

## Science Practice GMAS Questions

### Part A. True or False

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Animals can be classified into three different groups.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Plants are considered living things.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ There are five main vertebrate groups.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Angiosperms and Gymnosperms are types of vascular plants.

### Part B. Matching

- |                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| 5. _____ Fish      | a. cold blooded animal, with dry scaly skin; lives on land         |
| 6. _____ Amphibian | b. warm blooded animal; has live young and provides milk to young  |
| 7. _____ Reptile   | c. cold blooded animal, has scales, lives only in water            |
| 8. _____ Mammal    | d. cold blooded animal, can live in land and water, has moist skin |
| 9. _____ Bird      | e. warm blooded animal, has feathers and webbed feet               |

### Part C: Multiple Choice

10. What is classification?
  - a. something that is confidential
  - b. the process or grouping of similar things together
  - c. one of the major taxa
  
11. Invertebrates are animals that
  - a. do not have a backbone
  - b. have a backbone

- c. eat meat
- d. eat plants

12. What is the process of grouping things based on their similarities?

- a. Punnett Square
- b. Classification
- c. Taxonomy
- d. DNA

13. Which of these is not a characteristic of a mammal?

- a. They have hair.
- b. They lay eggs.
- c. They give milk.
- d. They are warm blooded.

14. Animals with backbones are called

- a. skeletons
- b. vertebrates
- c. invertebrates
- d. humans

15. Q1. What are personal characteristics called that have been passed on to offspring from parents, such as dimples or eye color?

- a. recessive traits
- b. genetics
- c. Inherited traits
- d. gene

16. What is the study of heredity called?

- a. Genes
- b. Genetics
- c. Unique
- d. Inherited traits

17. What type of trait is more common?

- a. Parental trait

- b. Inherited trait
- c. Recessive
- d. Dominant

18. What type of trait is rare?

- a. Dominant trait
- b. Inherited trait
- c. Recessive trait
- d. Albino trait

19. Describe the function of the cell membrane

- a. Storage space - store food, water, and waste
- b. Control center
- c. Holds the cell together

20. Describe the function of the mitochondria

- a. Storage space - store food, water, and waste
- b. Control center
- c. The powerhouse, cell, energy processor

21. Describe the function of the cytoplasm

- a. Liquid that keeps the cell moving
- b. Storage space - store food, water, and waste
- c. The powerhouse, cell, energy processor

22. What is the control center in a cell called

- a. Control center
- b. Cell membrane
- c. Nucleus

23. The chemical that turns plants green is called

- a. Cell membrane
- b. Nucleus
- c. Chlorophyll

24. What makes a plant cell different from an animal cell?
- Plant cells have a cell wall and chlorophyll
  - Plant cells have a cell wall and nucleus
  - Plant cells have a chlorophyll and nucleus
25. \_\_\_\_\_ are living and nonliving things found on Earth that people need.
- Fossil Fuels
  - Renewable Resources
  - Nonrenewable Resources
  - Natural Resources
26. Weathering occurs when rock
- gets wet in the rain or snow
  - is worn away or broken down into smaller and smaller pieces.
  - Melts
27. Oceans have a huge effect on weather and climate mainly because
- oceans have huge waves
  - oceans are very salty
  - the fish and sea creatures give off heat
  - oceans hold and spread heat around the world by currents

The table shows estimates of where fresh water is stored by percentages.

<b>Earth's Fresh Water</b>	
<b>Source</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Lakes	0.25%
Glaciers & Ice	69%
Rivers	0.006%
Groundwater	30%
Other	<1%

Which is the greatest source of fresh water?

- lakes
- rivers
- groundwater

d. glaciers and ice

28. Mass is anything that takes up space.

- a. True
- b. False

29. The formula for speed is

- a.  $S = \text{distance} / \text{time}$
- b.  $S = \text{hours} / \text{minutes}$

30. An example of a physical change is

- a. Paper cut up into tiny pieces
- b. Rust forming on an old penny
- c. Dying your hair color from blonde to brown

31. An example of a chemical change is

- a. Rust forming on an old penny
- b. A balloon popping
- c. A car racing down the highway