

Q1 - Science - Lab tools and equipment

What is the primary use of a microscope in the laboratory?

- 1. To measure liquids
- 2. To observe tiny specimens
- 3. To heat chemicals
- 4. To mix solutions

Q2 - Science - Lab tools and equipment

Which laboratory equipment is used to hold and mix liquids, often having a spout for pouring?

- 1. Beaker
- 2. Test tube
- 3. Bunsen burner
- 4. Microscope

Q3 - Science - Lab tools and equipment

What tool would you use to measure the exact volume of a liquid?

- 1. Test tube
- 2. Volumetric flask
- 3. Bunsen burner
- 4. Magnifying glass

Q4 - Science - Lab tools and equipment

Which piece of equipment produces a single open flame for heating substances in the lab?

- 1. Bunsen burner
- 2. Beaker
- 3. Test tube
- 4. Volumetric flask

Q5 - Science - Lab tools and equipment

Which equipment is used to protect the eyes during experiments?

- 1. Beaker
- 2. Safety goggles
- 3. Test tube



4. Bunsen burner

Q6 - Science - Lab tools and equipment

What is the purpose of a test tube in the laboratory?

- 1. To observe tiny specimens
- 2. To hold, mix, or heat small amounts of substances
- 3. To measure exact volumes
- 4. To magnify small objects

Q7 - Science - Lab tools and equipment

Which tool is used to measure temperature in experiments?

- 1. Thermometer
- 2. Bunsen burner
- 3. Beaker
- 4. Test tube

Q8 - Science - Lab tools and equipment

Which tool is used to measure the volume of liquids accurately?

- 1. Beaker
- 2. Graduated Cylinder
- 3. Test Tube
- 4. Bunsen Burner

Q9 - Science - Lab tools and equipment

What equipment is used to heat substances in the lab?

- 1. Bunsen Burner
- 2. Microscope
- 3. Petri Dish
- 4. Thermometer

Q10 - Science - Lab tools and equipment

Which instrument is used to measure temperature in experiments?

1. Barometer



- 2. Thermometer
- 3. Stopwatch
- 4. Balance Scale

Q11 - Science - Lab tools and equipment

Which tool is used to measure the volume of liquids accurately?

- 1. Beaker
- 2. Graduated Cylinder
- 3. Test Tube
- 4. Bunsen Burner

Q12 - Science - Lab tools and equipment

What equipment is used to heat substances in the lab?

- 1. Bunsen Burner
- 2. Microscope
- 3. Petri Dish
- 4. Thermometer

Q13 - Science - Lab tools and equipment

What is a microscope used for?

- 1. Measuring liquid
- 2. Observing tiny objects
- 3. Heating substances
- 4. Weighing materials

Q14 - Science - Lab tools and equipment

What is the purpose of a test tube?

- 1. Holding small amounts of liquid
- 2. Measuring mass
- 3. Cutting materials
- 4. Producing heat

Q15 - Science - Lab tools and equipment

Which lab equipment is used to hold or mix chemicals?



- 1. Flask
- 2. Pipette
- 3. Bunsen Burner
- 4. Microscope

Q16 - Science - Science 5 -

What stage of the water cycle involves water turning into vapor?

- 1. Condensation
- 2. Collection
- 3. Evaporation
- 4. Precipitation

Q17 - Science - Science 5 -

What is the main difference between weather and climate?

- 1. Weather is always predictable
- 2. Climate is long-term, weather is short-term
- 3. They are the same
- 4. Climate changes daily

Q18 - Science - Science 5 -

What tool is used to measure mass?

- 1. Anemometer
- 2. Thermometer
- 3. Barometer
- 4. Balance

Q19 - Science - Science 5 -

Which organ pumps blood throughout the body?

- 1. Lungs
- 2. Liver
- 3. Brain
- 4. Heart

Q20 - Science - Science 5 -



What state of matter takes the shape of its container?

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

Q21 - Science - Science 5 -

Which system breaks down food into nutrients?

- 1. Respiratory system
- 2. Digestive system
- 3. Excretory system
- 4. Nervous system

Q22 - Science - Science 5 -

Which is an example of extreme weather?

- 1. Drizzle
- 2. Hurricane
- 3. Mild sunshine
- 4. Breeze

Q23 - Science - Science 5 -

What does the law of conservation of energy state?

- 1. Energy disappears
- 2. Energy is always increasing
- 3. Energy cannot be created or destroyed
- 4. Energy is only in machines

Q24 - Science - Science 5 -

Which vitamin helps strengthen the immune system?

- 1. Vitamin C
- 2. Vitamin A
- 3. Vitamin K
- 4. Vitamin D



Q25 - Science - Science 5 -

What type of cloud is fluffy and white?

