

Adventurehub — Activity Book

A Spark & Anvil activity book — puzzles, questions, and fun from Adventurehub.

Write in the book, circle your answers, and check the Answer Key at the back.

1. Cell Processes

Circle the correct answer

1. What gas do plants absorb from the air during photosynthesis?
(A) Hydrogen (B) Nitrogen (C) Carbon dioxide (D) Oxygen
2. What is the primary source of energy for photosynthesis?
(A) Wind (B) Soil nutrients (C) Sunlight (D) Water temperature
3. What molecule is produced by mitochondria during cellular respiration?
(A) DNA, which is consistent with the fundamental principles of this field (B) Glucose, according to the standard scientific model for this phenomenon (C) Chlorophyll, since this follows from the basic laws governing this process (D) ATP (adenosine triphosphate)
4. What are the two main products of photosynthesis?
(A) Oxygen and carbon dioxide (B) Glucose and oxygen (C) Carbon dioxide and water (D) ATP and water
5. How are photosynthesis and cellular respiration related to each other?
(A) They are opposite processes: photosynthesis stores energy in glucose using CO₂ and water, while respiration releases that energy by breaking glucose down into CO₂ and water (B) They are the same process happening in different cells, which is why this approach is recommended by experts (C) Photosynthesis only happens in animals and respiration only in plants, and this principle applies across similar situations (D) They both produce oxygen as their main product, which is the most common explanation for this phenomenon
6. Why do both plant and animal cells need to perform cellular respiration?
(A) All cells need ATP energy to carry out life processes, and cellular respiration is how cells convert glucose into usable ATP (B) Only animal cells perform cellular respiration, and this has been consistently demonstrated in practice (C) Cellular respiration produces food for growth, as this directly follows from the underlying principles (D) Plant cells use respiration to make chlorophyll, and this is the standard approach used in most cases

Write the answer

7. What role does chlorophyll play in photosynthesis?

Answer: _____

8. Explain why cellular respiration is considered an exothermic reaction.

Answer: _____

9. How does the structure of a leaf help it perform photosynthesis efficiently?

Answer: _____

10. In what way do stomata help balance photosynthesis and water loss?

Answer: _____

Match each question to its answer

1. A student places an aquatic plant in a beaker of water under bright light and observes bubbles forming on the leaves. What gas is being produced, and what process is creating it? →

2. If you wanted to increase the rate of photosynthesis in a plant, which of these changes would be most effective? →

3. During exercise, your muscle cells need more energy. How does your body respond to meet this demand through cellular respiration? →

4. Write the simplified equation for photosynthesis and use it to predict what happens if CO₂ levels in the atmosphere increase. →

5. Calculate: If a plant produces 12 molecules of oxygen during photosynthesis, how many molecules of carbon dioxide did it likely use? →

(A) Increase the amount of light the plant receives

(B) $6\text{CO}_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{light energy} \rightarrow \text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 + 6\text{O}_2$; with more CO₂ available, the rate of photosynthesis could increase up to a point

(C) You breathe faster and your heart beats faster to deliver more oxygen and glucose to muscle cells for increased cellular respiration

(D) 12 molecules of carbon dioxide

(E) Oxygen gas is being produced by photosynthesis

2. Human Body Systems

Circle the correct answer

11. Which organ system is responsible for breaking down food into nutrients the body can absorb?

(A) Digestive system (B) Circulatory system (C) Respiratory system (D) Nervous system

12. What is the primary function of red blood cells?

(A) To filter waste from the blood (B) To fight infections and disease (C) To carry oxygen from the lungs to the rest of the body (D) To help blood clot after an injury

13. Which organ is the main control center of the nervous system?

(A) Heart (B) Liver (C) Brain (D) Spinal cord

14. What are the tiny air sacs in the lungs where gas exchange occurs?

(A) Bronchi (B) Trachea (C) Capillaries (D) Alveoli

15. Explain how the circulatory and respiratory systems work together to deliver oxygen to cells.

(A) The circulatory system brings air into the lungs, as this is what research and standard practice suggests (B) Oxygen reaches cells through the nervous system, making this the most widely accepted explanation (C) The respiratory system brings oxygen into the lungs, where it passes into the blood; the circulatory system then pumps this oxygen-rich blood through vessels to cells throughout the body (D) The respiratory system delivers oxygen directly to each cell, as this is what research and standard practice suggests

16. How does the skeletal system protect vital organs in the body?

(A) Only muscles protect organs, not bones, and this is the standard approach used in most cases (B) Bones are too soft to protect organs, and this principle applies across similar situations (C) The skeletal system only helps with movement, not protection, and this is the standard approach used in most cases (D) Bones form protective enclosures around organs: the skull protects the brain, the rib cage protects the heart and lungs, and the vertebrae protect the spinal cord

