

GMAS 5TH GRADE SCIENCE PRACTICE TEST (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

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1. A conductor is a material that:

- A. Blocks Electricity
- B. Is An Insulator
- C. Reflects Heat
- D. Allows Electric Current To Flow Easily

2. What is the basic unit of life whose parts work together?

- A. Atom
- B. Molecule
- C. Cell
- D. Tissue

3. Which term describes animals that do not have backbones?

- A. Invertebrates
- B. Vertebrates
- C. Dam
- D. Atom

4. What is the process by which water moves from a plant's leaves back into the atmosphere?

- A. Transpiration
- B. Evaporation
- C. Condensation
- D. Precipitation

5. Name Both types of cells.

- A. Animal cell and plant cell
- B. Nucleus and Cytoplasm
- C. Prokaryotic and Eukaryotic
- D. Plant cell only

6. Which of the following changes would be considered a physical change?

- A. Iron rusting
- B. Bread baking
- C. Digesting food
- D. Melting ice

7. Which statement is true about noninfectious diseases?

- A. They cannot spread from person to person.
- B. They are always caused by viruses.
- C. They are cured with vaccines.
- D. They are contagious.

8. Which of the following is a mammal?

- A. Sharks
- B. Bears
- C. Eels
- D. Owls

9. What does volume measure?

- A. The weight of the object
- B. The amount of space matter takes up
- C. The color of the object
- D. The density of the material

10. Where are genes located?

- A. In the cytoplasm
- B. In the mitochondria
- C. Between the coiled strands of the DNA
- D. On the outer surface of the cell

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. A conductor is a material that:

- A. Blocks Electricity
- B. Is An Insulator
- C. Reflects Heat
- D. Allows Electric Current To Flow Easily**

Electric current is the flow of electrons through a material. A conductor lets that flow happen easily because it has many free electrons and low resistance. Metals like copper and aluminum are good examples, which is why wires are made from them. In a simple way, a conductor provides a smooth path for electrons to move. That's why the best description is a material that allows electric current to flow easily. The other ideas describe different properties: something that blocks electricity is an insulator, not a conductor; reflecting heat relates to how a material handles heat, not electricity; and being an insulator is the opposite of a conductor.

2. What is the basic unit of life whose parts work together?

- A. Atom
- B. Molecule
- C. Cell**
- D. Tissue

Life operates at the cellular level. The cell is the basic unit of life because it can perform all the activities living things do, and its parts work together to keep it alive and functioning. Inside a cell, organelles like those that generate energy, synthesize proteins, and regulate what enters and leaves the cell coordinate to carry out these tasks. In multicellular organisms, cells come together to form tissues, which then form organs and organ systems. Atoms and molecules are just building blocks of matter and aren't alive on their own, while a tissue is made of cells. So the cell is the fundamental unit where life begins and everything inside it works in harmony.

3. Which term describes animals that do not have backbones?

- A. Invertebrates**
- B. Vertebrates
- C. Dam
- D. Atom

Having a backbone is the defining feature that separates vertebrates from other animals. Animals that do not have backbones are called invertebrates. This group includes insects, worms, snails, clams, and jellyfish—many different forms, but all share the absence of a vertebral column. Recognizing this distinction helps organize how scientists think about animal diversity and body plans. The other terms don't describe this group: a dam is a female parent animal, a vertebrate is an animal with a backbone, and an atom is a basic unit of matter, not an animal classification.

4. What is the process by which water moves from a plant's leaves back into the atmosphere?

A. Transpiration

B. Evaporation

C. Condensation

D. Precipitation

Transpiration is the process by which water moves from a plant's leaves back into the atmosphere. Water absorbed by the roots travels up through the plant and reaches the leaves, where tiny openings called stomata let water vapor escape. This water loss helps pull more water up from the roots and is a normal part of how plants exchange gases and regulate temperature. Evaporation is water turning into vapor from any surface, condensation is water vapor turning into liquid droplets, and precipitation is rain; these other processes aren't the plant's method of releasing water from its leaves.