- 1. Cirrus
- 2. Cumulus
- 3. Stratus
- 4. Nimbus

Q26 - Science - Science 5 -

What is the function of the respiratory system?

- 1. Movement
- 2. Digestion
- 3. Breathing
- 4. Circulation

Q27 - Science - Science 5 -

What causes wind to blow?

- 1. Ocean waves
- 2. Differences in air pressure
- 3. Earthquakes
- 4. Mountains

Q28 - Science - Science 5 -

What organ removes waste from the body?

- 1. Heart
- 2. Lungs
- 3. Kidney
- 4. Brain

Q29 - Science - Science 5 -

What tool measures temperature?

- 1. Barometer
- 2. Anemometer
- 3. Thermometer



4. Hygrometer

Q30 - Science - Science 5 -

Which is a renewable energy source?

- 1. Coal
- 2. Oil
- 3. Solar
- 4. Natural gas

Q31 - Science - Classification

Which kingdom do mushrooms belong to?

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

Q32 - Science - Classification

Which characteristic is unique to birds?

- 1. Live Birth
- 2. Scales
- 3. Feathers
- 4. Slimy Skin

Q33 - Science - Classification

Which kingdom includes organisms that can make their own food through photosynthesis?

- 1. Plantae
- 2. Fungi
- 3. Animalia
- 4. Monera

Q34 - Science - Classification

Which group of animals is characterized by having scales and laying eggs?

1. Reptiles



2.	Mamma	ls

- 3. Amphibians
- 4. Birds

Q35 - Science - Classification

In which kingdom would you classify bacteria?

- 1. Protista
- 2. Monera
- 3. Fungi
- 4. Plantae

Q36 - Science - Classification

Which kingdom includes single-celled organisms with a nucleus?

- 1. Protista
- 2. Monera
- 3. Fungi
- 4. Plantae

Q37 - Science - Classification

What do we call animals that eat only plants?

- 1. Omnivores
- 2. Carnivores
- 3. Herbivores
- 4. Scavengers

Q38 - Science - Classification

Which of the following is cold-blooded?

- 1. Fish
- 2. Dog
- 3. Elephant
- 4. Human

Q39 - Science - Classification

Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of mammals?



- 1. Having hair or fur
- 2. Laying eggs
- 3. Producing milk
- 4. Warm-blooded

Q40 - Science - Classification

What is the main characteristic of mammals?

- 1. They have gills
- 2. They lay eggs
- 3. They produce milk
- 4. They have feathers

Q41 - Science - Classification

What is the smallest unit of classification?

- 1. Species
- 2. Kingdom
- 3. Class
- 4. Order

Q42 - Science - Classification

Which kingdom is known for its ability to decompose organic material?

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

Q43 - Science - Classification

Animals with a backbone are classified under which group?

- 1. Vertebrates
- 2. Invertebrates
- 3. Arthropods
- 4. Mollusks

Q44 - Science - Classification



Which of these animals is an invertebrate?

- 1. Eagle
- 2. Snake
- 3. Jellyfish
- 4. Frog

Q45 - Science - Classification

Which kingdom includes single-celled organisms with a nucleus?

- 1. Protista
- 2. Monera
- 3. Fungi
- 4. Plantae

Q46 - Science - Animals

What is the primary function of a bird's beak?

- 1. Eating food
- 2. Flying
- 3. Swimming
- 4. Sleeping

Q47 - Science - Animals

Which type of beak is best suited for cracking seeds?

- 1. Hooked beak
- 2. Chisel-shaped beak
- 3. Cone-shaped beak
- 4. Flat beak

Q48 - Science - Animals

Why do carnivores have sharp teeth?

- 1. For chewing plants
- 2. For gripping and tearing meat
- 3. For storing food
- 4. For making sounds



Q49 - Science - Animals

Which of the following animals has no teeth?

- 1. Shark
- 2. Eagle
- 3. Turtle
- 4. Snake

Q50 - Science - Animals

Which type of feet help birds perch on branches?

- 1. Webbed feet
- 2. Talons
- 3. Clawed feet
- 4. Zygodactyl feet

Q51 - Science - Animals

What is an example of a physical adaptation?

- 1. Hibernation
- 2. Migration
- 3. Camouflage
- 4. Hunting in groups

Q52 - Science - Animals

Which is a behavioral adaptation?

- 1. Thick fur
- 2. Sharp claws
- 3. Hibernation
- 4. Gills for breathing

Q53 - Science - Animals

Why do ducks have webbed feet?

- 1. To walk on land
- 2. To help them swim
- 3. To catch prey



4. To fly faster

Q54 - Science - Animals

How do strong hind limbs help frogs?

