

**Q1 - Science - Force and Motion**

What happens when you apply more force to an object?

1. It slows down
2. It speeds up or changes direction
3. It stays still
4. It disappears

**Q2 - Science - Force and Motion**

What type of force causes a stretched rubber band to return to its original shape?

1. Friction
2. Gravity
3. Elastic force
4. Magnetism

**Q3 - Science - Force and Motion**

Why do objects eventually stop moving on Earth if no additional force is applied?

1. Gravity pulls them down
2. Friction slows them down
3. Air pushes them forward
4. They lose their energy

**Q4 - Science - Force and Motion**

Which force makes it difficult to move heavy objects?

1. Magnetic force
2. Friction
3. Air resistance
4. Buoyancy

**Q5 - Science - Force and Motion**

A ball rolls down a hill. What kind of force is acting on it?

1. Friction
2. Gravity
3. Magnetism

4. Elastic force

**Q6 - Science - Force and Motion**

Which of the following best describes inertia?

1. The ability of an object to stay in motion or at rest
2. The force that pulls objects toward Earth
3. The energy of a moving object
4. The resistance caused by air

**Q7 - Science - Force and Motion**

A swimmer pushes water backward to move forward. This is an example of which law?

1. Newtons First Law
2. Newtons Second Law
3. Newtons Third Law
4. Law of Gravity

**Q8 - Science - Force and Motion**

What force helps a parachute slow down a skydiver?

1. Gravity
2. Friction
3. Air resistance
4. Magnetic force

**Q9 - Science - Force and Motion**

What happens when two equal forces push in opposite directions on an object?

1. The object moves forward
2. The object speeds up
3. The object stays in place
4. The object jumps up

**Q10 - Science - Force and Motion**

Which force is responsible for objects falling to the ground?

1. Friction

2. Gravity
3. Magnetism
4. Buoyancy

**Q11 - Science - Force and Motion**

Which type of force causes a moving bicycle to come to a stop when brakes are applied?

1. Gravity
2. Friction
3. Magnetic force
4. Buoyancy

**Q12 - Science - Force and Motion**

What will happen to an object if an unbalanced force is applied to it?

1. It will remain stationary
2. It will change motion
3. It will disappear
4. It will lose weight

**Q13 - Science - Force and Motion**

What happens when you kick a soccer ball and no other forces act on it?

1. It stops immediately
2. It moves in the same direction until another force acts on it
3. It speeds up forever
4. It moves in circles

**Q14 - Science - Force and Motion**

Which force acts against the motion of objects moving through the air?

1. Gravity
2. Friction
3. Air resistance
4. Magnetism

**Q15 - Science - Force and Motion**

If you roll a ball on the floor, what will eventually stop it?

1. Gravity
2. Friction
3. Inertia
4. Momentum

**Q16 - Science - Animals**

Which group of animals is warm-blooded and has feathers?

1. Birds
2. Fish
3. Amphibians
4. Reptiles

**Q17 - Science - Animals**

Which of the following animals is cold-blooded?

1. Monkey
2. Dog
3. Elephant
4. Snake

**Q18 - Science - Animals**

Which of the following animals lays eggs?

1. Duck
2. Cat
3. Dog
4. Rabbit

**Q19 - Science - Animals**

What do we call animals that eat only meat?

1. Insectivores
2. Herbivores
3. Omnivores
4. Carnivores

**Q20 - Science - Animals**

What is the primary function of the skeleton in animals?

1. To provide support and protect organs
2. To digest food
3. To produce energy
4. To circulate blood

**Q21 - Science - Animals**

Which of these animals is an amphibian?

1. Frog
2. Eagle
3. Shark
4. Snake

**Q22 - Science - Animals**

Which animal breathes through gills?

1. Elephant
2. Fish
3. Snake
4. Eagle

**Q23 - Science - Animals**

Which animal is a mammal?

1. Dolphin
2. Lizard
3. Shark
4. Frog

**Q24 - Science - Animals**

Which body part do fish use to breathe?

1. Lungs
2. Gills
3. Skin
4. Beak

**Q25 - Science - Animals**

Which characteristic is common in reptiles?

1. They give birth to live young
2. They have feathers
3. They have scales
4. They breathe through gills

**Q26 - Science - Animals**

Which animal is known as the King of the Jungle?

1. Lion
2. Elephant
3. Tiger
4. Gorilla

**Q27 - Science - Animals**

What do herbivorous animals mainly eat?

