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L. P. S. C. E. 2024  
GENERAL SCIENCE  
Objective Test  
1 hour

**THE WEST AFRICAN EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL**

**Liberia Primary School Certificate Examination**

**GENERAL SCIENCE**

**OBJECTIVE TEST**  
[ 100 marks ]

Answer all the questions.

In this test, there are fifty questions. Each question has four options lettered A to D. Choose the correct option and then shade in pencil on your answer sheet the answer space which bears the same letter as the option you have chosen. Give only one answer to each question.

1 hour

An example is given below.

Which of the following is the basic unit of matter?

- A. Atom
- B. Element
- C. Compound
- D. Mixture

The correct answer is **Atom** which is lettered **A** therefore, answer **A** would be shaded.



[ B ]

[ C ]

[ D ]

Think carefully before you shade the answer spaces. Erase completely any answer(s) you wish to change.

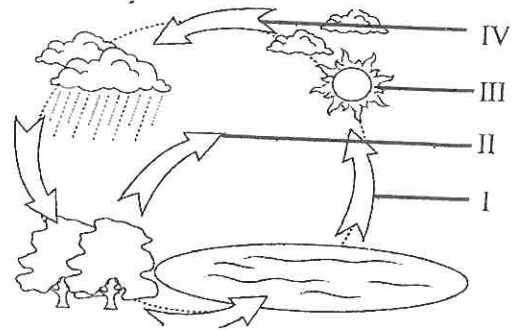
Now answer the following questions.

1. The fundamental particles present in the nucleus of an atom are
  - A. protons and electrons.
  - B. neutrons and ions.
  - C. neutrons and electrons.
  - D. protons and neutrons.
2. The SI unit for work done is expressed in
  - A. joules.
  - B. ohms.
  - C. newton.
  - D. watts.
3. Which of the following is not an electrical appliance?
  - A. Television
  - B. Coal pot
  - C. Radio
  - D. Refrigerator
4. An axe is a typical example of a/an
  - A. pulley.
  - B. incline plane.
  - C. screw.
  - D. wedge.
5. Which of the following machines is a first class lever?
  - A. Plier
  - B. Tweezers
  - C. Wheelbarrow
  - D. Shovel
6. Protons are subatomic particles that are
  - A. negatively charged.
  - B. found around the nucleus.
  - C. positively charged.
  - D. neutral in charge.
7. An artificial satellite communicates by means of
  - A. microwaves.
  - B. radio waves.
  - C. x-rays.
  - D. gamma rays.
8. An example of a fundamental quantity is
  - A. volume.
  - B. time.
  - C. velocity.
  - D. force.

9. The scientific study of plants is called  
 A. zoology.  
 B. entomology.  
 C. botany.  
 D. astronomy.
10. An object of mass 50kg accelerates at a rate of  $4.0\text{ms}^{-2}$ . How much force is needed to move the object?  
 A. 200N  
 B. 54N.  
 C. 46N.  
 D. 12.5N.
11. Diamond is a mineral formed from  
 A. iron.  
 B. lead.  
 C. carbon.  
 D. oxygen.
12. A car moved over a distance of 10.0m using a force of 3.0N. How much work was done?  
 A. 3J.  
 B. 30J.  
 C. 300J.  
 D. 3000J.
13. A spring balance can be used to measure  
 A. volume.  
 B. weight.  
 C. time.  
 D. electric current.
14. The planet commonly called the "Red Planet" is  
 A. mercury.  
 B. venus.  
 C. earth.  
 D. mars.
15. Hot molten rocks that come out of a volcano are known as  
 A. larva.  
 B. magma.  
 C. basalt  
 D. ash.

16. Baking soda is the common name for  
 A. sodium chloride.  
 B. sodium carbonate.  
 C. sodium bicarbonate.  
 D. sodium hydroxide.
17. Cement is formed by strongly heating a mixture of  
 A. limestone and graphite.  
 B. chalk and graphite.  
 C. limestone and clay.  
 D. basalt and clay.

The diagram below is an illustration of a natural cycle. Study it and answer questions 18 to 20.

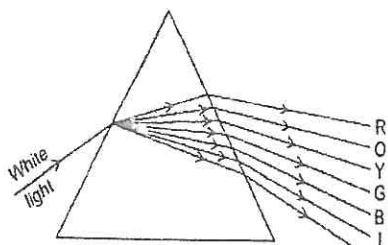


18. The cycle illustrated is the  
 A. nutrient cycle.  
 B. nitrogen cycle.  
 C. carbon cycle.  
 D. water cycle.
19. The energy that fuels the cycle is obtained from the part labeled  
 A. IV.  
 B. III.  
 C. II.  
 D. I.
20. The part labeled II indicates the process of  
 A. evaporation.  
 B. condensation.  
 C. transpiration.  
 D. precipitation.