- 1. To swim better
- 2. To catch prey
- 3. To jump far
- 4. To hide from predators

Q55 - Science - Animals

Why do cheetahs have long, powerful limbs?

- 1. For swimming
- 2. For climbing trees
- 3. For running fast
- 4. For digging burrows

Q56 - Science - Animals

Which adaptation helps animals survive in cold environments?

- 1. Thin fur
- 2. Short limbs
- 3. Blubber
- 4. Scaly skin

Q57 - Science - Animals

Which feature helps a fish survive underwater?

- 1. Thick fur
- 2. Gills
- 3. Sharp teeth
- 4. Claws

Q58 - Science - Animals

Why do polar bears have white fur?

1. To reflect heat



- 2. To scare predators
- 3. For camouflage in snow
- 4. To store water

Q59 - Science - Animals

Why do reptiles have scaly skin?

- 1. To keep them warm
- 2. To protect them from drying out
- 3. To help them run faster
- 4. To store food

Q60 - Science - Animals

Which animal has the ability to change its skin color for camouflage?

- 1. Zebra
- 2. Cheetah
- 3. Chameleon
- 4. Elephant

Q61 - Science - Force and Motion

If you apply the same force to two objects of different masses, which moves more?

- 1. The object with more mass
- 2. The object with less mass
- 3. Both will accelerate equally
- 4. Neither will accelerate

Q62 - Science - Force and Motion

How does increasing mass affect acceleration with the same force?

- 1. Decreases acceleration
- 2. Increases acceleration
- 3. No effect on acceleration
- 4. Reverses acceleration

Q63 - Science - Force and Motion

Which of the following is an example of a balanced force?



- 1. A ball falling from a height
- 2. A car accelerating
- 3. A book resting on a table
- 4. A person pushing a box

Q64 - Science - Force and Motion

Which force is responsible for keeping planets in orbit around the sun?

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

Q65 - Science - Force and Motion

What is the term for a force that opposes motion between two surfaces in contact?

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

Q66 - Science - Force and Motion

What happens to an object when unbalanced forces act upon it?

- 1. It remains stationary.
- 2. It changes its motion.
- 3. It moves in a circle.
- 4. It decreases in mass.

Q67 - Science - Force and Motion

What do we call the tendency of an object to resist changes in its motion?

- 1. Inertia
- 2. Acceleration
- 3. Force
- 4. Velocity

Q68 - Science - Force and Motion



If two people push a box in the same direction, what happens to the net force?

- 1. It increases.
- 2. It decreases.
- 3. It remains the same.
- 4. It becomes zero.

Q69 - Science - Force and Motion

According to Newton's First Law, an object at rest stays at rest unless acted upon by?

- 1. Its own mass
- 2. A balanced force
- 3. An unbalanced force
- 4. Its shape

Q70 - Science - Force and Motion

Which of the following reduces friction?

- 1. Lubrication
- 2. Adding weight
- 3. Increasing surface area
- 4. Using rougher material

Q71 - Science - Force and Motion

What happens to an object's speed when no force is acting on it?

- 1. It stays the same
- 2. It slows down
- 3. It speeds up
- 4. It stops

Q72 - Science - Force and Motion

What is the unit of force in the International System of Units (SI)?

- 1. Watt
- 2. Joule
- 3. Newton
- 4. Volt



Q73 - Science - Force and Motion

Why do objects fall to the ground when dropped?

- 1. Because of gravity
- 2. Because of magnetism
- 3. Because of air resistance
- 4. Because of friction

Q74 - Science - Force and Motion

Which surface will create the most friction?

- 1. Glass
- 2. Smooth tile
- 3. Rough concrete
- 4. Ice

Q75 - Science - Traits and Heredity

Which of the following is an inherited trait?

- 1. Eye color
- 2. Language spoken
- 3. Favorite music
- 4. Knowledge of math

Q76 - Science - Traits and Heredity

Which trait is most likely inherited?

- 1. Language spoken
- 2. Favorite sport
- 3. Natural hair color
- 4. Handwriting style

Q77 - Science - Traits and Heredity

Which of these is an example of an inherited trait?

- 1. Handwriting style
- 2. Favorite book
- 3. Musical preference



4. Blood type

Q78 - Science - Traits and Heredity

How are acquired traits different from inherited traits?

- 1. Both are learned
- 2. Acquired traits are genetic; inherited traits are learned
- 3. Both are genetic
- 4. Acquired traits are learned; inherited traits are genetic

Q79 - Science - Traits and Heredity

Which of the following is NOT an inherited trait?

- 1. Favorite food
- 2. Hair color
- 3. Dimples
- 4. Natural height

Q80 - Science - Traits and Heredity

What is the purpose of a pedigree chart?