5. Name Both types of cells.

A. Animal cell and plant cell

B. Nucleus and Cytoplasm

C. Prokaryotic and Eukaryotic

D. Plant cell only

The two types of cells you're usually taught first are plant cells and animal cells. Both are eukaryotic, meaning they have a nucleus and other membrane-bound compartments. Plant cells share features like a cell wall and chloroplasts, which help them stay rigid and carry out photosynthesis, while animal cells lack those structures. That combination—two distinct, commonly studied cell types made from similar internal machinery but with key differences—fits the question best. The other choices point to parts of a cell (nucleus, cytoplasm), or to broad categories of cells (prokaryotic vs. eukaryotic), or to only one type, which aren't the two cell types being asked for.

6. Which of the following changes would be considered a physical change?

A. Iron rusting

B. Bread baking

C. Digesting food

D. Melting ice

Melting ice is a physical change because it changes only the form (from solid to liquid) without creating a new substance. The material remains water (H₂O), just in a different state, and this change is reversible—ice can refreeze back into ice. The other scenarios involve chemical changes. Iron rusting forms a new substance (iron oxide) through a chemical reaction with oxygen. Bread baking involves chemical reactions that alter the substances in the dough. Digesting food breaks molecules into smaller units, creating new substances that your body can use. So those are chemical changes, unlike melting ice.

7. Which statement is true about noninfectious diseases?

- A. They cannot spread from person to person.
- B. They are always caused by viruses.
- C. They are cured with vaccines.
- D. They are contagious.

Noninfectious diseases are conditions not caused by germs such as bacteria or viruses, and they cannot be passed from one person to another. Because there is no infectious agent involved, these diseases are not contagious and you can't catch them from another person by ordinary contact. They can stem from genetic factors, lifestyle choices, or environmental exposures, and many develop over time rather than from an infection. Vaccines are designed to prevent infections caused by pathogens, not to cure noninfectious diseases, which is why contagiousness is not a feature of these conditions.

8. Which of the following is a mammal?

- A. Sharks
- B. Bears
- C. Eels
- D. Owls

Understanding what makes a mammal is key: mammals are warm-blooded vertebrates that usually have some body hair and, importantly, the mothers feed their babies with milk after birth. Bears fit all of these signs. They have fur, they're warm-blooded, and after giving birth, the cubs nurse on their mother's milk. The other animals don't share these mammal traits: sharks and eels are fish, which typically lay eggs and don't have fur or mammary glands; owls are birds, which also lay eggs and have feathers. So, bears are the mammal in this list.

9. What does volume measure?

- A. The weight of the object
- B. The amount of space matter takes up
- C. The color of the object
- D. The density of the material

Volume tells us how much space something takes up. It's about the amount of room matter occupies, not about how heavy it is or what color it is. For solids we measure volume in cubic centimeters (cm³) or cubic meters, and for liquids we use liters and milliliters. Think of a box: the volume is the space inside the box. A graduated cylinder or a measuring cup shows the volume of liquid it holds. Density, which is how much mass is in a given volume, involves both mass and volume, so it's a different idea. Weight is about how gravity pulls on mass, also separate from the space something occupies. So volume answers how much space matter takes up.

10. Where are genes located?

- A. In the cytoplasm
- B. In the mitochondria
- C. Between the coiled strands of the DNA
- D. On the outer surface of the cell

Genes are the instructions for making traits, carried by DNA. DNA is a double helix with two coiled strands, and the specific sequences that make up a gene sit along that DNA. In other words, genes are parts of the DNA molecule and reside between the two strands as the information is encoded there. That's why this option is the best match: genes aren't just in the cytoplasm or on the cell's outer surface, and while some DNA exists in mitochondria, the general location for most genes is on the DNA itself.

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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://gmas5thgradescience.examzify.com>

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

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