Test Ninjas

GED Science Practice Test 1

Science · full-length practice test · Edition 2026.11

36	90	1
scored questions	minutes	section

Name _____ Date _____

Before you start

- Set a timer for 90 minutes and work in one sitting, as on test day.
- A TI-30XS MultiView or another scientific calculator is allowed on every question. There is no formula sheet.
- Mark your answers on the answer sheet near the back, then score each content area with the answer key and scoring table.
- The same test, with the explanations and a GED-style test window, is free online at test-ninjas.com.

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Directions

This test has 36 questions. You have 90 minutes in all.

A TI-30XS MultiView or another scientific calculator is allowed on every question. There is no formula sheet.

How to answer each kind of question

- **Multiple choice:** fill in the circle of the one best answer.
- **Fill in the blank:** write your answer on the line, in the units shown.
- **Drop-down:** for each numbered blank, choose the option that correctly completes the sentence.
- **Drag and drop:** write the letter of the box each item belongs in.

Answer every question: there is no penalty for a wrong answer. Mark any question you want to come back to in the margin.

Science

Questions 1–36

1

Amina is buying a house in Birch Landing, a river town. The town's flood map shows that the house is inside the 100-year floodplain, the area that a "100-year flood" would cover. Scientists use the term 100-year flood for a flood so large that it has a 1 in 100 (1%) chance of happening in any given year.

Last spring, the river had a 100-year flood. A neighbor tells Amina that the town is now safe from a flood that large for a long time.

Which statement about the flood risk is correct?

(A) Another flood that large cannot happen for about 100 years.

(B) A flood that large happens exactly once in every 100-year period.

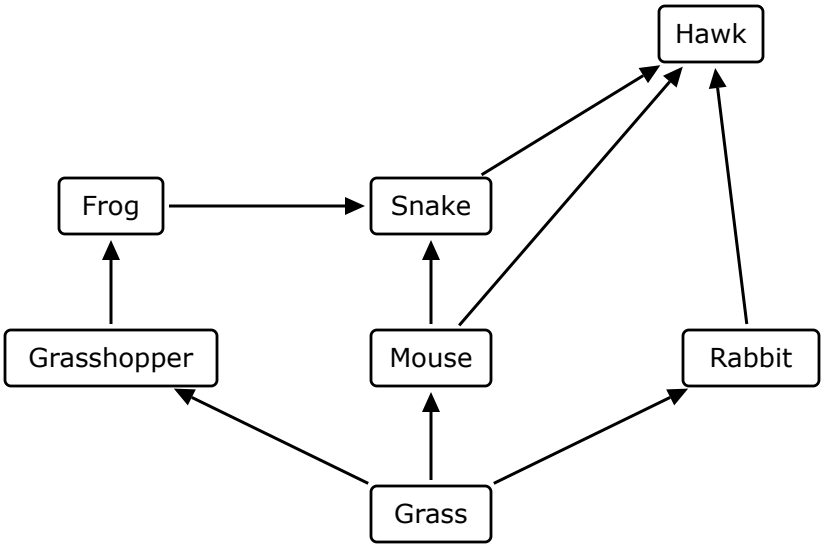
(C) The chance of a flood that large next year is still about 1%.

(D) The chance of a flood that large rises each year that one does not happen.

2

The diagram shows part of a meadow food web. Each arrow points from an organism to the organism that eats it.

Meadow Food Web



A disease sharply reduces the number of frogs in the meadow. Which change is the most likely direct result?

(A) The snake population increases.

(B) The grasshopper population increases.

(C) The grass population increases.

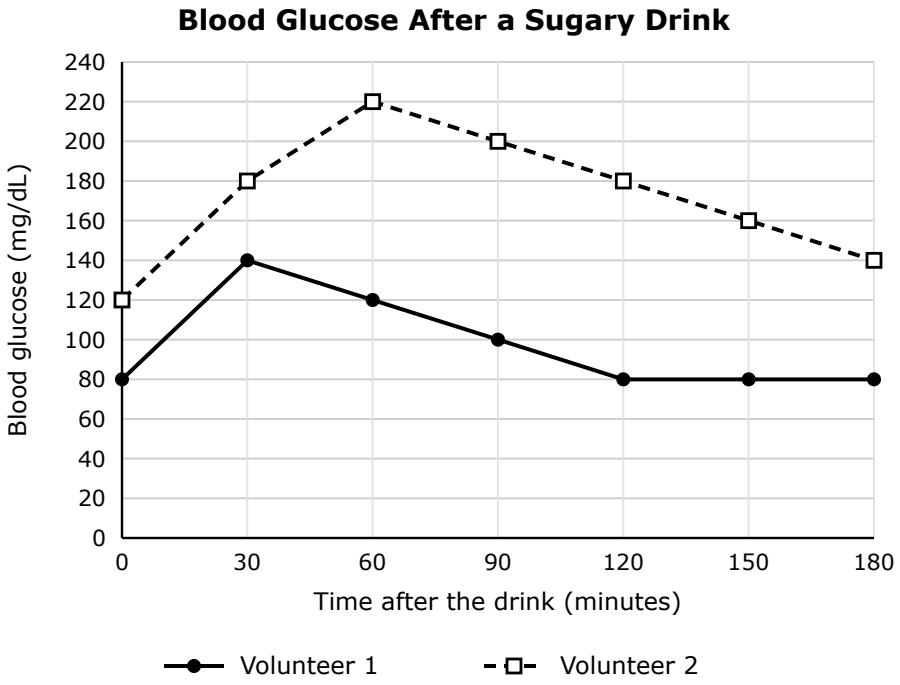
(D) The grasshopper population decreases.