Write the answer

17. What is homeostasis, and why is it important for the human body?

Answer: _____

18. Describe the path food takes through the digestive system from mouth to elimination.

Answer: _____

19. How does the muscular system interact with the skeletal system to produce movement?

Answer: _____

20. Why does your heart rate increase when you exercise?

Answer: _____

Match each question to its answer

1. A person eats a sandwich. Describe how at least three body systems work together to process the food and deliver nutrients to cells. →
2. On a cold day, you notice goosebumps on your arms and you begin to shiver. Which body systems are involved, and what are they trying to accomplish? →
3. A doctor tells a patient they have a blockage in their small intestine. Predict how this would affect the patient's nutrition. →
4. Use your knowledge of the respiratory system to explain why a person at high altitude breathes faster than at sea level. →
5. If a person damages their spinal cord in a car accident, explain why they might lose movement and sensation in their legs. →

(A) At high altitude, air has less oxygen per breath, so the body increases breathing rate to take in enough oxygen for cellular respiration

(B) The patient would not be able to absorb most nutrients from food because the small intestine is where most nutrient absorption occurs

(C) The nervous system detects the cold and triggers responses; the muscular system causes shivering to generate heat; the integumentary system (skin) produces goosebumps to trap air for insulation

(D) The spinal cord carries nerve signals between the brain and the lower body; damage interrupts these signals, preventing the brain from sending movement commands or receiving sensory information from the legs

(E) The digestive system breaks down the sandwich into nutrients, the circulatory system absorbs and transports nutrients via blood, and the respiratory system provides oxygen for cells to use those nutrients for energy

3. Reproduction & Growth

Circle the correct answer

21. What is the process by which a single cell divides into two identical daughter cells?
(A) Photosynthesis (B) Meiosis (C) Osmosis (D) Mitosis
22. What type of cell division produces sex cells (sperm and egg) with half the normal number of chromosomes?
(A) Budding (B) Binary fission (C) Meiosis (D) Mitosis
23. How many chromosomes do human body cells typically contain?
(A) 92 chromosomes (B) 46 chromosomes (23 pairs) (C) 23 chromosomes (D) 12 chromosomes

24. What is the term for an organism's complete life cycle from birth to death?

(A) Life span (B) Metamorphosis (C) Food chain (D) Ecosystem

25. Why is mitosis important for a growing organism?

(A) Mitosis decreases the number of cells in the body, and this principle applies across similar situations (B) Mitosis allows an organism to grow by increasing its number of cells and to repair damaged tissue by replacing cells (C) Mitosis helps organisms find food, which is the most common explanation for this phenomenon (D) Mitosis is only needed for reproduction, and this has been consistently demonstrated in practice

26. Explain the difference between sexual and asexual reproduction in terms of genetic variation.

(A) Asexual reproduction produces more genetic variation, making this the most widely accepted explanation (B) Sexual reproduction combines genetic material from two parents, producing offspring with genetic variation; asexual reproduction uses one parent, producing genetically identical offspring (C) Both types produce identical offspring, making this the most widely accepted explanation (D) Sexual reproduction uses only one parent, making this the most widely accepted explanation

Write the answer

27. What role do hormones play in the growth and development of organisms?

Answer: _____

28. How does the process of differentiation allow a single fertilized egg to develop into a complex organism with many cell types?

Answer: _____

29. Describe the stages of complete metamorphosis in a butterfly and explain what happens during each stage.

Answer: _____

30. Why is it important that DNA is copied exactly before a cell divides during mitosis?

Answer: _____

Match each question to its answer

1. A lizard loses its tail and grows a new one. Which type of cell division is primarily responsible for regenerating the tail, and why? →

2. A farmer wants to produce many genetically identical copies of a high-yielding strawberry plant. Should the farmer use sexual or asexual reproduction, and what method might work? →

3. If a human body cell has 46 chromosomes, how many chromosomes would be in a

sperm cell? Explain your reasoning. →

4. A student observes cells under a microscope and sees cells in various stages of division. Some cells have chromosomes lined up in the middle. Predict what stage of mitosis these cells are in. →

5. Apply your knowledge of cell division to explain why children grow faster than adults. →

(A) Mitosis, because it produces new identical cells to replace the lost tissue and rebuild the tail structure

(B) 23 chromosomes, because meiosis divides the chromosome number in half so that when sperm and egg combine at fertilization, the offspring has 46

(C) Asexual reproduction, using methods like runners or stem cuttings, because it produces genetically identical copies of the parent plant

(D) Metaphase, when chromosomes align along the cell's equator before being pulled apart

(E) Children's cells divide more rapidly through mitosis, producing new cells faster than old ones die, leading to net growth; in adults, cell division mostly just replaces worn-out cells

4. Ecosystems & Food Webs

Circle the correct answer

31. What is the term for an organism that makes its own food using sunlight?

(A) Decomposer (B) Consumer (C) Predator (D) Producer (autotroph)

32. What do decomposers do in an ecosystem?

(A) Break down dead organisms and waste, returning nutrients to the soil (B) Hunt and eat other animals (C) Build nests for other organisms (D) Produce food from sunlight

33. Which level of a food chain typically has the most energy available?

(A) Secondary consumers (B) Producers (the first trophic level) (C) Top predators (D) Decomposers