- 1. To track inheritance of traits in a family
- 2. To measure physical fitness
- 3. To record daily activities
- 4. To plan meals

Q81 - Science - Traits and Heredity

How can you identify an acquired trait?

- 1. It is learned or developed after birth
- 2. It is present at birth
- 3. It is passed through genes
- 4. It is found in DNA

Q82 - Science - Traits and Heredity

Which of these is an acquired trait?

1. Blood type



- 2. Natural eye color
- 3. Riding a bicycle
- 4. Freckles

Q83 - Science - Traits and Heredity

How are inherited traits passed from parents to offspring?

- 1. Through genes
- 2. By learning
- 3. Through environment
- 4. By choice

Q84 - Science - Traits and Heredity

What is DNA?

- 1. A type of rock
- 2. A type of food
- 3. The genetic material in cells
- 4. A part of the atmosphere

Q85 - Science - Traits and Heredity

What determines the traits an offspring inherits?

- 1. Genes from parents
- 2. Diet
- 3. Schooling
- 4. Exercise

Q86 - Science - Traits and Heredity

Which of these is NOT inherited?

- 1. Ability to read
- 2. Eye color
- 3. Skin tone
- 4. Hair texture

Q87 - Science - Traits and Heredity

What information is typically shown in a pedigree chart?



- 1. Nutritional information
- 2. Geological timelines
- 3. Historical events
- 4. Family relationships and trait inheritance

Q88 - Science - Traits and Heredity

Which of the following is an example of an inherited behavior?

- 1. A dog barking
- 2. Learning to swim
- 3. Speaking a language
- 4. Playing an instrument

Q89 - Science - Traits and Heredity

What does a pedigree chart help you understand?

- 1. Family relationships and inheritance patterns
- 2. Geological formations
- 3. Weather patterns
- 4. Food chains in ecosystems

Q90 - Science - Scientific Names

What is the scientific name for the domestic dog?

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

Q91 - Science - Scientific Names

Which classification level is more specific than 'Class' but broader than 'Family'?

- 1. Order
- 2. Genus
- 3. Species
- 4. Phylum

Q92 - Science - Scientific Names



What is the primary purpose of scientific names in biology?

- 1. To describe appearance of organisms
- 2. To provide a unique ID system
- 3. To list all species in a region
- 4. To classify plants only

Q93 - Science - Scientific Names

Which of the following is the correct scientific name for humans?

- 1. Homo sapiens
- 2. Homo sapien
- 3. Homo Sapien
- 4. Homo Sapiens

Q94 - Science - Scientific Names

In the scientific name Felis catus, what does 'Felis' represent?

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

Q95 - Science - Scientific Names

Which kingdom do mushrooms belong to?

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

Q96 - Science - Scientific Names

What is the scientific name for the domestic cat?

- 1. Canis lupus
- 2. Felis catus
- 3. Panthera leo
- 4. Felis domesticus



Q97 - Science - Scientific Names

Which of the following is NOT a characteristic used to classify animals into different phyla?

- 1. Body symmetry
- 2. Presence of a backbone
- 3. Color of the organism
- 4. Type of body covering

Q98 - Science - Scientific Names

The scientific name for the lion is Panthera leo. What does 'leo' signify?

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

Q99 - Science - Scientific Names

What is the largest classification group in taxonomy?

- 1. Kingdom
- 2. Order
- 3. Class
- 4. Family

Q100 - Science - Scientific Names

What does the term "binomial nomenclature" refer to?

- 1. A two-part naming system
- 2. A classification method
- 3. A single-word name system
- 4. A way to group animals

Q101 - Science - Scientific Names

Which scientific name format is correct?

- 1. homo sapiens
- 2. Homo sapiens
- 3. Homo Sapiens



4. homo Sapiens

Q102 - Science - Scientific Names

What is the scientific name for the horse?

- 1. Equus caballus
- 2. Canis familiaris
- 3. Panthera tigris
- 4. Felis catus

Q103 - Science - Scientific Names

Which category is more specific than 'Genus' but broader than 'Population'?

- 1. Kingdom
- 2. Phylum
- 3. Species
- 4. Family

Q104 - Science - Scientific Names

Why are Latin names used in scientific classification?

- 1. Latin is an easy language
- 2. Latin is a universal, unchanging language
- 3. Latin is used by all scientists
- 4. Latin is short and simple

Q105 - Science - Magnets

What materials are typically attracted to magnets?

- 1. Wood
- 2. Plastic
- 3. Iron
- 4. Glass

Q106 - Science - Magnets

Which pole of a magnet is attracted to the south pole of another magnet?

1. North



- 2. South
- 3. Both
- 4. Neither

Q107 - Science - Magnets

What is the force called that pulls magnetic materials toward a magnet?