Questions 3–4 refer to the following information.

Blood Glucose Test

When a person eats or drinks something sugary, glucose (a sugar) from the food passes into the blood. As blood glucose rises, the pancreas releases the hormone insulin. Insulin lets glucose move out of the blood and into body cells, which use it for energy. This brings the blood glucose level back down. It is one way the body keeps its internal conditions stable, which is called homeostasis.

At a clinic, two adult volunteers who had not eaten since the night before each drank the same sugary drink. A nurse measured their blood glucose, in milligrams per deciliter (mg/dL), just before the drink (time 0) and every 30 minutes after it for 3 hours.



3

Which statement best explains the difference between the two volunteers' results?

(A) Volunteer 2's cells take in glucose slowly, as happens when insulin is too low or the cells do not respond to it.

(B) Volunteer 2 drank more of the sugary drink than Volunteer 1 did, so more glucose entered Volunteer 2's blood.

(C) Volunteer 1's pancreas did not release any insulin after the drink, so Volunteer 1's glucose stayed lower.

(D) Volunteer 2's blood glucose returned to its starting level sooner than Volunteer 1's did, because Volunteer 2 made more insulin.

4

By how many milligrams per deciliter did Volunteer 2's blood glucose rise from time 0 to its highest reading?

Answer: _____ mg/dL

5

An earthquake sends several kinds of waves through the ground, including P waves and S waves. P waves travel faster than S waves, so P waves always reach a seismic station first. The farther a station is from the epicenter (the point on the surface above where the earthquake started), the longer the time between the arrival of the P waves and the S waves.

In this region, a station's distance from the epicenter, in kilometers, is about 8 times the time between the P and S waves, in seconds. The table shows readings from four stations for one earthquake.

Time Between P and S Waves

Station	Time between P wave and S wave arrivals (seconds)
Ridgeview	30
Pine Hollow	15
Saltmarsh	50
Granite Pass	40

Which station is closest to the epicenter, and about how far from the epicenter is it?

(A) Pine Hollow, about 15 km away

(B) Pine Hollow, about 120 km away

(C) Saltmarsh, about 50 km away

(D) Saltmarsh, about 400 km away

6

A physical property can be observed or measured without changing a substance into a different substance. A chemical property describes how a substance reacts to form new substances.

A student recorded four observations about a strip of magnesium metal.

Which observation describes a chemical property of magnesium?

(A) Its surface is shiny and silver-gray.

(B) It melts at 650°C.

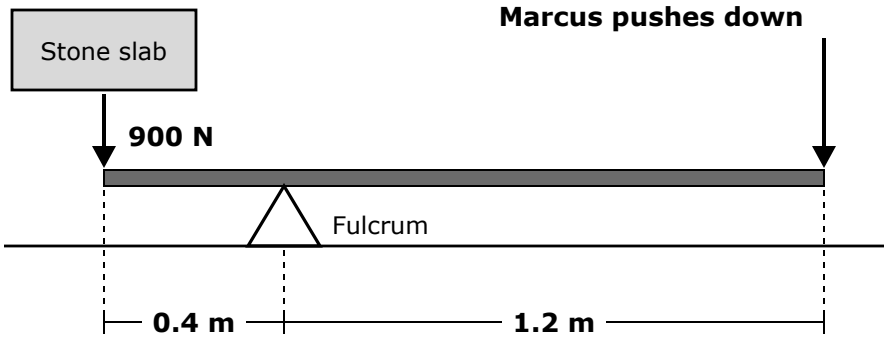
(C) Its density is 1.74 g/cm^3.

(D) It burns in air with a bright white flame and leaves a white powder.

7

Marcus uses a long steel bar to lift the edge of a heavy stone slab. The bar is a lever that turns on a small block, its fulcrum. The slab pushes down on the short end of the bar with a force of 900 newtons (N).

A lever balances when the force on one side times its distance from the fulcrum equals the force on the other side times its distance from the fulcrum.



How much force must Marcus push down with at his end of the bar to balance the slab?

(A) 300 N
(B) 360 N
(C) 900 N
(D) 2,700 N

8

Gas grills burn propane, C_3H_8. When propane burns, it reacts with oxygen gas, O_2, to form carbon dioxide, CO_2, and water, H_2O. Atoms are not created or destroyed in a chemical reaction, so a balanced equation has the same number of atoms of each element on both sides.

Choose the number that goes in each blank to balance the equation for burning propane.

$C_3H_8 +$ **[1]** $O_2 \rightarrow$ **[2]** $CO_2 +$ **[3]** H_2O

For each numbered blank, choose the option that correctly completes the sentence.

Blank 1: (A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 5 (D) 10

Blank 2: (A) 1 (B) 3 (C) 6 (D) 8

Blank 3: (A) 2 (B) 4 (C) 6 (D) 8

Questions 9–10 refer to the following information.

> **Yeast and Sugar Experiment**
>
> Yeast are single-celled fungi. When yeast break down sugar for energy, they give off carbon dioxide gas.
>
> A student tested how the amount of sugar affects the amount of gas yeast produce. She set up four bottles. Each bottle held 200 mL of water at 35°C and 7 g of dry yeast. She added a different mass of sugar to each

bottle and stretched a balloon over each opening to collect the gas. The four bottles sat side by side in the same room.

After 30 minutes, she measured the volume of carbon dioxide collected in each balloon.

