

KEY STAGE 3 (KS3) GENERAL KNOWLEDGE PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://ks3-generalknowledge.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 sport is often referred to as the "king of sports"?
 - A. Basketball
 - B. Rugby
 - C. Football (Soccer)
 - D. Tennis
2. How many hours are there in seven days?
 - A. 144
 - B. 168
 - C. 120
 - D. 160
3. What is the chemical symbol for gold?
 - A. Au
 - B. Ag
 - C. Fe
 - D. Hg
4. What is the capital of Australia?
 - A. Sydney
 - B. Melbourne
 - C. Canberra
 - D. Brisbane
5. What is the boiling point of water at sea level in degrees Celsius?
 - A. 90 degrees Celsius
 - B. 100 degrees Celsius
 - C. 110 degrees Celsius
 - D. 120 degrees Celsius
6. In which year did the Titanic sink?
 - A. 1898
 - B. 1905
 - C. 1912
 - D. 1920

7. Which gas makes up approximately 21% of the Earth's atmosphere?

- A. Carbon Dioxide
- B. Nitrogen
- C. Oxygen
- D. Hydrogen

8. How many leaves does a shamrock have?

- A. 3
- B. 4
- C. 5
- D. 6

9. Which is the largest Scandinavian country?

- A. Norway
- B. Finland
- C. Denmark
- D. Sweden

10. Who was the first female Prime Minister of the United Kingdom?

- A. Angela Merkel
- B. Theresa May
- C. Margaret Thatcher
- D. Julia Gillard

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What sport is often referred to as the "king of sports"?

- A. Basketball
- B. Rugby
- C. Football (Soccer)
- D. Tennis

Football, commonly known as soccer in some regions, is often referred to as the "king of sports" due to its immense popularity and widespread following across the globe. It has a rich history and is played by millions of people in nearly every country, making it the most popular sport worldwide. The FIFA World Cup, held every four years, attracts a vast audience, showcasing the sport's cultural significance and unifying ability among diverse populations. In comparison, while basketball, rugby, and tennis have dedicated followings and their own unique fan bases, none match the global reach and influence of football. These sports certainly have their merits and appeal, but they do not command the same level of participation and enthusiasm on an international scale as football does, which establishes its title as the "king of sports."

2. How many hours are there in seven days?

- A. 144
- B. 168
- C. 120
- D. 160

To determine how many hours are in seven days, you need to know how many hours are in one day. There are 24 hours in a single day. Therefore, to find the total number of hours in seven days, you multiply the number of hours in one day by the number of days: $24 \text{ hours/day} \times 7 \text{ days} = 168 \text{ hours}$. Thus, the correct answer is 168. This calculation demonstrates the straightforward multiplication that accounts for each day of the week.

3. What is the chemical symbol for gold?

- A. Au
- B. Ag
- C. Fe
- D. Hg

The chemical symbol for gold is Au, which is derived from the Latin word for gold, "aurum." In the context of the periodic table, each chemical element is represented by a unique one or two-letter symbol, and gold's symbol is particularly significant because it is one of the earliest metals to have been used by humans for coinage and jewelry due to its attractive appearance and resistance to tarnishing. The other symbols represent different elements: Ag stands for silver, which comes from the Latin word "argentum"; Fe is the symbol for iron, derived from the Latin "ferrum"; and Hg represents mercury, from the Latin word "hydrargyrum." Each of these elements has distinct properties and uses, further highlighting the importance of understanding chemical symbols for a basic grasp of chemistry and the elements around us.

4. What is the capital of Australia?

- A. Sydney
- B. Melbourne
- C. Canberra**
- D. Brisbane

Canberra is the capital of Australia, and it was specifically chosen as the capital in 1908 as a compromise between the two largest cities, Sydney and Melbourne. This decision helped to foster unity between the two cities and create a distinct space for the government. Canberra is located in the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) and serves as the political and administrative center of the country. Its design was influenced by the American city of Washington, D.C., with a focus on creating a city that represented the ideals and aspirations of Australia. Sydney and Melbourne, while being major cities in Australia, serve as cultural and economic hubs rather than as the political capital.