- 1. Gravity
- 2. Magnetism
- 3. Friction
- 4. Tension

Q108 - Science - Magnets

What happens when you cut a magnet in half?

- 1. Each piece becomes a new magnet with north and south poles
- 2. One piece will have only a north pole, and the other only a south pole
- 3. The magnet loses its magnetism completely
- 4. The two pieces will repel each other

Q109 - Science - Magnets

How can you make an electromagnet stronger?

- 1. Use a wooden core
- 2. Decrease the battery voltage
- 3. Increase the number of coils
- 4. Remove the wire covering

Q110 - Science - Magnets

Which of the following is a natural magnet?

- 1. Lodestone
- 2. Steel
- 3. Copper
- 4. Aluminum

Q111 - Science - Magnets

What happens when a magnet is placed near a coil of wire with electric current?



- 1. The wire becomes non-conductive
- 2. The magnet loses its magnetism
- 3. It creates another magnet
- 4. Nothing happens

Q112 - Science - Magnets

What is the term for materials that are not attracted to magnets?

- 1. Non-magnetic
- 2. Magnetic
- 3. Ferromagnetic
- 4. Electromagnetic

Q113 - Science - Magnets

Which part of the atom is responsible for magnetic properties?

- 1. Electrons
- 2. Protons
- 3. Neutrons
- 4. Nucleus

Q114 - Science - Magnets

Why do magnets have north and south poles?

- 1. Since they only attract metal objects
- 2. Because of the Earth's tilt
- 3. Due to the arrangement of electrons
- 4. Because all magnets have the same shape

Q115 - Science - Magnets

What is the area around a magnet where magnetic forces can be detected called?

- 1. Magnetic field
- 2. Electric field
- 3. Gravitational field
- 4. Radiation zone

Q116 - Science - Magnets



Which of the following is a temporary magnet?

- 1. Bar magnet
- 2. Electromagnet
- 3. Lodestone
- 4. Compass

Q117 - Science - Magnets

Which device uses Earth's magnetic field to show direction?

- 1. Compass
- 2. Thermometer
- 3. Barometer
- 4. Altimeter

Q118 - Science - Magnets

What happens when two like poles of a magnet are brought close together?

- 1. They attract each other
- 2. They repel each other
- 3. They lose their magnetism
- 4. They combine into a stronger magnet

Q119 - Science - Magnets

How can you demagnetize a magnet?

- 1. Heating it
- 2. Cooling it
- 3. Placing it in water
- 4. Wrapping it in cloth

Q120 - Science - Heat and thermal energy

What happens when a substance is heated?

- 1. It expands.
- 2. It shrinks.
- 3. It melts.
- 4. It vaporizes.



Q121 - Science - Heat and thermal energy

Which process is involved when a solid turns into a liquid?

- 1. It freezes.
- 2. It evaporates.
- 3. It condenses.
- 4. It melts.

Q122 - Science - Heat and thermal energy

What is the term for the process of liquid turning into a gas?

- 1. It evaporates.
- 2. It boils.
- 3. It condenses.
- 4. It freezes.

Q123 - Science - Heat and thermal energy

What is the primary factor affecting thermal energy?

- 1. Temperature.
- 2. Mass.
- 3. Volume.
- 4. Color.

Q124 - Science - Heat and thermal energy

What happens when ice is placed in a warm room?

- 1. It freezes.
- 2. It melts.
- 3. It evaporates.
- 4. It sublimes.

Q125 - Science - Heat and thermal energy

What is the main reason the ocean stays warm longer than land?

- 1. Water has a high specific heat.
- 2. Water is denser than air.
- 3. Water absorbs heat faster.



4. Land heats up quicker.

Q126 - Science - Heat and thermal energy

What is the process by which heat travels through solids?

- 1. Convection.
- 2. Conduction.
- 3. Radiation.
- 4. Evaporation.

Q127 - Science - Heat and thermal energy

Which of the following describes radiation?

- 1. Heat transfer through empty space.
- 2. Heat transfer through liquids.
- 3. Heat transfer through solids.
- 4. Heat transfer by contact.

Q128 - Science - Heat and thermal energy

What is the best way to keep your house warm in winter?

- 1. Turn on a fan.
- 2. Open windows.
- 3. Use insulation.
- 4. Leave doors open.

Q129 - Science - Heat and thermal energy

What happens when thermal energy is transferred to an object?

- 1. The object's temperature increases.
- 2. The object becomes colder.
- 3. The object remains the same.
- 4. The object turns into a gas.

Q130 - Science - Heat and thermal energy

Which material is the best conductor of heat?

1. Wood.



2. Metal.3. Plastic.4. Glass.
Q131 - Science - Heat and thermal energy
What is thermal energy?
 The energy of heat. The energy of light. The energy of sound. The energy of motion.
Q132 - Science - Heat and thermal energy
What type of material is most commonly used to insulate homes?
 Fiberglass. Metal. Wood.