Carbon Dioxide Collected After 30 Minutes

Bottle	Sugar added (g)	Carbon dioxide (mL)
1	0	4
2	5	60
3	10	95
4	15	110

9

Drag each part of the experiment into the correct category.

Write the letter of the box each item belongs in.

A Independent variable	**B** Dependent variable	**C** Controlled variable

_____ Mass of sugar added

_____ Volume of carbon dioxide collected

_____ Temperature of the water

_____ Mass of yeast

_____ Volume of water

_____ Time before measuring

10

Which hypothesis is supported by the results of the experiment?

(A) Yeast produce more carbon dioxide when they have more sugar to break down.

(B) Yeast produce more carbon dioxide in warm water than in cold water.

(C) Yeast produce less carbon dioxide when they have more sugar to break down.

(D) Yeast produce the same amount of carbon dioxide no matter how much sugar they have.

11

Genes in DNA hold the instructions for making proteins. To use a gene, a cell first builds a strand of messenger RNA (mRNA) by pairing an RNA base with each base on one strand of the DNA: DNA base A pairs with RNA base U, T pairs with A, C pairs with G, and G pairs with C.

The cell then reads the mRNA three bases at a time. Each group of three bases is called a codon. Most codons stand for one amino acid, and the amino acids are joined in order to build the protein.

Part of the Codon Table

mRNA codon	Amino acid
AUG	Methionine
CGU	Arginine
GCA	Alanine
UAC	Tyrosine

A genetics lab is studying a short part of a gene. On the DNA strand that the cell pairs with to build the mRNA, the bases are TAC CGT.

Which amino acids does this part of the gene code for, in order?

(A) Tyrosine, then arginine

(B) Alanine, then methionine

(C) Methionine, then alanine

(D) Methionine, then arginine

12

Rocks are grouped by how they form.

Igneous rock forms when melted rock cools and hardens. Melted rock is called magma underground and lava at the surface.

Sedimentary rock forms when bits of rock, sand, mud or shells are pressed and cemented together, usually in layers.

Metamorphic rock forms when an existing rock is changed by heat and pressure deep underground without melting.

A park ranger is writing signs for six rocks along a trail. Her notes say how each rock formed.

Drag each rock into the type of rock it is.

Write the letter of the box each item belongs in.

A Igneous	**B** Sedimentary	**C** Metamorphic

_____ Basalt: lava that cooled quickly at the surface

_____ Sandstone: sand grains pressed and cemented together

_____ Marble: limestone changed by heat and pressure

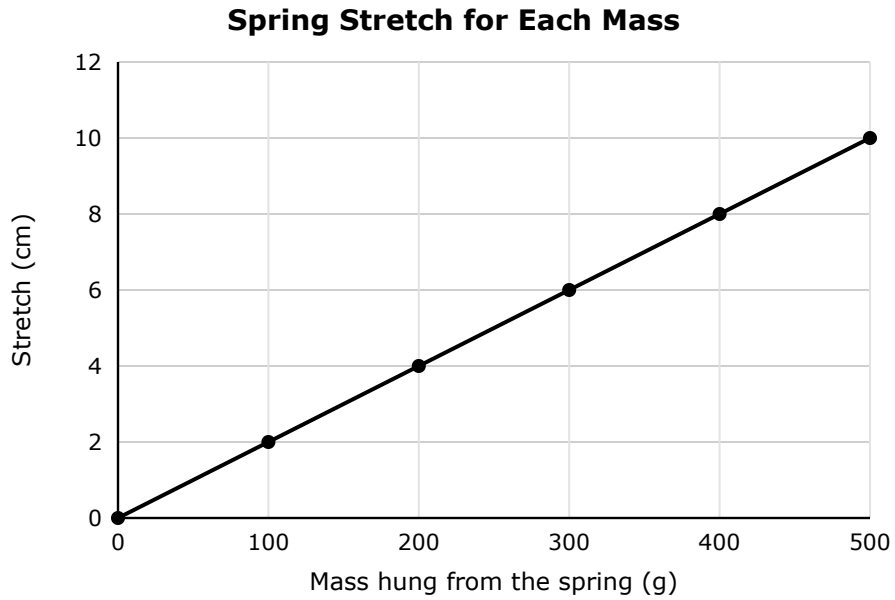
_____ Granite: magma that cooled slowly underground

_____ Limestone: layers of shell pieces cemented together

_____ Slate: shale squeezed by heat and pressure

Question 13 refers to the following information.

> **Spring Experiment**
>
> A student hung a spring from a hook and measured its length. She then hung masses from the bottom of the spring, adding 100 g at a time. Each time, she measured how far the spring had stretched beyond its starting length.



13

If the pattern in the graph continues, how far will the spring stretch when 700 g hangs from it?

(A) 10 cm
(B) 12 cm
(C) 14 cm
(D) 17 cm

14

Volunteers from a watershed group tested water from three ponds near an old mine. The pH scale measures how acidic or basic water is: a pH below 7 is acidic, 7 is neutral, and above 7 is basic. Each drop of 1 in pH means the water has 10 times as many hydrogen ions, the particles that make water acidic.

Pond Water Tests

Pond	pH
Willow Pond	7.0
Mill Pond	6.0
Quarry Pond	4.0

Quarry Pond's water has how many times as many hydrogen ions as the same amount of Willow Pond's water?

(A) 3 times
(B) 30 times
(C) 300 times
(D) 1,000 times

15

In cattle, the allele for having no horns, called polled (P), is dominant over the allele for horns (p). A rancher, Ana Morales, has a bull with no horns. She does not know whether his genotype is PP or Pp, so she breeds him with 20 cows that have horns. Each cow has one calf.

