IAC White Set Science Bee Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide

Everything you need from our exam experts!

Table of Contents

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. **Two numbers with greatest common factor 1 are called what?**

   A. Relatively prime

   B. Mutually prime

   C. Coprime

   D. Quasi-prime

2. **Energy from the sun fuels a biological process called _____.**

   A. Photosynthesis

   B. Respiration

   C. Fermentation

   D. Transpiration

3. **During La Niña events, stronger trade winds push warm surface water toward which region?**

   A. Africa

   B. Asia

   C. Europe

   D. Americas

4. **Which figure is associated with the early development of the scientific method during the Scientific Revolution?**

   A. Francis Bacon

   B. Galileo

   C. Isaac Newton

   D. Robert Boyle

5. **Dripping water deposits calcium salts that form stalagmites and stalactites in _____.**

   A. Caves

   B. Canyons

   C. Valleys

   D. Mountains

6. The innermost layer of the Earth is a solid ball made primarily of iron. Which description correctly identifies it?

A. Outer Core

B. Mantle

C. Crust

D. Inner Core

7. What are planets that orbit stars other than the Sun called?

A. Exoplanets

B. Moons

C. Comets

D. Asteroids

8. A subatomic particle with integer spin is a _____.

A. Fermion

B. Lepton

C. Boson

D. Quark

9. The main organ of the cardiovascular system is the _____, responsible for pumping blood throughout the body.

A. Heart

B. Lungs

C. Liver

D. Kidney

10. Which sex chromosome is associated with X-inactivation and forms a Barr body in female mammals?

A. Y chromosome

B. X chromosome

C. Chromosome 21

D. Mitochondrial DNA

Answers

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

Explanations

1. Two numbers with greatest common factor 1 are called what?

A. Relatively prime

B. Mutually prime

C. Coprime

D. Quasi-prime

Two integers that share no common divisors other than 1 have a greatest common divisor of 1, which means they are coprime. This term specifically captures the idea that there is no prime factor they share. Relatively prime is a synonymous way to say the same thing, while other terms like mutually prime or quasi-prime aren't the standard way to describe this relationship. For example, 8 and 15 have gcd 1, so they are coprime. If two numbers share any factor other than 1, they are not coprime (like 8 and 12, which share 4).

2. Energy from the sun fuels a biological process called _____.

A. Photosynthesis

B. Respiration

C. Fermentation

D. Transpiration

Sunlight powers photosynthesis, the process by which chlorophyll-containing cells capture light energy to build sugars from carbon dioxide and water. In the light-dependent reactions, light energy drives the creation of ATP and NADPH, which the plant then uses in the Calvin cycle to synthesize glucose. Oxygen is released as a byproduct. This conversion of light energy into chemical energy stored in sugars is why energy from the sun is essential for nearly all life on Earth. The other processes don't fit this role. Respiration uses the already-made sugars to release energy; fermentation provides a way to generate energy without oxygen; and transpiration is simply the loss of water from a plant and does not involve converting light into chemical energy.

3. During La Niña events, stronger trade winds push warm surface water toward which region?

A. Africa

B. Asia

C. Europe

D. Americas

During La Niña, the trade winds across the tropical Pacific strengthen and blow more strongly from east to west. This drives the warm surface water toward the western Pacific, causing a heat pool to accumulate near Asia and the western Pacific islands. Meanwhile, upwelling brings cooler water to the surface off the coast of the Americas. So the region that ends up with the warmer surface water is the western Pacific near Asia.

4. Which figure is associated with the early development of the scientific method during the Scientific Revolution?

A. Francis Bacon

B. Galileo

C. Isaac Newton

D. Robert Boyle

The main idea is the shift to building knowledge through careful observation, experimentation, and reasoning from specifics to general principles. Francis Bacon championed this approach, arguing that science should start with detailed observations and data gathered from the natural world, then use induction to derive general laws. His method, articulated in works like Novum Organum, laid out a systematic, empirical way of investigating nature instead of relying on ancient authorities. Galileo contributed strong experimental practices and precise measurement, and Newton and Boyle advanced important theories and techniques, but Bacon is the figure most closely tied to initiating the formal development of the scientific method itself.