Q133 - Science - Heat and thermal energy

Which of the following is a good insulator of heat?

1. Copper.

4. Glass.

- 2. Wool.
- 3. Aluminum.
- 4. Iron.

Q134 - Science - Heat and thermal energy

What does the term "specific heat" refer to?

- 1. The heat energy of a substance.
- 2. The speed at which heat travels.
- 3. The amount of heat needed to raise the temperature of a substance.
- 4. The heat required to change a substance's state.

Q135 - Science - Animals

Which of the following is the correct sequence of a butterfly's life cycle?



- 1. Egg, larva, pupa, adult
- 2. Egg, pupa, larva, adult
- 3. Egg, adult, larva, pupa
- 4. Larva, egg, pupa, adult

Q136 - Science - Animals

Which organ is responsible for filtering waste from the blood?

- 1. Stomach
- 2. Lungs
- 3. Kidneys
- 4. Liver

Q137 - Science - Animals

Which body system helps in removing solid waste?

- 1. Digestive system
- 2. Circulatory system
- 3. Respiratory system
- 4. Nervous system

Q138 - Science - Animals

Which animal goes through metamorphosis?

- 1. Dog
- 2. Frog
- 3. Eagle
- 4. Snake

Q139 - Science - Animals

Which part of the body removes carbon dioxide from the blood?

- 1. Lungs
- 2. Heart
- 3. Kidneys
- 4. Liver

Q140 - Science - Animals



What is the main function of the heart in the human body?

- 1. Digest food
- 2. Pump blood
- 3. Filter waste
- 4. Produce hormones

Q141 - Science - Animals

Which system controls movement and coordination?

- 1. Nervous system
- 2. Respiratory system
- 3. Digestive system
- 4. Excretory system

Q142 - Science - Animals

Which animal lays eggs?

- 1. Chicken
- 2. Whale
- 3. Dog
- 4. Dolphin

Q143 - Science - Animals

Which organ is responsible for producing urine?

- 1. Lungs
- 2. Heart
- 3. Kidneys
- 4. Stomach

Q144 - Science - Animals

What is the primary function of the stomach in digestion?

- 1. Absorb oxygen
- 2. Pump blood
- 3. Break down food
- 4. Filter waste



Q145 - Science - Animals

Which system allows us to feel pain and react to stimuli?

- 1. Respiratory system
- 2. Circulatory system
- 3. Nervous system
- 4. Digestive system

Q146 - Science - Animals

What do frogs use to breathe as tadpoles?

- 1. Gills
- 2. Lungs
- 3. Skin
- 4. Mouth

Q147 - Science - Animals

Which system helps us move by working with muscles?

- 1. Skeletal system
- 2. Digestive system
- 3. Respiratory system
- 4. Nervous system

Q148 - Science - Animals

What is the process of breaking down food into nutrients?

- 1. Respiration
- 2. Circulation
- 3. Digestion
- 4. Excretion

Q149 - Science - Animals

Which body system includes the lungs and helps with breathing?

- 1. Nervous system
- 2. Digestive system
- 3. Respiratory system



4. Skeletal system

Q150 - Science - Topographic Maps

What do contour lines on a topographic map represent?

- 1. Elevation changes
- 2. Types of vegetation
- 3. Road networks
- 4. Political boundaries

Q151 - Science - Topographic Maps

On a topographic map, what does a closely spaced contour line indicate?

- 1. Water body
- 2. Flat area
- 3. Steep slope
- 4. Forest area

Q152 - Science - Topographic Maps

How are man-made features like roads typically shown on a topographic map?

- 1. Black lines
- 2. Blue lines
- 3. Green areas
- 4. Red dotted lines

Q153 - Science - General

What does a shaded relief on a topographic map help illustrate?

- 1. Road networks
- 2. Landform shadows and terrain shape
- 3. Forest density
- 4. Population distribution

Q154 - Science - Topographic Maps

What does the scale of a topographic map tell you?

1. The map's age



- 2. The types of terrain
- 3. The relationship between distances on the map and actual distances on the ground
- 4. The map's author

Q155 - Science - Topographic Maps

What does a contour interval indicate on a topographic map?

- 1. The elevation difference between adjacent contour lines
- 2. The distance between two points
- 3. The type of vegetation
- 4. The depth of water bodies

Q156 - Science - Topographic Maps

On a topographic map, what does a V-shaped contour line pointing uphill typically represent?

- 1. A valley
- 2. A ridge
- 3. A plateau
- 4. A cliff

Q157 - Science - Topographic Maps

What is the purpose of a legend on a topographic map?