1. Fish
2. Meat
3. Plants
4. Insects

**Q28 - Science - Animals**

Which of these animals undergo metamorphosis?

1. Lion
2. Butterfly
3. Horse
4. Crocodile

**Q29 - Science - Animals**

Which of the following is a carnivore?

1. Rabbit
2. Cow
3. Lion

4. Elephant

**Q30 - Science - Animals**

What do omnivorous animals eat?

1. Only insects
2. Only meat
3. Only plants
4. Both plants and animals

**Q31 - Science - States of Matter**

Which state of matter has a definite shape and volume?

1. Solid
2. Liquid
3. Gas
4. Plasma

**Q32 - Science - States of Matter**

What is dry ice an example of?

1. Liquid nitrogen
2. Frozen water
3. Solid carbon dioxide
4. Oxygen gas

**Q33 - Science - States of Matter**

What process changes a solid directly into a gas?

1. Sublimation
2. Melting
3. Freezing
4. Condensation

**Q34 - Science - States of Matter**

What is the process called when a liquid turns into a gas?

1. Freezing

2. Evaporation
3. Melting
4. Sublimation

**Q35 - Science - States of Matter**

What is an example of a material that can change states?

1. Plastic
2. Rock
3. Wood
4. Water

**Q36 - Science - States of Matter**

When ice melts, what state does it become?

1. Solid
2. Gas
3. Liquid
4. Plasma

**Q37 - Science - States of Matter**

In which state of matter do particles move freely and fill the entire container?

1. Gas
2. Solid
3. Liquid
4. Plasma

**Q38 - Science - States of Matter**

What is a mixture of different gases that we breathe?

1. Air
2. Water vapor
3. Oxygen
4. Nitrogen

**Q39 - Science - States of Matter**

Which state of matter has particles that are closely packed but can still flow?



1. Solid
2. Liquid
3. Gas
4. Plasma

**Q40 - Science - States of Matter**

What type of energy causes changes in the state of matter?

1. Heat energy
2. Sound energy
3. Light energy
4. Magnetic energy

**Q41 - Science - States of Matter**

Which state of matter is created at extremely high temperatures and consists of ionized particles?

1. Solid
2. Plasma
3. Liquid
4. Gas

**Q42 - Science - States of Matter**

What happens when you heat a solid enough?

1. It condenses
2. It freezes
3. It melts
4. It sublimates

**Q43 - Science - States of Matter**

What is the process of a liquid changing into a solid called?

1. Condensation
2. Melting
3. Evaporation
4. Freezing

**Q44 - Science - States of Matter**

Which state of matter has a definite volume but takes the shape of its container?

1. Liquid
2. Solid
3. Gas
4. Plasma

**Q45 - Science - States of Matter**

What is the smallest particle that makes up matter?

1. Proton
2. Molecule
3. Cell
4. Atom

**Q46 - Science - Science 4 (Gr4)**

What is a habitat?

1. The natural home of an animal or plant
2. A type of food
3. A kind of weather
4. A type of rock

**Q47 - Science - Science 4 (Gr4)**

Which of the following is a producer in a food chain?

1. Lion
2. Oak tree
3. Eagle
4. Shark

**Q48 - Science - Science 4 (Gr4)**

What is the primary source of energy in a food chain?

1. Water
2. Soil
3. Sun
4. Wind

**Q49 - Science - Science 4 (Gr4)**

How do animals adapt to cold environments?

1. By developing thick fur or blubber
2. By eating less food
3. By moving slower
4. By drinking more water

**Q50 - Science - Science 4 (Gr4)**

Which organ in the human body pumps blood?

1. Brain
2. Heart
3. Lungs
4. Stomach

**Q51 - Science - Science 4 (Gr4)**

What happens to light when it passes through a transparent material?

1. It is absorbed
2. It is reflected
3. It passes through
4. It bends

**Q52 - Science - Science 4 (Gr4)**

Which of the following is an example of a pulley?

1. A seesaw
2. A flagpole mechanism
3. A bicycle wheel
4. A door hinge

**Q53 - Science - Science 4 (Gr4)**

What type of rock is formed from cooled magma or lava?

1. Sedimentary
2. Metamorphic
3. Igneous

4. Fossil

**Q54 - Science - Science 4 (Gr4)**

Which mineral is commonly used in pencils?

