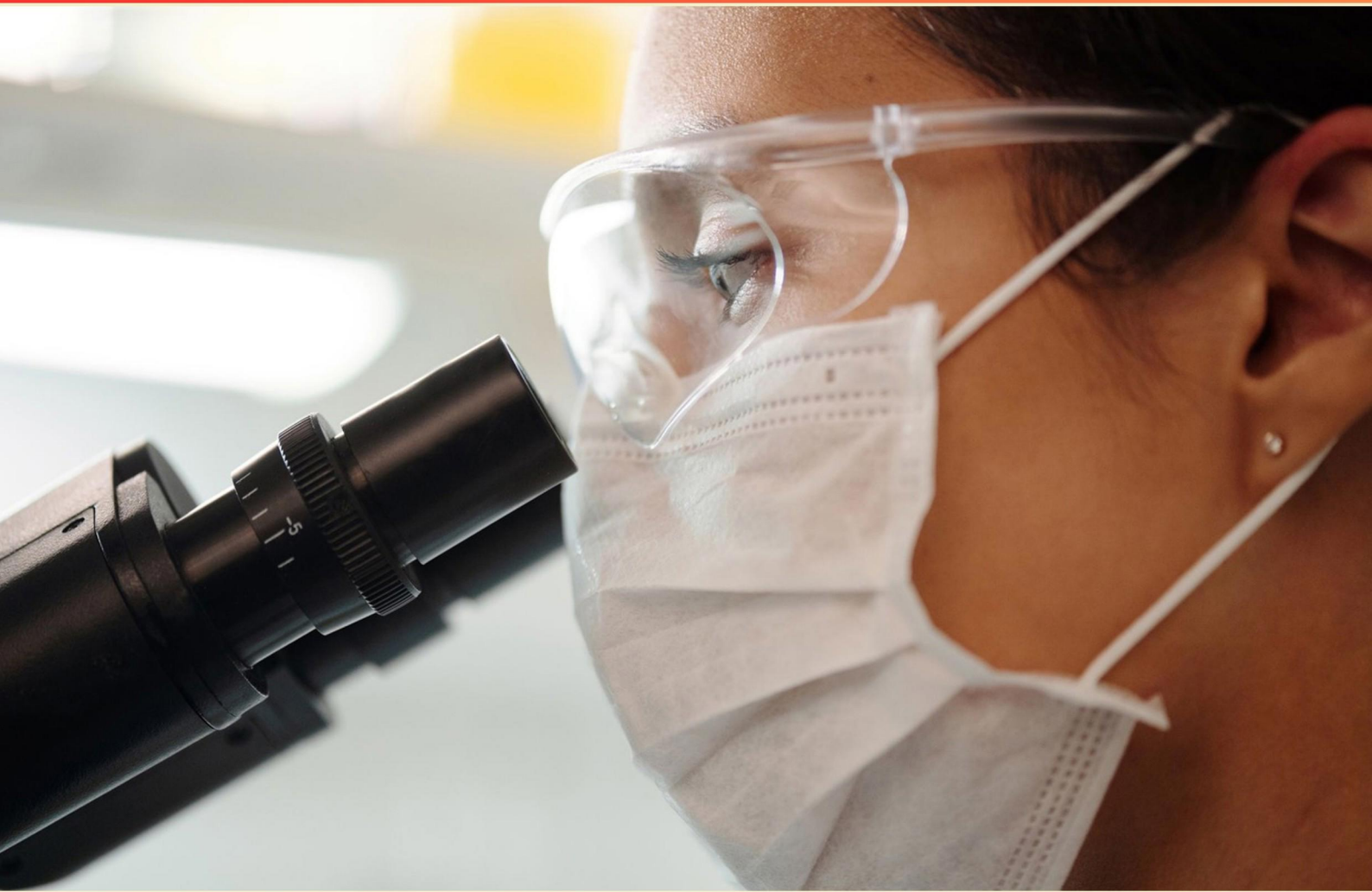


LIFE SCIENCE FINAL PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



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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. The cerebellum primarily governs which function?**
 - A. Breath control
 - B. Balance and coordination
 - C. Visual processing
 - D. Hearing
- 2. Which large muscular sac continues the mechanical and chemical digestion of food?**
 - A. Stomach
 - B. Esophagus
 - C. Small intestine
 - D. Liver
- 3. Which organ is located near the stomach and is dark brown in color?**
 - A. Gall bladder
 - B. Pancreas
 - C. Spleen
 - D. Liver
- 4. Which organ system uses glands to release chemical messengers that travel through the bloodstream?**
 - A. Nervous System
 - B. Endocrine System
 - C. Immune System
 - D. Digestive System
- 5. Which bone is a bone of the rib cage?**
 - A. Ribs
 - B. Scapula
 - C. Mandible
 - D. Cranium

6. Which of the following is a Lagomorph?

- A. Mouse
- B. Rabbit
- C. Whale
- D. Shark

7. What term describes something that can be eaten?

- A. Bivalvia
- B. Gastropoda
- C. Cephalopoda
- D. Edible

8. Sharks, Rays, Skates are examples of which group?

- A. Gills
- B. Jawless Fishes (Agnatha)
- C. Bony Fish (Osteichthyes)
- D. Cartilaginous Fish Examples

9. Which body system carries messages throughout the body and directs behavior, movement, and processes of the body, with major organs including the brain, spinal cord, and peripheral nerves?

- A. Digestive system
- B. Endocrine system
- C. Circulatory system
- D. Nervous system

10. Which option is NOT one of the four tissue types found in the human body?

- A. Epithelial
- B. Connective
- C. Endocrine
- D. Nervous

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. The cerebellum primarily governs which function?

- A. Breath control
- B. Balance and coordination**
- C. Visual processing
- D. Hearing

The cerebellum's main job is to coordinate movement and maintain balance by integrating sensory input about position and movement and smoothing motor output. It compares what you intend to do with what your body is actually doing and sends quick adjustments to the motor systems to keep actions precise and stable. This makes balance and coordination its defining role, along with fine-tuning motor timing and learning new movements. Breath control is driven mainly by brainstem autonomic centers that regulate respiration, not the cerebellum. Visual processing happens in the occipital lobe and related pathways, while hearing is processed in the temporal lobe and auditory pathways. So the function best described by the cerebellum is balance and coordination.

2. Which large muscular sac continues the mechanical and chemical digestion of food?

- A. Stomach**
- B. Esophagus
- C. Small intestine
- D. Liver

The stomach is the large muscular sac where food is both mechanically churned and chemically digested. Its muscular walls mix and grind the contents through contractions, continuing mechanical digestion, while gastric glands secrete gastric juice that blends with the food. This juice contains acid (hydrochloric acid) and the enzyme pepsin, which begins protein digestion and helps unfold proteins; small amounts of lipase begin fat digestion as well. The combined action turns food into a semi-liquid substance called chyme that moves on to the small intestine for further digestion and absorption. The esophagus mainly transports food, the small intestine handles most digestion and nutrient absorption, and the liver produces bile but does not digest food itself.

3. Which organ is located near the stomach and is dark brown in color?

- A. Gall bladder
- B. Pancreas
- C. Spleen
- D. Liver**

Think about which organ sits next to the stomach and is depicted as dark brown in common anatomical images. The liver lies just below the diaphragm and extends toward the stomach, placing it in close proximity to that organ. Its color is a dark brownish hue due to its rich blood supply. The gallbladder is a small greenish sac tucked under the liver, the pancreas sits behind the stomach as a pale gland, and the spleen is on the left side of the stomach and shown as dark reddish rather than brown. So, the liver is the organ that fits being near the stomach and dark brown.

4. Which organ system uses glands to release chemical messengers that travel through the bloodstream?

- A. Nervous System
- B. Endocrine System**
- C. Immune System
- D. Digestive System

Glands release hormones, which travel through the bloodstream to coordinate activities across distant tissues. This is the central idea of the endocrine system: ductless glands like the pituitary, thyroid, and adrenal glands secrete chemical messengers that circulate in blood to regulate metabolism, growth, and stress responses. In contrast, the nervous system sends rapid, targeted signals through neurons releasing neurotransmitters at synapses, and the digestive system primarily uses enzymes and local signals to process food. The immune system uses signaling molecules too, but its main communication isn't through hormones released into the blood by glands, making the endocrine system the best fit for this mechanism.