- 1. To explain the symbols and colors used on the map
- 2. To provide a history of the area
- 3. To show weather patterns
- 4. To list local wildlife

Q158 - Science - Topographic Maps

How can you determine which way a river flows on a topographic map?

- 1. By checking the color of the lines
- 2. By looking at the V-shape in contour lines
- 3. By reading the map title
- 4. By finding the highest point

Q159 - Science - Topographic Maps

What does a benchmark symbol on a topographic map indicate?



- 1. A known elevation point
- 2. A river source
- 3. A historical site
- 4. A mountain peak

Q160 - Science - Topographic Maps

What is the purpose of index contour lines on a topographic map?

- 1. To make reading elevations easier
- 2. To indicate water depth
- 3. To show political boundaries
- 4. To mark land ownership

Q161 - Science - Topographic Maps

What feature is represented by a series of concentric contour lines with decreasing elevation towards the center?

- 1. River
- 2. Hill
- 3. Depression
- 4. Cliff

Q162 - Science - Topographic Maps

What does a spot elevation on a topographic map represent?

- 1. A precisely measured elevation point
- 2. A city location
- 3. A road intersection
- 4. A weather station

Q163 - Science - Topographic Maps

Why are some contour lines darker or bolder than others?

- 1. To mark index contours for easier reading
- 2. To indicate dangerous terrain
- 3. To show different land uses
- 4. To highlight tourist locations



Q164 - Science - Topographic Maps

How is a river typically indicated on a topographic map?

- 1. Green area
- 2. Red dashed line
- 3. Blue line
- 4. Black dotted line

Q165 - Science - Atoms and Molecules

What do ball-and-stick models help scientists visualize?

- 1. The shape and bonding of molecules
- 2. The weight of molecules
- 3. The speed of molecules
- 4. The temperature of molecules

Q166 - Science - Atoms and Molecules

What is the smallest unit of an element?

- 1. Electron
- 2. Molecule
- 3. Compound
- 4. Atom

Q167 - Science - Atoms and Molecules

Which of these elements is commonly found in water?

- 1. Oxygen
- 2. Carbon
- 3. Hydrogen
- 4. Iron

Q168 - Science - Atoms and Molecules

Which of the following is an elementary substance?

- 1. Gold
- 2. Carbon dioxide
- 3. Oxygen



4. Helium

Q169 - Science - Atoms and Molecules

What do chemical formulas tell us about a substance?

- 1. The types and numbers of atoms
- 2. The shape of molecules
- 3. The color of substances
- 4. How atoms move

Q170 - Science - Atoms and Molecules

Why do scientists use models for atoms and molecules?

- 1. To make invisible things easier to understand
- 2. For decoration
- 3. Because they look cool
- 4. For fun

Q171 - Science - Atoms and Molecules

What do the sticks in a ball-and-stick model represent?

- 1. Atoms
- 2. Chemical bonds
- 3. Electrons
- 4. Protons

Q172 - Science - Atoms and Molecules

Which element is represented by the symbol "O"?

- 1. Oxygen
- 2. Carbon
- 3. Helium
- 4. Nitrogen

Q173 - Science - Atoms and Molecules

What does the subscript number in a chemical formula indicate?

1. The charge of the element



- 2. The mass of the element
- 3. The number of atoms of an element
- 4. The type of chemical bond

Q174 - Science - Atoms and Molecules

Why is a water molecule written as HO?

- 1. Because it has 2 hydrogen atoms and 1 oxygen atom
- 2. Because it contains hydrogen
- 3. Because it's a scientific convention
- Because it is made of water.

Q175 - Science - Atoms and Molecules

Which of these statements is true about molecules?

- 1. Molecules are the same as elements
- 2. Molecules cannot be broken down
- 3. Molecules do not contain atoms
- 4. Molecules are made up of atoms

Q176 - Science - Atoms and Molecules

How do atoms combine to form molecules?

- 1. By sharing or transferring electrons
- 2. By colliding randomly
- 3. By repelling each other
- 4. By breaking apart

Q177 - Science - Atoms and Molecules

Which of these is an example of a chemical formula?

- 1. Table salt
- 2. H2O
- 3. Water vapor
- 4. Fire

Q178 - Science - Atoms and Molecules

What holds atoms together in a molecule?



- 1. Chemical bonds
- 2. Gravity
- 3. Magnetism
- 4. Wind forces

Q179 - Science - Atoms and Molecules

Which of these molecules consists of two hydrogen atoms and one oxygen atom?