5. Dripping water deposits calcium salts that form stalagmites and stalactites in _____.

A. Caves

B. Canyons

C. Valleys

D. Mountains

Mineral deposition from dripping water in enclosed spaces drives these formations. Water rich in calcium carbonate percolates through rock, and as it drips into air in a cave, it loses CO_2 and calcite precipitates. This builds stalactites from the ceiling downward and stalagmites from the floor upward, sometimes meeting to form a column. Because this process relies on a sheltered cavity where dripping mineral-rich water can continuously deposit, the best fit is that they form in caves. In other landscapes like canyons, valleys, or mountains, there isn't the same enclosed, dripping environment to create these features.

6. The innermost layer of the Earth is a solid ball made primarily of iron. Which description correctly identifies it?

A. Outer Core

B. Mantle

C. Crust

D. Inner Core

Earth has a solid iron ball at the very center, surrounded by layers with different properties. This central solid sphere is the inner core. It stays solid because the immense pressures at Earth's center keep the iron-nickel alloy rigid, even as the rest of the planet is much hotter. Around the inner core is a liquid layer of iron and nickel—the outer core—which moves in convection currents and generates Earth's magnetic field. Outside that is the mantle, made of rocky silicate material, and the outermost crust, also rocky. So, a description that points to a solid iron ball at the center correctly identifies the inner core.

7. What are planets that orbit stars other than the Sun called?

A. Exoplanets

B. Moons

C. Comets

D. Asteroids

Exoplanets are planets that orbit stars other than the Sun. The prefix exo- means outside, so these worlds lie outside our solar system. They differ from moons, which circle planets; from comets, which are icy bodies that orbit stars but are not planets; and from asteroids, rocky bodies that mostly stay in belts and don't orbit other stars as planets do. Scientists detect exoplanets using methods like transit observations, which catch a tiny dip in a star's brightness when a planet passes in front, or radial velocity, which notices the star's subtle wobble due to a planet's gravity.

8. A subatomic particle with integer spin is a _____.

A. Fermion

B. Lepton

C. Boson

D. Quark

Integer-spin particles belong to the boson family. The spin-statistics connection tells us that particles with integer spin obey Bose-Einstein statistics and have symmetric wavefunctions, which lets many identical particles occupy the same quantum state. That's what defines a boson. In contrast, particles with half-integer spin are fermions (like leptons and quarks) and obey the Pauli exclusion principle, so they cannot share the same state. So, when a subatomic particle has integer spin, it is classified as a boson.

9. The main organ of the cardiovascular system is the _____, responsible for pumping blood throughout the body.

A. Heart

B. Lungs

C. Liver

D. Kidney

The heart is the main organ because it functions as the muscular pump that drives blood through the entire circulatory system. Its rhythmic contractions propel blood from the body to the lungs for oxygen, then out to the rest of the body, maintaining the circulation that delivers oxygen and nutrients while removing wastes. The lungs handle gas exchange, the liver processes nutrients and detoxification, and the kidneys filter blood, but none of them pump blood throughout the body. The heart's pumping action is what keeps the whole cardiovascular system moving.

10. Which sex chromosome is associated with X-inactivation and forms a Barr body in female mammals?

A. Y chromosome

B. X chromosome

C. Chromosome 21

D. Mitochondrial DNA

In female mammals, one of the X chromosomes is silenced to balance gene expression with males who have only one X. The silenced X becomes highly condensed into heterochromatin and forms a Barr body at the edge of the nucleus. This inactivation is a classic example of dosage compensation and is driven by epigenetic marks that keep most genes on that chromosome from being expressed. So the chromosome involved in X-inactivation and forming a Barr body is the X chromosome. The Y chromosome isn't inactivated to form Barr bodies, and chromosome 21 or mitochondrial DNA aren't related to this process.

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://iacwhitesetsciencebee.examzify.com

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