Calves of the Bull

Calves	Number
No horns	11
Horns	9

Which conclusion about the bull is best supported?

(A) The bull is PP, because he has no horns himself and no horns is the dominant trait.

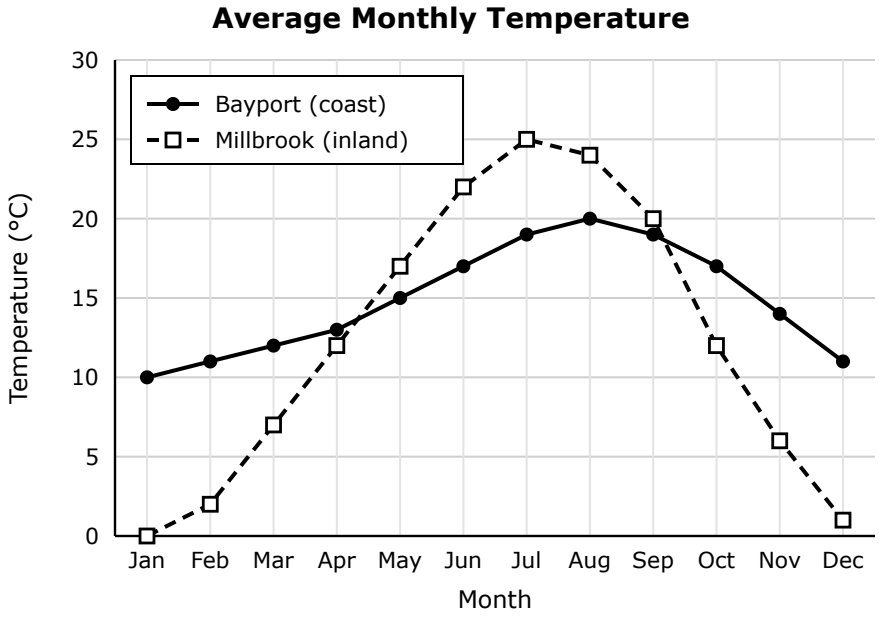
(B) The bull is Pp, because each horned calf got a p allele from him.

(C) The bull is pp, because about half of the calves he fathered have horns.

(D) The bull is PP, because more than half of the calves he fathered have no horns.

16

Bayport is a city on the ocean coast. Millbrook is a city 300 km inland, at about the same latitude and elevation as Bayport. Water warms up and cools down more slowly than land does.



Which statement best explains the difference between the two cities' temperatures?

(A) Bayport's temperatures change less during the year because the nearby ocean warms and cools slowly.

(B) Bayport is colder than Millbrook in every month because ocean air is always cool.

(C) Millbrook is warmer in summer because it is closer to the equator than Bayport.

(D) Millbrook has warmer winters because land holds heat longer than water does.

17

An audio technician setting up a concert hall played four tones through a speaker and measured each sound wave in the hall. Frequency is the number of waves that pass a point each second, measured in hertz (Hz). Wavelength is the distance from the peak of one wave to the peak of the next. For any wave, speed = frequency × wavelength.

Sound Waves in the Hall (rounded)

Tone	Frequency (Hz)	Wavelength (m)	Speed (m/s)
1	85	4.0	340
2	170	2.0	340
3	340	1.0	340
4	680	0.50	340

Use the table to choose the option that correctly completes each sentence.

As the frequency of the tones increased, their wavelength **[1]**.
As the frequency of the tones increased, the speed of the sound **[2]**.
A 1,360 Hz tone played in the same hall would have a wavelength of about **[3]**.

For each numbered blank, choose the option that correctly completes the sentence.

Blank 1: (A) increased (B) decreased (C) stayed the same

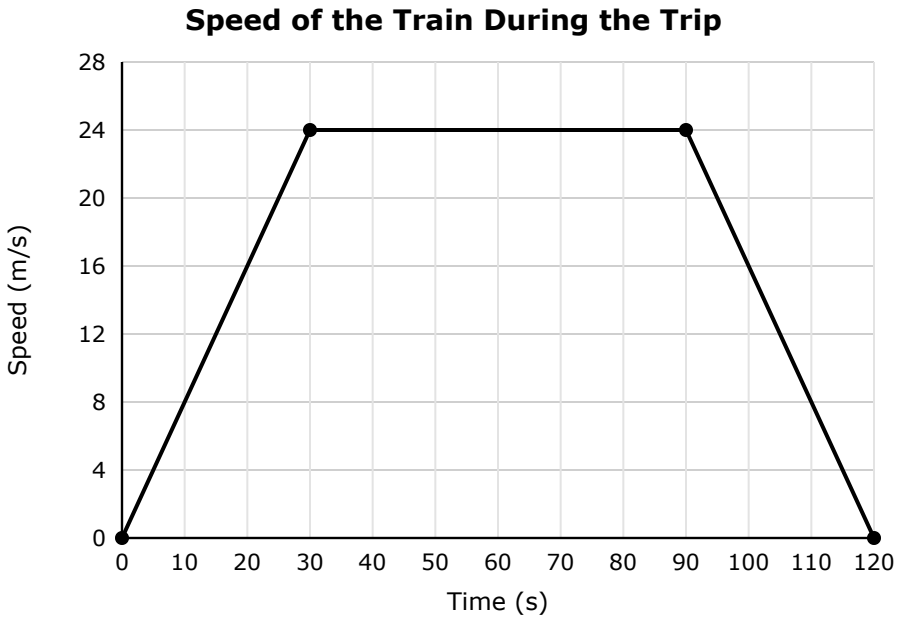
Blank 2: (A) increased (B) decreased (C) stayed the same

Blank 3: (A) 0.25 m (B) 0.50 m (C) 2.0 m (D) 8.0 m

Questions 18–19 refer to the following information.