5. What is the boiling point of water at sea level in degrees Celsius?

- A. 90 degrees Celsius
- B. 100 degrees Celsius**
- C. 110 degrees Celsius
- D. 120 degrees Celsius

The boiling point of water at sea level is 100 degrees Celsius. This temperature is significant because it is the point at which water transitions from a liquid state to a gas (steam) under standard atmospheric pressure, which is defined as 1 atmosphere (atm) at sea level. This boiling point can be influenced by factors such as altitude and atmospheric pressure; for instance, at higher altitudes where the atmosphere is thinner, water boils at a lower temperature. Conversely, if the atmospheric pressure is increased, water can boil at a higher temperature. Understanding the boiling point of water is essential in various scientific and practical contexts, such as cooking, laboratory experiments, and understanding weather patterns.

6. In which year did the Titanic sink?

- A. 1898
- B. 1905
- C. 1912**
- D. 1920

The Titanic sank in 1912 during its maiden voyage from Southampton to New York City. This tragic event occurred on April 15, after the ship struck an iceberg in the North Atlantic Ocean. The sinking led to significant changes in maritime safety regulations, including improved lifeboat requirements and the establishment of the International Ice Patrol to monitor iceberg dangers in shipping lanes. The other years listed are not associated with the sinking of the Titanic. The year 1898 is often confused with the publication of a fictional story about a large ship sinking, which predates the Titanic by several years. In 1905, significant maritime developments were taking place, but nothing related to the Titanic occurrence. By 1920, the memory of the Titanic disaster had brought about numerous reforms, but the foundational incident itself is firmly placed in 1912. Thus, this year holds historical significance for maritime history and safety regulations.

7. Which gas makes up approximately 21% of the Earth's atmosphere?

- A. Carbon Dioxide
- B. Nitrogen
- C. Oxygen**
- D. Hydrogen

Oxygen is the gas that constitutes approximately 21% of the Earth's atmosphere. This percentage is significant as oxygen is essential for the survival of most living organisms on the planet, allowing for processes such as respiration in animals and photosynthesis in plants. The presence of oxygen in such a proportion is crucial for maintaining life and supporting various biological and chemical processes. In contrast, nitrogen makes up about 78% of the atmosphere, making it the most abundant gas, but it is not the one that comprises 21%. Carbon dioxide is present only in trace amounts, around 0.04%, and plays an important role in regulating Earth's temperature and supporting plant life, but it is not what the question specifies. Hydrogen, while it is an essential element, is found in very small amounts in the atmosphere compared to other gases. Hence, oxygen stands out as the correct answer due to its critical role and specific percentage in the Earth's atmosphere.

8. How many leaves does a shamrock have?

- A. 3
- B. 4**
- C. 5
- D. 6

The correct answer is that a shamrock typically has three leaves. This plant, often associated with Ireland and considered a symbol of good luck, is commonly thought of as having three leaflets. Each leaflet is heart-shaped, and the three leaves have come to represent various concepts, such as faith, hope, and love, especially in Irish culture. While there are variations and mutations of plants that may occasionally have four leaves (which is considered a four-leaf clover and is also associated with luck), the traditional shamrock is distinctly recognized for its three-leaf composition. Thus, the number of leaves commonly associated with the shamrock is three, which highlights its connection to folklore and tradition.

9. Which is the largest Scandinavian country?

- A. Norway
- B. Finland
- C. Denmark
- D. Sweden**

Sweden is the largest Scandinavian country in terms of land area. It covers approximately 450,000 square kilometers, making it larger than both Norway and Finland. While Norway has a rugged terrain and a long coastline, it is smaller in size compared to Sweden. Similarly, Finland, known for its numerous lakes and forests, also has a smaller area than Sweden. Denmark is the smallest of the four countries in the region, largely composed of the Jutland Peninsula and numerous islands. This distinction makes Sweden the clear choice as the largest country in Scandinavia.

10. Who was the first female Prime Minister of the United Kingdom?

- A. Angela Merkel
- B. Theresa May
- C. Margaret Thatcher**
- D. Julia Gillard

The first female Prime Minister of the United Kingdom was Margaret Thatcher, who served from 1979 to 1990. She was a prominent figure in British politics and a member of the Conservative Party. Thatcher's tenure marked a significant turning point in the UK's economic policies and political landscape, as she implemented a series of reforms aimed at reducing the role of the state in the economy, promoting individualism, and fostering free-market principles. Known as the "Iron Lady," she was recognized for her strong leadership style and her position on various domestic and international issues, earning both admiration and criticism. The individuals mentioned in the other choices, such as Angela Merkel, Theresa May, and Julia Gillard, were influential leaders in their respective countries—Germany and Australia—but they did not serve as the UK's first female Prime Minister.

SAMPLE

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://ks3-generalknowledge.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE