

# MoCA Science Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

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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. Which of the following best explains why two different types of organisms may share physical characteristics despite being from different classifications?**
  - A. Environmental adaptation**
  - B. Convergent evolution**
  - C. Genetic mutation**
  - D. Species diversification**
- 2. What is cellular respiration?**
  - A. The process by which plants convert sunlight into energy**
  - B. The process in which cells convert glucose and oxygen into energy (ATP), carbon dioxide, and water**
  - C. The breakdown of fatty acids for energy**
  - D. The synthesis of proteins within cells**
- 3. What happens to the chemical composition of a Popsicle after it melts in the sun?**
  - A. The chemical composition changes**
  - B. The chemical composition remains the same**
  - C. The sugars break down completely**
  - D. The flavors dissipate and change**
- 4. What determines whether an organism is homozygous or heterozygous?**
  - A. The number of chromosomes present**
  - B. The number of copies of a specific allele**
  - C. The size of the genome**
  - D. The age of the organism**
- 5. What type of energy transformation occurs when a battery powers a flashlight?**
  - A. Thermal to electrical**
  - B. Chemical to electrical**
  - C. Mechanical to kinetic**
  - D. Electrical to thermal**

- 6. How do eyeglasses affect the properties of light?**
- A. They bifurcate light rays**
  - B. They help focus on the light**
  - C. They filter out UV rays**
  - D. They amplify brightness**
- 7. What is the difference between prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells?**
- A. Prokaryotic cells have membrane-bound organelles; eukaryotic cells do not**
  - B. Prokaryotic cells lack a nucleus; eukaryotic cells have a nucleus**
  - C. Prokaryotic cells are larger than eukaryotic cells**
  - D. Prokaryotic cells do not perform cellular respiration; eukaryotic cells do**
- 8. What geological process causes the movement of tectonic plates?**
- A. Earth's magnetic field**
  - B. Intense heat in the Earth's core**
  - C. Surface erosion**
  - D. Gravitational pull from the moon**
- 9. What is a consequence of using corn-based ethanol instead of petroleum oil?**
- A. Increased availability of food**
  - B. Decreased energy consumption**
  - C. Lower prices for food products**
  - D. Raises price on food**
- 10. How is genetic information structured in DNA?**
- A. As single strands of nucleotides**
  - B. In a double helix formation of nucleotide sequences**
  - C. As a linear sequence of amino acids**
  - D. In a triangular structure with three sides**



## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. Which of the following best explains why two different types of organisms may share physical characteristics despite being from different classifications?**

**A. Environmental adaptation**

**B. Convergent evolution**

**C. Genetic mutation**

**D. Species diversification**

The concept of convergent evolution provides a compelling explanation for why two different types of organisms may exhibit similar physical characteristics even though they belong to different classifications. This phenomenon occurs when unrelated species evolve similar traits independently as a response to analogous environmental challenges or ecological niches. For instance, the wings of birds and bats are structurally different and come from distinct evolutionary pathways, yet they serve the same purpose of flight. This similarity is not due to a common ancestor but rather to the pressure of similar environmental demands, leading to similar adaptations in function. Thus, convergent evolution highlights how the same environmental factors can shape distinct organisms in comparable ways, resulting in traits that fulfill similar roles, despite their divergent evolutionary backgrounds.

**2. What is cellular respiration?**

**A. The process by which plants convert sunlight into energy**

**B. The process in which cells convert glucose and oxygen into energy (ATP), carbon dioxide, and water**

**C. The breakdown of fatty acids for energy**

**D. The synthesis of proteins within cells**

Cellular respiration is the process through which cells convert glucose and oxygen into energy (in the form of adenosine triphosphate or ATP), carbon dioxide, and water. This biochemical pathway is fundamental to cellular metabolism and occurs in several stages, including glycolysis, the citric acid cycle, and oxidative phosphorylation. During this process, glucose is broken down in a series of reactions that release energy. The oxygen taken in is essential for the electron transport chain, which is a critical step in producing ATP efficiently. The end products, carbon dioxide and water, are then expelled from the cell as waste products. This process is vital for providing the energy that cells need to perform various functions, such as growth, repair, and maintenance. Other options outline different biological processes. The first choice describes photosynthesis rather than cellular respiration, focusing on how plants convert sunlight to energy. The third refers to fatty acid metabolism, which is a type of metabolic process but not a comprehensive description of cellular respiration, which primarily deals with glucose. The fourth option mentions protein synthesis, a distinct process that is not directly related to the production of energy from glucose and oxygen.

**3. What happens to the chemical composition of a Popsicle after it melts in the sun?**

- A. The chemical composition changes**
- B. The chemical composition remains the same**
- C. The sugars break down completely**
- D. The flavors dissipate and change**

When a Popsicle melts in the sun, the chemical composition of the substances within it, such as sugars and flavors, does not change. The melting process is a physical change rather than a chemical one. This means that the solid state of the Popsicle transitions to a liquid state due to the heat of the sun without altering the fundamental structure of the molecules present. Chemical composition refers to the identities and arrangements of the atoms within the compound. While melting can influence physical properties, it does not involve any reaction that produces new substances, so the chemical composition remains the same throughout this physical transformation. In contrast, options suggesting that the chemical composition changes or that sugars break down completely imply that a new reaction occurs, which is not the case in this scenario. Additionally, the notion that flavors dissipate and change refers to alterations due to evaporation or other chemical breakdowns, which are not directly related to the process of melting itself. Thus, while the Popsicle's physical appearance changes as it melts, its chemical makeup endures.

**4. What determines whether an organism is homozygous or heterozygous?**

- A. The number of chromosomes present**
- B. The number of copies of a specific allele**
- C. The size of the genome**
- D. The age of the organism**

The determination of whether an organism is homozygous or heterozygous is based on the number of copies of a specific allele that the organism possesses for a particular gene. A homozygous organism has two identical alleles for a given trait, meaning both inherited versions of the gene are the same (e.g., AA or aa). In contrast, a heterozygous organism has two different alleles for the same gene, indicating that it inherited one allele from each parent that are not identical (e.g., Aa). This distinction is crucial in genetics because it affects how traits are expressed in an organism. Traits associated with dominant alleles may be expressed differently in homozygous versus heterozygous genotypes. For example, if the dominant allele is present alongside a recessive allele in a heterozygous pairing, the trait associated with the dominant allele will typically be expressed. The other options (number of chromosomes, size of the genome, and age of the organism) do not provide a basis for distinguishing between homozygosity and heterozygosity, focusing instead on aspects unrelated to allele variation at specific gene loci. Therefore, understanding the number of copies of a specific allele is essential for categorizing the genetic makeup of

**5. What type of energy transformation occurs when a battery powers a flashlight?**

- A. Thermal to electrical**
- B. Chemical to electrical**
- C. Mechanical to kinetic**
- D. Electrical to thermal**

When a battery powers a flashlight, the type of energy transformation that occurs is from chemical energy to electrical energy. In this process, the chemical energy stored in the battery, derived from the chemical reactions within its cells, is converted into electrical energy. This electrical energy then flows through the flashlight's wiring and powers the light bulb, allowing it to emit light. The transformation is fundamental to how batteries operate. They rely on specific chemical reactions that release energy in the form of electrons, which create an electric current. This current is what provides the energy needed for the flashlight to function. Understanding this energy transformation is crucial because it illustrates the principles of energy conversion in practical applications, such as portable lighting devices. This underscores the importance of chemical energy in powering electrical devices and lays the groundwork for grasping more complex energy interactions in various systems.

**6. How do eyeglasses affect the properties of light?**

- A. They bifurcate light rays**
- B. They help focus on the light**
- C. They filter out UV rays**
- D. They amplify brightness**

Eyeglasses primarily function to help focus light onto the retina, enhancing vision for those with refractive errors such as nearsightedness or farsightedness. The lenses in eyeglasses are designed to bend (refract) light rays in a specific way so that when light passes through them, it converges (or diverges) correctly onto the retina, allowing for clearer vision. This focusing capability is crucial for ensuring that images appear sharp and well-defined, significantly improving one's ability to see objects at various distances. In contrast, while some types of eyeglasses may provide UV protection or have features that could influence brightness perception, the primary role of standard prescription lenses is to adjust the way light is directed to the eyes, thus reinforcing the concept that they help focus on light.

**7. What is the difference between prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells?**

- A. Prokaryotic cells have membrane-bound organelles; eukaryotic cells do not**
- B. Prokaryotic cells lack a nucleus; eukaryotic cells have a nucleus**
- C. Prokaryotic cells are larger than eukaryotic cells**
- D. Prokaryotic cells do not perform cellular respiration; eukaryotic cells do**

The distinction between prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells is primarily based on the presence or absence of a nucleus. Prokaryotic cells, which include bacteria and archaea, do not possess a true nucleus; instead, their genetic material is located in a region called the nucleoid, which is not membrane-bound. In contrast, eukaryotic cells, such as those found in plants, animals, and fungi, contain a well-defined nucleus that is surrounded by a nuclear membrane, housing their DNA. This fundamental difference in cellular organization plays a crucial role in many other cellular processes and structures. This characteristic also sets the stage for further distinctions in cellular complexity and function, including the presence of membrane-bound organelles in eukaryotic cells, which are not found in prokaryotic cells. This includes structures like the endoplasmic reticulum, Golgi apparatus, and mitochondria that are vital for various cellular functions. Understanding this fundamental difference is key to grasping how life is organized at the cellular level, and it has implications for biology, genetics, and evolutionary study.

**8. What geological process causes the movement of tectonic plates?**

- A. Earth's magnetic field**
- B. Intense heat in the Earth's core**
- C. Surface erosion**
- D. Gravitational pull from the moon**

The movement of tectonic plates is primarily driven by intense heat from the Earth's core. This heat causes convection currents in the semi-fluid layer of the mantle beneath the Earth's crust. As the mantle material heats up, it becomes less dense and rises towards the surface. When it cools, it becomes denser and sinks back down. This cyclical movement creates forces that drive the plates at the surface of the Earth, leading to their movement. The intense heat results from the decay of radioactive elements and residual heat from the planet's formation, contributing to the thermal energy that fuels mantle convection. This process not only drives the movement of tectonic plates but also results in geological phenomena such as earthquakes, volcanic activity, and the formation of mountain ranges. Understanding this mechanism is fundamental to the study of plate tectonics and geological processes on Earth.

**9. What is a consequence of using corn-based ethanol instead of petroleum oil?**

- A. Increased availability of food**
- B. Decreased energy consumption**
- C. Lower prices for food products**
- D. Raises price on food**

Using corn-based ethanol as a substitute for petroleum oil can raise the price of food primarily due to the competition between food production and fuel production. When corn is diverted from food markets to produce ethanol, it can lead to a reduction in the overall supply of corn available for food. This change in demand can drive up the prices of corn and related food products, as resources are reallocated to support biofuel production rather than food supply. Additionally, as farmers focus more on growing corn for ethanol, the prices for other crops may also be affected, further impacting food costs. This phenomenon highlights the interconnectedness of agricultural markets and energy markets, where demand for biofuels can create upward pressure on food prices, particularly in regions that are reliant on corn as a staple crop. The other options may not accurately reflect the common economic outcomes related to the use of corn-based ethanol. For instance, while increased food availability or lower food prices may be desired outcomes, in practice, the emphasis on biofuel production has often led to the opposite effect—higher food prices due to supply constraints.

**10. How is genetic information structured in DNA?**

- A. As single strands of nucleotides**
- B. In a double helix formation of nucleotide sequences**
- C. As a linear sequence of amino acids**
- D. In a triangular structure with three sides**

Genetic information in DNA is structured in a double helix formation of nucleotide sequences. This structure consists of two long strands of nucleotides that twist around each other, resembling a spiral staircase. Each nucleotide is made up of a phosphate group, a sugar molecule (deoxyribose), and a nitrogenous base (adenine, thymine, cytosine, or guanine). The sequence of these nitrogenous bases encodes the genetic information, and the specific pairing of bases—adenine with thymine and cytosine with guanine—stabilizes the double helix structure. This arrangement allows DNA to store and replicate genetic information efficiently, as well as to serve as a template during the processes of transcription and translation, leading to protein synthesis. In contrast to the correct answer, the single strands of nucleotides and the triangular structure do not accurately represent the structure found in DNA. Additionally, while a linear sequence of amino acids relates to proteins and their synthesis, it does not describe the structural configuration of DNA itself.



## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://mocascience.examzify.com>**

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