5. Which bone is a bone of the rib cage?

- A. Ribs**
- B. Scapula
- C. Mandible
- D. Cranium

Understanding the rib cage involves recognizing which bones form its protective frame. The ribs are the bones that create the thoracic cage, curving around the chest and attaching to the spine in back and often to the sternum in front. This structure protects the heart and lungs and assists breathing as the chest expands and contracts. The other bones listed serve different regions: the scapula is part of the shoulder girdle, the mandible is the lower jaw, and the cranium is the skull enclosing the brain. So, the ribs belong to the rib cage.

6. Which of the following is a Lagomorph?

- A. Mouse
- B. Rabbit**
- C. Whale
- D. Shark

Lagomorphs are a small mammal order that includes rabbits, hares, and pikas. They're defined by a distinctive dentition: two pairs of upper incisors (a second, smaller pair behind the main ones) and a diastema before the cheek teeth. This two-pair upper-incisor pattern sets them apart from rodents, which have only a single pair of upper incisors. The rabbit fits this defining dental feature, making it the correct choice. In contrast, the mouse is a rodent, the whale is a marine mammal in a different order, and the shark is a cartilaginous fish, none of which are lagomorphs.

7. What term describes something that can be eaten?

- A. Bivalvia
- B. Gastropoda
- C. Cephalopoda
- D. Edible**

Edible describes food that can be eaten. It's an adjective used to indicate that something is safe or suitable for consumption. The other terms are biological classifications of mollusks (two-shelled bivalves, snails and slugs, and octopuses/squid), which tell you what kind of organism something is rather than whether it can be eaten. So the word that best fits the question is edible.

8. Sharks, Rays, Skates are examples of which group?

- A. Gills
- B. Jawless Fishes (Agnatha)
- C. Bony Fish (Osteichthyes)
- D. Cartilaginous Fish Examples**

Sharks, rays, and skates belong to the group of cartilaginous fishes. Their skeletons are made of cartilage rather than bone, which is the defining trait of this group. They have multiple gill slits without an operculum, and their teeth are arranged in rough, tooth-like scales called placoid scales. Their jaws are also formed from cartilage rather than bone. This differs from jawless fishes, which lack true jaws, and from bony fishes, which have skeletons made of bone and a protective bony covering over the gills (the operculum). So the best classification for sharks, rays, and skates is cartilaginous fishes.

9. Which body system carries messages throughout the body and directs behavior, movement, and processes of the body, with major organs including the brain, spinal cord, and peripheral nerves?

- A. Digestive system
- B. Endocrine system
- C. Circulatory system
- D. Nervous system**

Messages throughout the body and directing behavior, movement, and bodily processes are carried by the nervous system. It uses neurons to send fast electrical signals and chemical messages across synapses. The brain processes information and makes decisions, the spinal cord serves as the main conduit for signals between the brain and the rest of the body, and the peripheral nerves reach muscles and organs to carry out commands and relay sensory information back to the brain. This system enables both quick reflexes and complex voluntary actions, as well as coordination of numerous bodily functions. The other systems don't primarily provide rapid, networked signaling: the endocrine system uses hormones for regulation (usually slower), the circulatory system moves blood and substances, and the digestive system processes nutrients.

10. Which option is NOT one of the four tissue types found in the human body?

- A. Epithelial
- B. Connective
- C. Endocrine**
- D. Nervous

The basic tissue categories in the body are epithelial, connective, muscle, and nervous tissue. Endocrine isn't a tissue type; it's a system made up of glands and organs that secrete hormones. Glands like the thyroid or adrenal are composed of epithelial tissue, but "endocrine" itself isn't a distinct tissue category. So the option that isn't one of the four tissue types is Endocrine. The other choices are actual tissue types with clear roles: epithelial forms coverings and glands, connective provides support and transport, and nervous tissue transmits signals.

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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://lifesciencefinal.examzify.com>

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

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