- 1. N
- 2. CO
- 3. HO
- 4. O



Answer Key

Q1: To observe tiny specimens Q2: Beaker Q3: Volumetric flask Q4: Bunsen burner Q5: Safety goggles Q6: To hold, mix, or heat small amounts of substances Q7: Thermometer **Q8:** Graduated Cylinder Q9: Bunsen Burner Q10: Thermometer Q11: Graduated Cylinder Q12: Bunsen Burner Q13: Observing tiny objects Q14: Holding small amounts of liquid Q15: Flask Q16: Evaporation Q17: Climate is long-term, weather is short-term Q18: Balance Q19: Heart Q20: Liquid Q21: Digestive system Q22: Hurricane Q23: Energy cannot be created or destroyed Q24: Vitamin C Q25: Cumulus Q26: Breathing Q27: Differences in air pressure Q28: Kidney Q29: Thermometer Q30: Solar Q31: Fungi

Q32: Feathers Q33: Plantae



Q34: Reptiles Q35: Monera Q36: Protista Q37: Herbivores Q38: Fish Q39: Laying eggs Q40: They produce milk Q41: Species Q42: Fungi Q43: Vertebrates Q44: Jellyfish Q45: Protista Q46: Eating food Q47: Cone-shaped beak Q48: For gripping and tearing meat Q49: Turtle Q50: Zygodactyl feet Q51: Camouflage Q52: Hibernation Q53: To help them swim Q54: To jump far Q55: For running fast Q56: Blubber Q57: Gills Q58: For camouflage in snow Q59: To protect them from drying out Q60: Chameleon Q61: The object with less mass Q62: Decreases acceleration Q63: A person pushing a box Q64: Gravity Q65: Friction Q66: It changes its motion. Q67: Inertia

Q68: It increases.



Q69: Its shape Q70: Lubrication

Q71: It stays the same

Q72: Volt

Q73: Because of gravity

Q74: Ice

Q75: Eye color

Q76: Natural hair color

Q77: Blood type

Q78: Acquired traits are learned; inherited traits are genetic

Q79: Favorite food

Q80: To track inheritance of traits in a family

Q81: It is learned or developed after birth

Q82: Riding a bicycle

Q83: Through genes

Q84: The genetic material in cells

Q85: Genes from parents

Q86: Ability to read

Q87: Family relationships and trait inheritance

Q88: A dog barking

Q89: Family relationships and inheritance patterns

Q90: Canis lupus familiaris

Q91: Order

Q92: To provide a unique ID system

Q93: Homo sapiens

Q94: Genus

Q95: Fungi

Q96: Felis catus

Q97: Color of the organism

Q98: Species

Q99: Kingdom

Q100: A two-part naming system

Q101: Homo sapiens

Q102: Equus caballus

Q103: Species



Q104: Latin is a universal, unchanging language Q105: Iron Q106: North Q107: Magnetism Q108: Each piece becomes a new magnet with north and south poles Q109: Increase the number of coils Q110: Lodestone Q111: It creates another magnet Q112: Non-magnetic Q113: Electrons Q114: Due to the arrangement of electrons Q115: Magnetic field Q116: Electromagnet Q117: Compass Q118: They repel each other Q119: Heating it Q120: It expands. Q121: It evaporates. Q122: It condenses. Q123: Temperature. Q124: It melts. Q125: Water has a high specific heat. Q126: Conduction. Q127: Heat transfer through empty space. Q128: Use insulation. Q129: The object's temperature increases. Q130: Metal. Q131: The energy of heat. Q132: Fiberglass. Q133: Wool. Q134: The amount of heat needed to raise the temperature of a substance. Q135: Egg, larva, pupa, adult Q136: Stomach Q137: Digestive system

Q138: Frog



Q139: Lungs Q140: Pump blood Q141: Nervous system Q142: Chicken Q143: Kidneys Q144: Absorb oxygen Q145: Nervous system Q146: Gills Q147: Skeletal system Q148: Digestion Q149: Nervous system Q150: Elevation changes Q151: Steep slope Q152: Black lines Q153: Landform shadows and terrain shape Q154: The relationship between distances on the map and actual distances on the ground Q155: The elevation difference between adjacent contour lines Q156: A valley Q157: To explain the symbols and colors used on the map Q158: By looking at the V-shape in contour lines Q159: A known elevation point Q160: To make reading elevations easier Q161: Depression Q162: A precisely measured elevation point Q163: To mark index contours for easier reading Q164: Blue line Q165: The shape and bonding of molecules Q166: Atom Q167: Oxygen Q168: Oxygen Q169: The types and numbers of atoms Q170: To make invisible things easier to understand Q171: Chemical bonds

Q172: Oxygen

Q173: The number of atoms of an element



Q174: Because it has 2 hydrogen atoms and 1 oxygen atom

Q175: Molecules are made up of atoms

Q176: By sharing or transferring electrons

Q177: H2O

Q178: Chemical bonds

Q179: HO