1. Quartz
2. Graphite
3. Feldspar
4. Mica

**Q55 - Science - Science 4 (Gr4)**

What type of rock is formed from cooled magma or lava?

1. Sedimentary
2. Metamorphic
3. Igneous
4. Fossil

**Q56 - Science - Science 4 (Gr4)**

What do plants need to make their own food?

1. Soil
2. Sunlight
3. Rocks
4. Wind

**Q57 - Science - Science 4 (Gr4)**

What is the process of water turning into gas called?

1. Melting
2. Evaporation
3. Freezing
4. Condensation

**Q58 - Science - Science 4 (Gr4)**

Which gas do humans breathe in to survive?

1. Oxygen

2. Carbon dioxide
3. Nitrogen
4. Hydrogen

**Q59 - Science - Science 4 (Gr4)**

What force pulls objects towards the Earth?

1. Friction
2. Gravity
3. Magnetism
4. Electricity

**Q60 - Science - Science 4 (Gr4)**

What is the largest planet in our solar system?

1. Earth
2. Mars
3. Jupiter
4. Venus

**Q61 - Science - Heat and Thermal Energy**

What is the primary source of heat and light for Earth?

1. The Sun
2. The Moon
3. The Stars
4. The Planets

**Q62 - Science - Heat and Thermal Energy**

Which material is a good conductor of heat?

1. Wood
2. Plastic
3. Metal
4. Rubber

**Q63 - Science - Heat and Thermal Energy**

What happens to most materials when they are heated?

1. They expand
2. They contract
3. They stay the same
4. They change color

**Q64 - Science - Heat and Thermal Energy**

Which method of heat transfer occurs through direct contact?

1. Conduction
2. Convection
3. Radiation
4. Reflection

**Q65 - Science - Heat and Thermal Energy**

What is the unit of measurement for temperature?

1. Meters
2. Liters
3. Celsius
4. Grams

**Q66 - Science - Heat and Thermal Energy**

Which color absorbs the most heat from sunlight?

1. White
2. Black
3. Yellow
4. Blue

**Q67 - Science - Heat and Thermal Energy**

What device is used to measure temperature?

1. Barometer
2. Thermometer
3. Hygrometer
4. Anemometer

**Q68 - Science - Heat and Thermal Energy**

Which state of matter has a definite shape and volume?

1. Solid
2. Liquid
3. Gas
4. Plasma

**Q69 - Science - Heat and Thermal Energy**

What process describes the change from liquid water to water vapor?

1. Condensation
2. Evaporation
3. Freezing
4. Melting

**Q70 - Science - Heat and Thermal Energy**

Which material is the best insulator of heat?

1. Glass
2. Metal
3. Wool
4. Copper

**Q71 - Science - Heat and Thermal Energy**

What happens to ice when it absorbs heat?

1. It melts into water
2. It freezes harder
3. It turns into metal
4. It stays the same

**Q72 - Science - Heat and Thermal Energy**

Which method of heat transfer causes warm air to rise and cool air to sink?

1. Conduction
2. Convection
3. Radiation
4. Insulation

**Q73 - Science - Heat and Thermal Energy**

What is the main reason we wear warm clothes in winter?

1. They produce heat
2. They reflect cold air
3. They trap body heat
4. They make us look nice

**Q74 - Science - Heat and Thermal Energy**

Which object will feel the hottest if left in direct sunlight?

1. A black metal bench
2. A white plastic chair
3. A glass table
4. A wooden stool

**Q75 - Science - Heat and Thermal Energy**

Which form of heat transfer allows you to feel the warmth of the sun?

1. Conduction
2. Convection
3. Radiation
4. Reflection

**Q76 - Science - Scientific Names**

What is the two-part naming system used to classify living organisms called?

1. Binomial Nomenclature
2. Binary Classification
3. Dual Naming System
4. Species Identification

**Q77 - Science - Scientific Names**

Which category comes directly above species in classification?

1. Family
2. Order
3. Phylum



4. Genus

**Q78 - Science - Scientific Names**

Who is known as the 'Father of Taxonomy' for developing the system of naming organisms?

1. Gregor Mendel
2. Charles Darwin
3. Carl Linnaeus
4. Louis Pasteur

**Q79 - Science - Scientific Names**

In binomial nomenclature, what does the first part of the name represent?

1. Genus
2. Species
3. Family
4. Order

**Q80 - Science - Scientific Names**

What is the main purpose of scientific names?