Commuter Train Trip

A commuter train travels on a straight, level track from one station to the next. The graph shows the train's speed during the trip.



Acceleration is the change in speed divided by the time the change takes. It is measured in meters per second squared (m/s^2).

Newton's first law of motion: when the forces on an object are balanced, the object stays at rest or keeps moving at the same speed in the same direction. Unbalanced forces make an object speed up, slow down or change direction.

18

What was the train's acceleration during the first 30 seconds of the trip?

Answer: _____ m/s^2

19

During which part of the trip were the forces on the train balanced?

(A) From 0 to 30 seconds, while the train sped up

(B) From 30 to 90 seconds, while the train moved at a steady 24 m/s

(C) From 90 to 120 seconds, while the train slowed down

(D) At no time, because forces are balanced only on an object that is not moving

20

A health class measured five students' heart rates, in beats per minute, while each student sat still and again right after 2 minutes of jumping jacks.

Heart Rate (beats per minute)

Student	Resting	After exercise
1	64	118
2	72	126
3	58	104
4	80	134
5	66	113

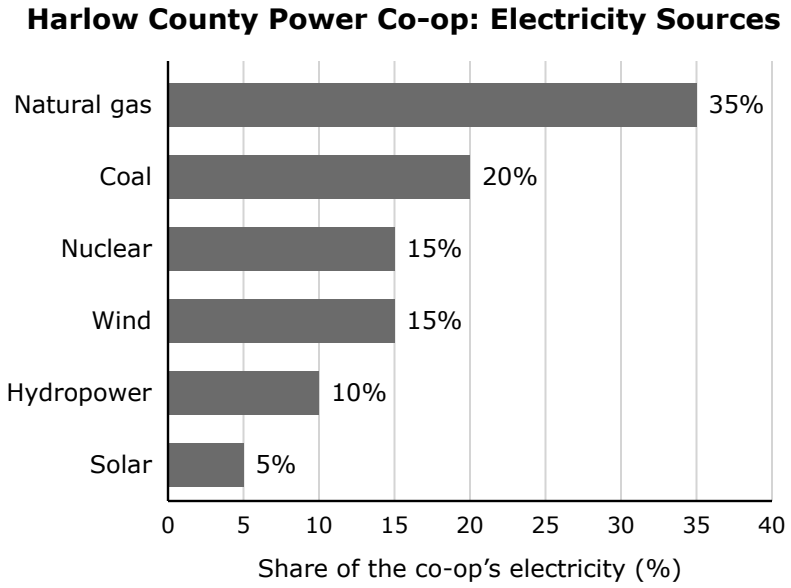
What is the mean (average) heart rate of the five students after exercise?

Answer: _____ beats per minute

21

Renewable energy sources, such as sunlight, wind and moving water, are replaced by nature as people use them. Nonrenewable sources exist in limited amounts that cannot be replaced in a human lifetime. They include fossil fuels (coal, oil and natural gas), which took millions of years to form, and uranium, the fuel used in nuclear power plants.

The graph shows where a power co-op gets its electricity.



The co-op plans to stop burning coal and replace all of its coal power with new solar power. If its other sources stay the same, what percent of its electricity will then come from renewable sources?

(A) 25%
(B) 30%
(C) 50%
(D) 65%

22

Two species that live closely together can affect each other in three main ways.

Mutualism: both species benefit. Commensalism: one species benefits, and the other is neither helped nor harmed. Parasitism: one species benefits, and the other is harmed.

Drag each relationship into the correct category.

Write the letter of the box each item belongs in.

A Mutualism	**B** Commensalism	**C** Parasitism

_____ Bees drink nectar from apple blossoms and pollinate the trees.

_____ Ticks feed on a deer's blood, which harms the deer.

_____ Orchids grow on high branches to reach sunlight; the trees are not harmed or helped.

_____ Clownfish hide in an anemone's stinging tentacles and chase off fish that eat anemones.

_____ Tapeworms live in a person's intestines and absorb food the person has digested.

_____ Robins build nests in oak trees; the trees are not harmed or helped.

23

Density is an object's mass divided by its volume. A solid object floats in water if its density is less than the density of water, 1.0 g/cm^3 (grams per cubic centimeter). A student measured four solid objects.

Measurements of Four Objects

Object	Mass (g)	Volume (cm^3)
1	30	20
2	120	100
3	45	50
4	270	100

Which object will float in water?

(A) Object 1

(B) Object 2

(C) Object 3

(D) Object 4

24

A species of lizard lives on a small island. Skin color varies from lizard to lizard, from light to dark. Parents pass skin color on to their offspring, and a lizard's color does not change during its life. Hawks hunt the lizards by sight.

Most of the island used to be covered with light-colored sand. In year 0, a volcano covered most of the island with dark ash. Biologists counted the lizards every 5 years.

Island Lizards

Years after the eruption	Lizards with dark skin (%)
0	10
5	24
10	45
15	66
20	80

Over the next 40 years, rain is expected to wash the ash away and uncover the light sand again. Which change in the lizard population is most likely?

(A) The percent of light-skinned lizards will rise, because hawks will spot dark lizards more easily on light sand.

