

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND SOCIETY PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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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. Which civilization is described as the cradle of politics and governance in the western world?**
 - A. Greek City-States
 - B. Egyptian Empire
 - C. Mesopotamian Civilization
 - D. Roman Civilization
- 2. Which mechanism is used to balance IP incentives with access to medicines?**
 - A. Patent term extension
 - B. Compulsory licensing
 - C. Extend market exclusivity for new drugs
 - D. Increase data exclusivity
- 3. What is the name of the historic period in the 21st century characterized by a rapid shift from traditional industry to information technology?**
 - A. The Industrial Age
 - B. The Information Era
 - C. The Digital Age
 - D. The Technological Age
- 4. What is the application of scientific knowledge for practical purposes that can be a product, and a process that affect the quality of life?**
 - A. Science
 - B. Prehistoric Period
 - C. Technology
 - D. Society
- 5. What is the role of science communication in disaster risk reduction?**
 - A. Focuses only on technical details for scientists
 - B. Communicates risks, preparedness actions, and resilience measures; builds public trust and appropriate response.
 - C. Avoids communicating risks
 - D. Relies solely on government warnings

- 6. The architectural description of using a mix of woods, bricks, stone, marble, baked clay and metals is most closely associated with which style?**
- A. Roman Architecture
 - B. Gothic Architecture
 - C. Baroque Architecture
 - D. Greek Architecture
- 7. How does education technology affect learning equity and quality?**
- A. It can expand access and personalization but risk widening gaps if access to devices and support is uneven.
 - B. It always reduces gaps for all students.
 - C. It has no effect on learning equity.
 - D. It only improves quality regardless of access.
- 8. Who invented the printing press?**
- A. Zacharias Janssen
 - B. Galileo Galilei
 - C. Johannes Kepler
 - D. Johann Gutenberg
- 9. The combination of concave and convex lenses for both types of vision correction describes what?**
- A. Telescope
 - B. Bifocals
 - C. Microscope
 - D. Printing Press
- 10. Which material was historically used for health and aesthetic purposes?**
- A. Shadoof
 - B. Cosmetics
 - C. Papyrus
 - D. Gunpowder

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which civilization is described as the cradle of politics and governance in the western world?

- A. Greek City-States
- B. Egyptian Empire
- C. Mesopotamian Civilization
- D. Roman Civilization**

Rome is described as the cradle of politics and governance in the western world because it built enduring institutions and a legal framework that shaped how states are run for centuries. In the Republic, power was organized through distinct bodies—the executive magistrates, the Senate, and the popular assemblies—creating checks and balances that influenced later ideas about accountable government. The Roman legal tradition, starting with the Twelve Tables and evolving into a comprehensive civil law system, established principles of rights, interpretation, and procedure that underlie many Western legal systems today. As Rome expanded, its centralized administration demonstrated how a large, diverse society could be governed through structured rules, a legacy that persisted into the medieval period. While Greek thought contributed important political ideas, the practical systems and laws developed in Rome provided the mechanisms that shaped Western governance for generations.

2. Which mechanism is used to balance IP incentives with access to medicines?

- A. Patent term extension
- B. Compulsory licensing**
- C. Extend market exclusivity for new drugs
- D. Increase data exclusivity

Balancing incentives for innovation with the need for affordable medicines relies on mechanisms that preserve patent protection while opening doors to affordable options when needed. Compulsory licensing is a policy tool that allows a government to authorize a third party to produce a patented medicine without the patent holder's consent, usually with negotiated royalties paid to the patent owner. This approach leverages international flexibilities designed to protect public health, ensuring that access to essential medicines is possible during shortages or health emergencies while maintaining the overall incentive structure for research and development through market-based compensation. It directly improves access by enabling affordable, locally produced generics without permanently erasing IP rights. In contrast, extending patent terms or data exclusivity lengthens monopolies and raises prices, further delaying generic competition, which is why they're not suitable for balancing IP incentives with access.

3. What is the name of the historic period in the 21st century characterized by a rapid shift from traditional industry to information technology?

- A. The Industrial Age
- B. The Information Era
- C. The Digital Age

D. The Technological Age

The shift described is driven by technology becoming the central force shaping industry, economy, and daily life. The Industrial Age refers to the era of steam power and mechanization in the 18th–19th centuries, so it's not about the current transition. The Information Era and the Digital Age highlight the rise of information processing and digital tools, but the term that best captures the broad transformation across many technologies—from computing and networking to automation and beyond—is the Technological Age. This name emphasizes that technology as a whole, in its many forms, is redefining how we produce, communicate, and innovate in the 21st century, which aligns with the description of a rapid shift to information technology.

4. What is the application of scientific knowledge for practical purposes that can be a product, and a process that affect the quality of life?

- A. Science
- B. Prehistoric Period

C. Technology

D. Society

Technology is the practical use of scientific knowledge to design and create tools, systems, and methods that people use in everyday life. It can be a tangible product, like a smartphone or a medical implant, and it can be a process, such as how electricity is generated, how data is transmitted, or how crops are grown more efficiently. This dual nature—producing items and shaping the ways we make and use them—directly affects the quality of life by improving health, communication, mobility, safety, and convenience. Science, on the other hand, is about understanding how things work rather than applying that knowledge to build tools. The prehistoric period is a time frame, and society refers to people and their relationships, not the act of applying knowledge to create things. So the best fit is technology.