1. To describe their appearance
2. To identify organisms universally
3. To create a common language for locals
4. To make names easier to pronounce

**Q81 - Science - Scientific Names**

Why are scientific names written in Latin?

1. Because it is a universal, unchanging language
2. Because it is the easiest language to learn
3. Because all scientists speak Latin
4. Because Latin is a modern language

**Q82 - Science - Scientific Names**

Which scientist developed the binomial nomenclature system?

1. Isaac Newton

2. Carl Linnaeus
3. Albert Einstein
4. Gregor Mendel

**Q83 - Science - Scientific Names**

What language is primarily used in the scientific naming of organisms?

1. English
2. Greek
3. Latin
4. French

**Q84 - Science - Scientific Names**

What does the term 'taxonomy' mean?

1. The science of classifying organisms
2. The study of animal behavior
3. The process of plant photosynthesis
4. The naming of geographical locations

**Q85 - Science - Scientific Names**

What is the scientific name for a domestic dog?

1. Equus caballus
2. Felis catus
3. Panthera leo
4. Canis lupus familiaris

**Q86 - Science - Scientific Names**

Which kingdom do humans belong to?

1. Plantae
2. Animalia
3. Fungi
4. Protista

**Q87 - Science - Scientific Names**

Which of the following is the correct way to write a scientific name?

1. Homo Sapiens
2. homo sapiens
3. Homo sapiens
4. HOMO SAPIENS

**Q88 - Science - Scientific Names**

In binomial nomenclature, what does the second part of the name represent?

1. Class
2. Genus
3. Family
4. Species

**Q89 - Science - Scientific Names**

Which classification level is the most specific?

1. Species
2. Genus
3. Family
4. Order

**Q90 - Science - Scientific Names**

Which classification level is broader than genus?

1. Order
2. Species
3. Class
4. Family

**Q91 - Science - Cells**

Which part of the plant cell is responsible for photosynthesis?

1. Nucleus
2. Chloroplast
3. Cell Wall
4. Mitochondrion

**Q92 - Science - Cells**

What structure provides support and protection to plant cells?

1. Cell Membrane
2. Cell Wall
3. Cytoplasm
4. Vacuole

**Q93 - Science - Cells**

Which organelle is known as the 'powerhouse' of the cell?

1. Nucleus
2. Ribosome
3. Mitochondrion
4. Endoplasmic Reticulum

**Q94 - Science - Cells**

What is the main function of the nucleus in a cell?

1. To store nutrients
2. To control cell activities
3. To produce energy
4. To protect the cell

**Q95 - Science - Cells**

Which structure is found in plant cells but not in animal cells?

1. Cell Membrane
2. Nucleus
3. Chloroplast
4. Mitochondrion

**Q96 - Science - Cells**

What is the jelly-like substance that fills the inside of a cell?

1. Cytoplasm
2. Nucleus
3. Cell Membrane
4. Vacuole

**Q97 - Science - Cells**

Which part of the cell controls what enters and leaves the cell?

1. Cell Wall
2. Cell Membrane
3. Nucleus
4. Cytoplasm

**Q98 - Science - Cells**

Which organelle is responsible for packaging and distributing proteins?

1. Golgi Apparatus
2. Lysosome
3. Endoplasmic Reticulum
4. Nucleus

**Q99 - Science - Cells**

What is the function of the vacuole in a plant cell?

1. To store water and nutrients
2. To produce energy
3. To control the cell
4. To transport proteins

**Q100 - Science - Cells**

What type of cells do not have a nucleus?

1. Animal cells
2. Bacteria cells
3. Plant cells
4. Human cells

**Q101 - Science - Cells**

What is the main function of the lysosome?

1. To digest waste and worn-out cell parts
2. To store DNA
3. To control cell division

4. To produce food

**Q102 - Science - Cells**

What are the tiny structures inside a cell that perform specific functions?

1. Organs
2. Organelles
3. Tissues
4. Cells

**Q103 - Science - Cells**

What type of cell has a cell wall?

1. Animal cell
2. Plant cell
3. Bacteria cell
4. Both B and C

**Q104 - Science - Cells**

What type of cells make up the human body?

1. Bacterial cells
2. Plant cells
3. Animal cells
4. Virus cells

**Q105 - Science - Cells**

What is the main difference between plant and animal cells?