Turn over

21. How much calories of energy is released by a boiled egg?
- 48.
  - 58.
  - 68.
  - 78.
22. The amount of mega joules present in one kilowatt hour is
- 3.2.
  - 3.6.
  - 3.8.
  - 4.0.

The diagram below is an illustration of a solid structure having three sides. *Study it and answer questions 23 to 25.*



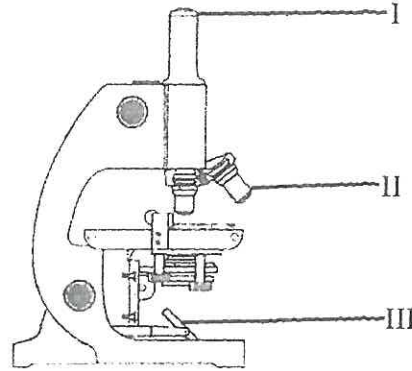
23. The structure illustrated is a
- mirror.
  - cylinder.
  - prism.
  - sphere.
24. The structure is useful in
- producing sound waves.
  - attracting metallic objects.
  - reducing friction.
  - refracting light.
25. The splitting of white light into different colors by the structure is called
- diffusion.
  - reflection.
  - refraction.
  - dispersion.

26. The element, iron, is represented by the symbol
- K.
  - I.
  - Na.
  - Fe.
27. An anemometer is an instrument used to measure
- air pressure.
  - wind speed.
  - temperature.
  - relative humidity.
28. The ages of pre-historic objects can be determined by using
- radium dating.
  - uranium dating.
  - deuterium dating.
  - carbon dating.
29. A typical example of a carbohydrate is
- nylon.
  - hydrogen peroxide.
  - silk.
  - cane sugar.
30. The elements that make up carbohydrates are
- carbon, hydrogen and oxygen.
  - carbon, hydrogen and nitrogen.
  - carbon and sulfur.
  - carbon and phosphorus.
31. Which of the following sugars is a monosaccharide?
- sucrose.
  - maltose.
  - lactose.
  - fructose.
32. In a second class lever, the load is located
- behind the effort and the pivot.
  - between the effort and the pivot.
  - in front of the effort and the pivot.
  - under the pivot.

33. Weeds growing on a school campus can mostly be controlled by
- handpicking.
  - ploughing.
  - mowing.
  - tilling.
34. The amount of friction between the moving parts of a car engine can be reduced by adding
- petrol.
  - water.
  - lubricating oil.
  - spark plugs.
35. The linear distance a screw moves for each complete turn is called the
- ramp.
  - crest.
  - pitch.
  - lead.
36. Food provides us with
- mechanical energy.
  - chemical energy.
  - sound energy.
  - radiant energy.
37. Which of the following diseases is **not** a communicable disease?
- Chickenpox
  - Covid-19
  - Ebola
  - Diabetes
38. The loudness of a sound is determined by its
- frequency.
  - amplitude.
  - pitch.
  - wavelength.
39. A typical example of precipitation is
- dust.
  - thunderstorm.
  - dew.
  - rain.

40. When light bounces off a surface, it is said to be
- refracted.
  - diffracted.
  - reflected.
  - diffused.

The diagram below is an illustration of an instrument. *Study it and answer questions 41 to 43.*



41. The instrument illustrated is a
- telescope.
  - microscope.
  - stethoscope.
  - kaleidoscope.
42. The instrument can be used to
- locate distant stars.
  - listen to internal sounds produced by organs of the human body.
  - observe very tiny organisms or cells.
  - produce patterns of colors.
43. The part labeled II is the
- objective lens.
  - mirror.
  - base.
  - fine adjustment.

**Turn over**

44. Which of the following is not an element of weather and climate?
- A. Sunshine
  - B. Temperature
  - C. Cloudiness
  - D. Humidity
45. The products of respiration in green plants are
- A.  $\text{CO}_2$  and  $\text{H}_2$ .
  - B.  $\text{CO}$  and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ .
  - C.  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and  $\text{CO}_2$ .
  - D.  $\text{H}_2$  and C.
46. In plant cells, the nucleus, vacuole and chloroplast are
- A. tissues.
  - B. organisms.
  - C. organs.
  - D. organelles.
47. The amount of water vapor in air is termed as
- A. breeze.
  - B. aridity.
  - C. humidity.
  - D. wind.
48. A rain gauge measures rainfall in
- A. cubic centimeters.
  - B. centimeters.
  - C. meters.
  - D. millimeters.
49. Metals are malleable. This means that metals can
- A. be drawn into thin wires.
  - B. conduct electricity.
  - C. be formed or shaped.
  - D. make a ringing sound when struck.
50. The two common liquids used in making thermometers are
- A. gasoline and diesel oil.
  - B. mercury and alcohol.
  - C. water and kerosene.
  - D. alcohol and water.

***END OF TEST***