5. What is the role of science communication in disaster risk reduction?

A. Focuses only on technical details for scientists

B. Communicates risks, preparedness actions, and resilience measures; builds public trust and appropriate response.

C. Avoids communicating risks

D. Relies solely on government warnings

Science communication in disaster risk reduction is about translating scientific understandings of hazards into clear, practical guidance people can act on. It involves conveying what the risks are, what can be done to prepare, and which resilience measures will help communities recover, all in a way that is credible and accessible. When messages are clear, timely, and tailored to diverse audiences, they help people understand the threat level, know exactly what actions to take (such as evacuation plans, emergency kits, or shelter procedures), and maintain trust in the information source. This trusted, actionable communication leads to appropriate responses and reduces panic, ultimately strengthening overall resilience. It isn't limited to technical details for experts, nor is it about avoiding risk or relying only on government warnings; it integrates risk information with practical steps and community needs so people can protect themselves and help others.

6. The architectural description of using a mix of woods, bricks, stone, marble, baked clay and metals is most closely associated with which style?

- A. Roman Architecture
- B. Gothic Architecture
- C. Baroque Architecture
- D. Greek Architecture**

The mix of woods, bricks, stone, marble, baked clay and metals reflects the practical, multi-material approach seen in classical Greek architecture. Greek builders used stone and marble for the solid, monumental parts of a structure, while wood provided framing and roofing support. Fired clay bricks and tiles were used where stone was less available, and metals furnished fittings, ornaments, and structural elements. This combination shows the flexibility and material variety typical of Greek building practice across different regions and types of structures, distinguishing it from styles that rely more exclusively on one material—such as the stone-dominated Gothic, the ornate palettes of Baroque, or the concrete-and-brick emphasis of Roman architecture.

7. How does education technology affect learning equity and quality?

- A. It can expand access and personalization but risk widening gaps if access to devices and support is uneven.**
- B. It always reduces gaps for all students.
- C. It has no effect on learning equity.
- D. It only improves quality regardless of access.

Education technology changes both how widely learning can reach students and how well learning can be tailored to individual needs. It has the potential to broaden access to resources, support self-paced and personalized learning, and provide rapid feedback, all of which can raise learning quality. But those benefits rely on everyone having adequate devices, reliable connectivity, and the help needed to use the tools effectively. When access to devices, internet, or digital literacy is uneven, the gaps can widen instead of close. So the strongest answer sits with the idea that ed tech can expand access and personalization and improve quality, while also posing a real risk of increasing inequities if access and support aren't distributed. If access is equal and implementation is well designed, it can enhance both equity and quality; otherwise, disparities persist.

8. Who invented the printing press?

- A. Zacharias Janssen
- B. Galileo Galilei
- C. Johannes Kepler
- D. Johann Gutenberg**

The key idea is identifying who introduced movable-type printing, a development that made mass production of books possible and transformed how knowledge spread. Johann Gutenberg, in the 1440s in Mainz, created a practical printing press using durable metal movable type and oil-based ink, paired with a press mechanism to transfer ink to paper. This setup enabled reliable, faster reproduction of texts—something scribal copying couldn't match. The Gutenberg Bible stands as a landmark example of this breakthrough, illustrating the profound impact on literacy and learning. Zacharias Janssen is associated with early optical devices like the compound microscope, not printing. Galileo Galilei and Johannes Kepler are celebrated scientists who advanced astronomy and physics, not printing technology.

9. The combination of concave and convex lenses for both types of vision correction describes what?

- A. Telescope
- B. Bifocals**
- C. Microscope
- D. Printing Press

Two different focal lengths in one lens lets you correct both far and near vision. Bifocals are designed with two lens powers in the same frame: a portion for distance vision and a portion for near vision. The near part uses a convex lens to help you read or inspect details up close, while the distance portion provides the correction needed to see objects far away. For many wearers, especially those who have presbyopia or require both corrections, this combination of lens shapes in one pair lets you switch focus simply by looking through the appropriate part of the lens, without changing glasses. The other options aren't about correcting everyday vision in a single pair of glasses. A telescope and a microscope are instruments that magnify distant or small objects, not everyday corrective lenses, and a printing press is a device for printing text.

10. Which material was historically used for health and aesthetic purposes?

- A. Shadoof
- B. Cosmetics**
- C. Papyrus
- D. Gunpowder

Humans have long used substances to care for the body and enhance appearance, blending function with beauty. Cosmetics encompass makeup, skincare products, perfumes, and related items that serve to improve appearance and can support health through protective or medicinal properties. Evidence from ancient civilizations shows extensive use of eye makeup and skin oils, powders, and fragrances for beauty, social signaling, and perceived health benefits. Among the options, cosmetics is the material most closely tied to health and aesthetic purposes throughout history. Shadoof is an irrigation device, papyrus is writing material, and gunpowder is an explosive—none of these are associated with health and aesthetics in the historical sense.

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://scitechsoc.examzify.com>

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

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