1. Plant cells have a nucleus
2. Plant cells have a cell wall and chloroplasts
3. Animal cells can photosynthesize
4. Animal cells have larger vacuoles

**Q106 - Science - Traits and Heredity**

What is heredity?

1. The passing of traits from parents to offspring

2. The study of plants
3. A type of habitat
4. A food chain

**Q107 - Science - Traits and Heredity**

Which of these is an example of an inherited trait in animals?

1. Hunting techniques
2. Ability to read
3. Nest building
4. Fur color

**Q108 - Science - Traits and Heredity**

Which of the following is an inherited trait?

1. Eye color
2. Favorite music
3. Language spoken
4. Type of clothing worn

**Q109 - Science - Traits and Heredity**

Which of these is NOT an inherited trait?

1. Natural hair color
2. Blood type
3. Scar from a cut
4. Eye color

**Q110 - Science - Traits and Heredity**

How are traits passed from parents to offspring?

1. Through genes
2. By learning
3. Through diet
4. By environment

**Q111 - Science - Traits and Heredity**

Why do offspring resemble their parents?

1. Because they live in the same environment
2. Because they inherit traits from them
3. Because they eat the same food
4. Because they learn from them

**Q112 - Science - Traits and Heredity**

What determines whether a baby will have curly or straight hair?

1. Genes
2. Diet
3. Exercise
4. Sunlight

**Q113 - Science - Traits and Heredity**

Which of the following is NOT inherited?

1. Blood type
2. Hair color
3. Eye color
4. Playing the piano

**Q114 - Science - Traits and Heredity**

Why do siblings sometimes look different from each other?

1. They inherit a mix of traits from both parents
2. They eat different foods
3. They go to different schools
4. They learn different things

**Q115 - Science - Traits and Heredity**

Which of the following is a learned behavior?

1. Eye color
2. Speaking a language
3. Freckles
4. Natural height

**Q116 - Science - Traits and Heredity**



How are traits passed from parents to offspring?

1. Through genes
2. By learning
3. Through diet
4. By environment

**Q117 - Science - Traits and Heredity**

Which of these is an example of a learned behavior?

1. Having blue eyes
2. Riding a bike
3. Being tall
4. Having curly hair

**Q118 - Science - Traits and Heredity**

What do we call a characteristic that can be passed from parents to offspring?

1. Trait
2. Environment
3. Behavior
4. Diet

**Q119 - Science - Traits and Heredity**

What carries genetic information from parents to offspring?

1. Water
2. DNA
3. Food
4. Sunlight

**Q120 - Science - Traits and Heredity**

What is a learned behavior?

1. Natural hair color
2. Eye color
3. Blood type
4. Riding a bicycle

## Answer Key

- Q1: It speeds up or changes direction
- Q2: Elastic force
- Q3: Friction slows them down
- Q4: Friction
- Q5: Gravity
- Q6: The ability of an object to stay in motion or at rest
- Q7: Newtons Third Law
- Q8: Air resistance
- Q9: The object stays in place
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- Q14: Air resistance
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- Q19: Carnivores
- Q20: To provide support and protect organs
- Q21: Frog
- Q22: Fish
- Q23: Dolphin
- Q24: Gills
- Q25: They have scales
- Q26: Lion
- Q27: Plants
- Q28: Butterfly
- Q29: Lion
- Q30: Both plants and animals
- Q31: Solid
- Q32: Solid carbon dioxide
- Q33: Sublimation

- Q34: Evaporation
- Q35: Water
- Q36: Liquid
- Q37: Gas
- Q38: Air
- Q39: Liquid
- Q40: Heat energy
- Q41: Plasma
- Q42: It melts
- Q43: Freezing
- Q44: Liquid
- Q45: Atom
- Q46: The natural home of an animal or plant
- Q47: Oak tree
- Q48: Sun
- Q49: By developing thick fur or blubber
- Q50: Heart
- Q51: It passes through
- Q52: A flagpole mechanism
- Q53: Igneous
- Q54: Graphite
- Q55: Igneous
- Q56: Sunlight
- Q57: Evaporation
- Q58: Oxygen
- Q59: Gravity
- Q60: Jupiter
- Q61: The Sun
- Q62: Metal
- Q63: They expand
- Q64: Conduction
- Q65: Celsius
- Q66: Black
- Q67: Thermometer
- Q68: Solid

- Q69: Evaporation
- Q70: Wool
- Q71: It melts into water
- Q72: Convection
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- Q119: DNA
- Q120: Riding a bicycle