(B) Dark-skinned lizards will gradually turn lighter during their lives so that they match the light sand.

(C) The percent of dark-skinned lizards will keep rising, because dark skin is now the most common color.

(D) All of the lizards will soon die out, because most of them now have dark skin that does not match the sand.

25

Baking soda and vinegar react to form carbon dioxide gas, water and a salt that dissolves in the water. Two students mixed the same amounts of baking soda and vinegar. Jordan mixed them in an open cup. Priya poured the vinegar into a plastic bottle, set a small cup of baking soda inside it without spilling, screwed the cap on tight and then tipped the bottle to mix them. Both mixtures fizzed. Each student weighed the container with everything in it before and after the reaction.

Total Mass Before and After

Container	Mass before (g)	Mass after (g)
Open cup	182.4	180.2
Closed bottle	195.6	195.6

Which statement best explains the results?

(A) The reaction in the open cup destroyed 2.2 g of matter, which is why the cup weighed less afterward.

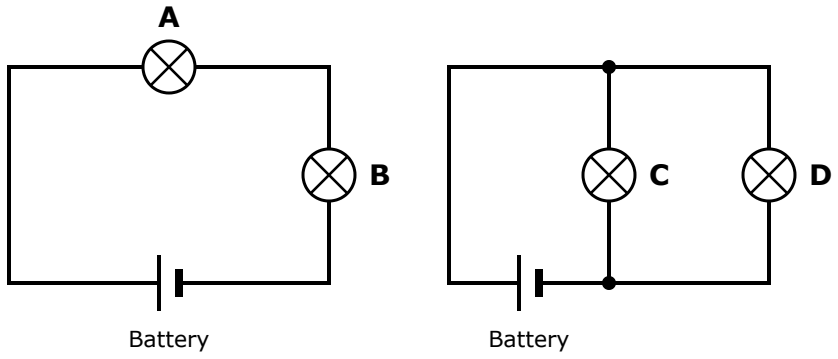
(B) The reaction in the closed bottle did not take place, because its total mass did not change at all.

(C) Gases have no mass, so the carbon dioxide did not change the mass in either container.

(D) In the open cup, carbon dioxide gas escaped into the air, so it was not on the scale after the reaction.

26

Electric current flows only through a complete, unbroken path that leads from a battery back to the battery. A bulb lights only when current flows through it. The diagram shows two circuits, each with a battery and two identical bulbs. All four bulbs are lit.



Circuit 1 **Circuit 2**

A student unscrews bulb A from Circuit 1 and bulb C from Circuit 2, which breaks the path at each of those bulbs. What happens to the other bulb in each circuit?

(A) Both bulb B and bulb D stay lit.

(B) Bulb B goes out, and bulb D stays lit.

(C) Bulb B stays lit, and bulb D goes out.

(D) Both bulb B and bulb D go out.

27

A clinic tested a new allergy nasal spray, Spray X. It randomly split 120 adults with seasonal allergies into two groups of 60. For two weeks, Group 1 used Spray X twice a day. Group 2 used a spray that looked, smelled and felt the same but had no medicine in it. Neither the patients nor the nurses who recorded symptoms knew which spray each patient used. Patients counted how many times they sneezed each day.

Average Sneezes per Day

Group	Week before the study	Second week of the study
Group 1 (Spray X)	24	9
Group 2 (no medicine)	23	18

Which conclusion is best supported by the results?

(A) Spray X cut sneezing by about 10 more sneezes per day than the spray with no medicine did.

(B) Spray X cut sneezing by about 15 more sneezes per day than the spray with no medicine did.

(C) Sneezing did not change in the group that used the spray with no medicine.

(D) Spray X cured the allergies of the patients who used it.

28

Earth's axis is tilted compared with the path of its orbit around the Sun, and the axis points the same way in space all year. The table compares early January and early July. The hours of daylight and the height of the Sun are for a city at 40° north latitude, in the Northern Hemisphere.

Earth and the Sun in Winter and Summer

Time of year	Earth's distance from the Sun (million km)	Hours of daylight	Sun's height above the horizon at noon
Early January	147	9.4	27°
Early July	152	15.0	73°

The city is much warmer in July than in January, even though Earth is farther from the Sun in July. Which statement best explains why?

(A) In July, Earth is closer to the Sun than it is in January, so more of the Sun's energy reaches the city.

(B) In July, the Sun gives off more energy than it does in January, so more energy reaches Earth.

(C) In July, the Northern Hemisphere tilts toward the Sun, so sunlight is more direct and days are longer.

(D) In July, Earth spins more slowly on its axis, so each day has more hours of sunlight.

29

A population of seed-eating birds lives on a small island. During a two-year drought, most plants that make small, soft seeds died, and mainly large, hard seeds were left to eat. Birds with deeper beaks can crack large, hard seeds more easily. An adult bird's beak does not change size once the bird is fully grown.

Island Bird Population

Group	Number of birds	Average beak depth (mm)
Adults before the drought	1,000	9.2
Adults that survived the drought	200	9.7
Offspring of the survivors, when grown	420	9.6

Which conclusion is supported by the data?

(A) Individual birds grew deeper beaks during the drought so they could crack hard seeds.

(B) The drought caused the number of birds on the island to increase.

(C) Beak depth is not passed from parent birds to their offspring.

(D) Birds with deeper beaks were more likely to survive the drought, and they passed this trait to their offspring.

30

Concentration tells how much of a substance is dissolved in a solution: concentration (g/L) = mass dissolved (g) ÷ volume of solution (L).

