is formed from decaying leaves and other organic matter. It is a dark, organic layer of soil that provides necessary nutrients for plants to grow. Option A is incorrect because it describes hydroponics, which is a method of growing plants without soil. Option B is incorrect because it describes humidity, which is the amount of water vapor in the air. Option D is incorrect because it describes a cyclone, which is a type of storm with high winds.

4. What does Amplitude refer to?

A. a. The maximum value of a wave or vibration

B. b. Positive electrode of an electrolytic cell

C. c. Homogenous mixture composed of two or more metals

D. d. Having no definite form or distinct shape

Amplitude refers to the maximum value of a wave or vibration. It is the point on a wave where the displacement from the equilibrium position is the greatest. This is different from frequency, which is the number of complete wave cycles per unit time. Options B, C, and D do not accurately describe amplitude and are unrelated to the concept of waves and vibrations. Option B refers to the positive electrode of an electrolytic cell, option C describes a homogenous mixture of metals, and option D describes something that does not have a definite form or shape. Therefore, they are incorrect in relation to the concept of amplitude in physics.

5. What does "coronary" refer to in the context of metals?

A. a substance formed by chemical union of two or more elements

B. the weaking of metal

C. the weather in some location averaged over some long period of time

D. the process of changing from a gaseous to a liquid or solid state

The term "coronary" in the context of metals refers to a phenomenon related to the weakening or deterioration of metal structures. This weakening often occurs due to various environmental factors or stressors that can lead to corrosion or structural failure. Understanding how certain conditions affect the integrity of metals is crucial in materials science, particularly in engineering applications where metal components must maintain their strength and integrity over time. The other options present concepts that do not align with the term "coronary" as it relates to metals. The first choice discusses the formation of compounds, which involves chemical bonding rather than degradation. The third option refers to climatology, dealing with long-term weather patterns, which is unrelated to metallurgical concerns. The fourth choice involves phase transitions in matter, focusing on states of matter rather than the structural integrity of metals.

6. Which term represents the cranial nerve that serves the retina?

A. Nuclear fusion

B. Optic nerve

C. Ore

D. Organic compound

The term "nuclear fusion" refers to the process of combining two atomic nuclei to form a heavier nucleus, and has no relation to cranial nerves or the retina. "Ore" refers to a mineral or rock that contains valuable substances, and is again unrelated to cranial nerves. "Organic compound" refers to any chemical compound that contains carbon, and is not specific to the cranial nerve that serves the retina. The correct answer, option B, "Optic nerve" is the correct term as it is responsible for transmitting visual information from the retina to the brain. It is the second cranial nerve and is essential for vision. Therefore, the other options are incorrect because they do not accurately represent the cranial nerve that serves the retina, unlike option B.

7. Which of the following is the simplest structural unit of an element or compound, in physics and chemistry?

A. Natural immunity

B. Nerve

C. Molecule

D. Nearsightedness

The simplest structural unit of an element or compound, in the context of physics and chemistry, is a molecule. Molecules are composed of two or more atoms that are chemically bonded together. They can consist of the same type of atom, such as in oxygen (O2), or different types of atoms, like in water (H2O). Molecules serve as the basic building blocks for all chemical substances, distinguishing both elements and compounds based on their atomic composition and bonding. The other options provided—natural immunity, nerve, and nearsightedness—refer to biological processes or conditions rather than structural units in chemistry. Natural immunity involves the body's defense against pathogens, nerves are part of the nervous system responsible for transmitting signals, and nearsightedness is a condition related to vision. Therefore, none of these options represent the basic unit of chemical substances like a molecule does.

8. What is a marsupial?

A. mammals of which the females have a pouch

B. an infective disease caused by sporozoan parasites

C. molten rock in the earth's crust

D. an animal that has fur and is fed milk

A marsupial is defined as a type of mammal in which females possess a pouch. This pouch serves a critical purpose during the reproductive process. After giving birth, the underdeveloped young (known as joeys) crawl into the mother's pouch, where they continue to grow and develop while being fed with the mother's milk. The unique reproductive strategy employed by marsupials distinguishes them from other mammals that carry their young in the womb for a longer period before birth. Examples of marsupials include kangaroos, koalas, and possums. This adaptation allows marsupials to thrive in various environments, utilizing the pouch for both protection and nourishment of their young during early development stages. The other choices describe different concepts unrelated to marsupials. For instance, one refers to a disease caused by parasites, and another describes the geological process related to molten rock, which are not connected to the definition of marsupials. A final option mentions animals with fur and milk-feeding, but does not specifically mention the characteristic pouch that defines marsupials.

9. What term is used to describe any stimulating information or event?

A. Sublimation

B. Sweat gland

C. Stimulus

D. Sulfa drug

The term "stimulus" is used to describe any information or event that can provoke a response in an organism. In biological terms, a stimulus can be anything from a chemical signal to a change in the environment, such as light, sound, or temperature. For example, in the human body, a stimulus can trigger sensory receptors that send signals to the brain, leading to a specific response, such as touching a hot surface and quickly withdrawing your hand. In contrast, sublimation refers to the process where a solid changes directly into a gas without becoming liquid. Sweat glands are specialized structures in the skin responsible for producing sweat to regulate body temperature. Sulfa drugs are a category of medications used to treat bacterial infections and are unrelated to general information or events that provoke responses. Understanding the concept of a stimulus is fundamental in various fields, including biology, psychology, and physiology, as it illustrates how organisms interact with their environments.

10. What is a proton?

A. A type of nerve cell in the brain

B. A subatomic particle found in the nucleus of an atom

C. A type of muscle fiber

D. A category of infectious agents

A proton is a subatomic particle found in the nucleus of an atom. While it is true that there are nerve cells and muscle fibers in the body, they are not related to protons. Additionally, infectious agents are classified as viruses, bacteria, or fungi, but not protons. Therefore, option B is the only accurate description of a proton.

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!