Mei works in a greenhouse. She dissolved 30 g of plant food powder in water to make 2.5 L of solution. The label says that mature plants need a concentration of 20 g/L. Assume the volume of the solution stays 2.5 L.

How many more grams of plant food must Mei dissolve in the 2.5 L of solution to raise its concentration to 20 g/L?

Answer: _____ g

31

Penicillin is an antibiotic, a medicine that treats infections caused by bacteria. Penicillin kills bacteria by stopping them from building their cell walls. Without a strong wall, a growing bacterial cell bursts.

Structures in Two Kinds of Cells

Structure	Typical bacterial cell	Human cell
Cell membrane	Yes	Yes
Cell wall	Yes	No
Nucleus	No	Yes
Ribosomes	Yes	Yes

Based on the information, why can penicillin kill bacteria in a patient without harming the patient's own cells?

(A) Human cells have a nucleus, and penicillin cannot enter a cell that has one.

(B) Human cells do not build cell walls, so stopping wall building does not affect them.

(C) Human cells have no cell membrane for penicillin to pass through to reach the cell.

(D) Human cells have no ribosomes, so they do not need a cell wall to stay alive.

32

A light bulb changes electrical energy into light and thermal energy (heat). Energy is not created or destroyed, so the electrical energy a bulb uses equals the light energy plus the thermal energy it gives off.

The table shows measurements for two bulbs that give off the same amount of light.

Energy per Second

Bulb	Electrical energy used (J)	Light energy given off (J)
Incandescent	60	3
LED	10	3

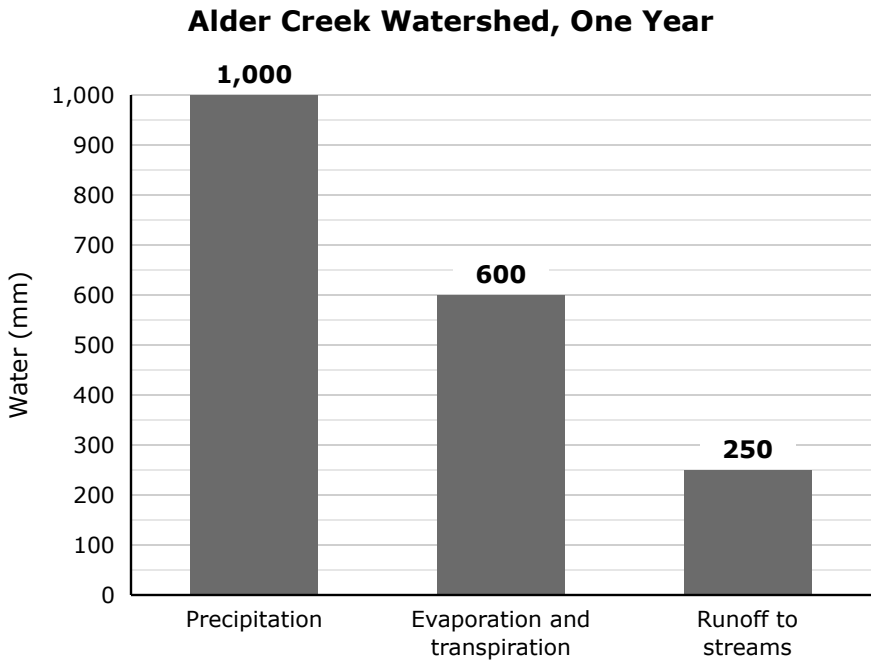
What percent of the electrical energy used by the incandescent bulb is given off as thermal energy?

Answer: _____ %

33

In the water cycle, rain and snow that fall on land (precipitation) can take three paths. Some returns to the air by evaporation and by transpiration, water given off by plants. Some runs off into streams. The rest soaks into the ground and refills groundwater.

Hydrologists measured the water in the Alder Creek watershed for one year. All of the year's precipitation took one of the three paths.



What percent of the year's precipitation soaked into the ground and refilled groundwater?

Answer: _____ %

34

In a state park, red foxes hunt rabbits, and rabbits eat grass and other plants. Park rangers estimated the number of each animal in the park every year for 8 years.

Estimated Populations

Year	Rabbits	Foxes
1	400	20
2	800	30
3	1,200	50
4	700	60
5	300	40
6	500	20
7	900	30
8	1,100	50

Which statement best explains the pattern in the data?

(A) Foxes and rabbits compete for the same food, so whenever one population grows, the other population shrinks.

(B) The foxes control how much grass grows in the park, and the amount of grass limits the number of rabbits.

(C) The two populations rise and fall on their own, without either one affecting the other.

(D) More rabbits fed more foxes, and the growing number of foxes then ate enough rabbits to shrink their population.

35

The table shows the average distance from the Sun, in astronomical units (AU), and the orbital period (the time it takes to travel once around the Sun) of the five planets closest to the Sun. One AU is Earth's average distance from the Sun.

Planet Orbits (rounded)

Planet	Average distance from the Sun (AU)	Orbital period (Earth years)
Mercury	0.4	0.2
Venus	0.7	0.6
Earth	1.0	1.0
Mars	1.5	1.9
Jupiter	5.2	11.9

The dwarf planet Ceres orbits the Sun at an average distance of about 2.8 AU. Based on the table, which is the most likely orbital period of Ceres?

(A) About 0.5 Earth years

(B) About 1.5 Earth years

(C) About 4.6 Earth years

(D) About 14 Earth years

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Kinetic energy (KE) is the energy of motion: $KE = \frac{1}{2} \times m \times v^2$, where m is mass in kilograms (kg) and v is speed in meters per second (m/s). KE is measured in joules (J). To stop a vehicle, its brakes must change its kinetic energy into other forms, mostly thermal energy (heat), so a vehicle with more kinetic energy needs more braking to stop.

Three Vehicles

Vehicle	Mass (kg)	Speed (m/s)
Car A	1,500	10
Car B	1,500	20
Truck C	3,000	10

Which statement about the vehicles' kinetic energy is correct?

(A) Truck C has the most kinetic energy, because it has the greatest mass.

(B) Car B and Truck C have the same kinetic energy, because each has twice the speed or twice the mass of Car A.

(C) Car B has twice the kinetic energy of Car A.

(D) Car B has 4 times the kinetic energy of Car A and twice the kinetic energy of Truck C.

Answer sheet

Fill in a circle, or write your answer on the line.

1 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	13 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	25 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
2 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	14 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	26 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
3 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	15 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	27 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
4 _____	16 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	28 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
5 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	17 _____	29 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
6 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	18 _____	30 _____
7 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	19 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	31 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
8 _____	20 _____	32 _____
9 _____	21 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	33 _____
10 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	22 _____	34 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
11 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	23 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	35 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
12 _____	24 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	36 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ

Answer key

Every explanation is in the Detailed Answer Key, free with a Test Ninjas account. Online, the test shows each explanation as you go.

#	Answer	Content area
1	C. The chance of a flood that large next year is still about 1%.	Earth and space science
2	B. The grasshopper population increases.	Life science
3	A. Volunteer 2's cells take in glucose slowly, as happens when insulin is too low or the cells do not respond to it.	Life science
4	100 mg/dL	Life science
5	B. Pine Hollow, about 120 km away	Earth and space science
6	D. It burns in air with a bright white flame and leaves a white powder.	Physical science
7	A. 300 N	Physical science
8	1: C. 5; 2: B. 3; 3: B. 4	Physical science
9	Mass of sugar added → A (Independent variable); Volume of carbon dioxide collected → B (Dependent variable); Temperature of the water → C (Controlled variable); Mass of yeast → C (Controlled variable); Volume of water → C (Controlled variable); Time before measuring → C (Controlled variable)	Life science
10	A. Yeast produce more carbon dioxide when they have more sugar to break down.	Life science
11	C. Methionine, then alanine	Life science
12	Basalt: lava that cooled quickly at the surface → A (Igneous); Sandstone: sand grains pressed and cemented together → B (Sedimentary); Marble: limestone changed by heat and pressure → C (Metamorphic); Granite: magma that cooled slowly underground → A (Igneous); Limestone: layers of shell pieces cemented together → B (Sedimentary); Slate: shale squeezed by heat and pressure → C (Metamorphic)	Earth and space science
13	C. 14 cm	Physical science
14	D. 1,000 times	Physical science
15	B. The bull is Pp, because each horned calf got a p allele from him.	Life science
16	A. Bayport's temperatures change less during the year because the nearby ocean warms and cools slowly.	Earth and space science
17	1: B. decreased; 2: C. stayed the same; 3: A. 0.25 m	Physical science
18	0.8 m/s^2	Physical science
19	B. From 30 to 90 seconds, while the train moved at a steady 24 m/s	Physical science
20	119 beats per minute	Life science

#	Answer	Content area
21	C. 50%	Earth and space science
22	Bees drink nectar from apple blossoms and pollinate the trees. → A (Mutualism); Ticks feed on a deer's blood, which harms the deer. → C (Parasitism); Orchids grow on high branches to reach sunlight; the trees are not harmed or helped. → B (Commensalism); Clownfish hide in an anemone's stinging tentacles and chase off fish that eat anemones. → A (Mutualism); Tapeworms live in a person's intestines and absorb food the person has digested. → C (Parasitism); Robins build nests in oak trees; the trees are not harmed or helped. → B (Commensalism)	Life science
23	C. Object 3	Physical science
24	A. The percent of light-skinned lizards will rise, because hawks will spot dark lizards more easily on light sand.	Life science
25	D. In the open cup, carbon dioxide gas escaped into the air, so it was not on the scale after the reaction.	Physical science
26	B. Bulb B goes out, and bulb D stays lit.	Physical science
27	A. Spray X cut sneezing by about 10 more sneezes per day than the spray with no medicine did.	Life science
28	C. In July, the Northern Hemisphere tilts toward the Sun, so sunlight is more direct and days are longer.	Earth and space science
29	D. Birds with deeper beaks were more likely to survive the drought, and they passed this trait to their offspring.	Life science
30	20 g	Physical science
31	B. Human cells do not build cell walls, so stopping wall building does not affect them.	Life science
32	95 %	Physical science
33	15 %	Earth and space science
34	D. More rabbits fed more foxes, and the growing number of foxes then ate enough rabbits to shrink their population.	Life science
35	C. About 4.6 Earth years	Earth and space science
36	D. Car B has 4 times the kinetic energy of Car A and twice the kinetic energy of Truck C.	Physical science

Scoring table

Count your correct answers in each content area. GED Testing Service does not publish how a number of correct answers converts to its 100–200 scale, so this practice test does not give a GED score. For a predicted score, take GED Ready, the official practice test.

Content area	Questions	Your correct	Out of
Life science	2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 15, 20, 22, 24, 27, 29, 31, 34		14
Physical science	6, 7, 8, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 23, 25, 26, 30, 32, 36		14
Earth and space science	1, 5, 12, 16, 21, 28, 33, 35		8
Total			**36**