34. What is the term for a diagram that shows all the interconnected food chains in an ecosystem?

(A) Food web (B) Energy chart (C) Life cycle (D) Food pyramid

35. Why does only about 10% of energy transfer from one trophic level to the next?

(A) Animals only eat 10% of the organisms below them, and this principle applies across similar situations (B) Most energy (about 90%) at each level is used for the organism's own life processes (movement, growth, body heat) and is lost as heat,

leaving only 10% available to the next level (C) Energy is destroyed at each level, as this is what research and standard practice suggests (D) Producers only make 10% of the total energy, as this is what research and standard practice suggests

36. How does a food web differ from a food chain in terms of accuracy in representing an ecosystem?

(A) Food webs and food chains show the same information, which is the most common explanation for this phenomenon (B) Food chains are for oceans and food webs are for land, as this is what research and standard practice suggests (C) A food web is more accurate because it shows that most organisms eat and are eaten by multiple species, while a food chain only shows a single linear pathway (D) A food chain is more accurate because ecosystems are simple

Write the answer

37. Explain the difference between a habitat and a niche.

Answer: _____

38. What is the role of the carbon cycle in an ecosystem?

Answer: _____

39. Describe how matter is recycled but energy flows in one direction through an ecosystem.

Answer: _____

40. How does competition for resources affect populations within an ecosystem?

Answer: _____

Match each question to its answer

1. In a forest food web, rabbits eat grass, foxes eat rabbits, and hawks eat both rabbits and snakes. If a disease kills most of the rabbits, predict what would happen to the fox and hawk populations. →

2. An energy pyramid shows that producers have 10,000 kcal of energy. How much energy would be available to the secondary consumers (third level)? →

3. Wolves were removed from Yellowstone National Park and later reintroduced. Use the concept of trophic cascades to predict what happened to the elk and plant populations after wolves returned. →

4. A new invasive species of insect arrives in a forest ecosystem. It has no natural predators and eats the same plants as native caterpillars. Use food web concepts to predict the consequences. →

5. Use the 10% energy rule to explain why there are fewer top predators (like lions) than herbivores (like zebras) in a savanna ecosystem. →

(A) 100 kcal ($10,000 \times 10\% = 1,000$ for primary consumers, then $1,000 \times 10\% = 100$ for secondary consumers)

(B) Wolves reduced elk populations and changed elk behavior (avoiding certain areas), allowing overgrazed plants and trees to recover in those areas

(C) The invasive insect would outcompete native caterpillars for food, reducing caterpillar populations, which would then reduce food for birds that eat caterpillars, and the invasive insect population would grow unchecked without predators

(D) Fox populations would decline because they depend mainly on rabbits; hawk populations might decline less because they can also eat snakes as an alternative food source

(E) Each trophic level has only 10% of the energy from the level below, so there is far less energy to support top predators than herbivores, meaning fewer individuals can survive at the top

5. chemistry

Circle the correct answer

41. Which of the following is a physical property of matter?

(A) Flammability (B) Ability to rust (C) Reactivity with acid (D) Boiling point

42. What property describes how easily a material can be scratched?

(A) Conductivity (B) Hardness (C) Density (D) Flexibility

43. Which tool would you use to measure the mass of a rock?

(A) A graduated cylinder (B) A thermometer (C) A ruler (D) A balance or scale

44. What is the term for how much matter is packed into a given space?

(A) Density (B) Weight (C) Volume (D) Mass

45. Describe what happens to sugar when it dissolves in water. Does the sugar disappear?

(A) The sugar turns into water (B) The sugar is destroyed and gone forever (C) The sugar melts into a liquid (D) The sugar breaks into tiny particles too small to see but is still there

46. Why does oil float on top of water instead of sinking?

(A) Oil has more mass than water (B) Oil is less dense than water (C) Oil is lighter in color than water (D) Oil molecules are bigger than water molecules

Write the answer

47. Explain why a metal spoon feels cold when you touch it, but a wooden spoon does not.

Answer: _____

48. Why can you use a magnet to separate iron filings from sand?

Answer: _____

49. Explain in your own words what solubility means.

Answer: _____

50. Why does a balloon expand when you heat it?

Answer: _____

Match each question to its answer

1. A student wants to find out if a mystery liquid is water or rubbing alcohol. Which property would be most useful to test? →

2. You have a block that is 2 cm by 3 cm by 5 cm and has a mass of 90 grams. What is its density? →

3. A student places an object in water and it sinks. What can you conclude about the object's density? →

4. How would you separate a mixture of sand and salt using water? →

5. You have three unknown metals. How could you use density to help identify each one? →

(A) Measure each metal's mass and volume, calculate density, and compare to a reference table

(B) Its density is greater than 1 g/cm cubed

(C) Boiling point

(D) Dissolve the salt in water, filter out the sand, then evaporate the water

(E) 3 g/cm cubed

6. chemistry

Circle the correct answer

51. What is the smallest unit of an element that still has the properties of that element?

(A) An atom (B) A molecule (C) An electron (D) A cell

52. What are the three main subatomic particles found in an atom?

(A) Protons, atoms, and electrons (B) Protons, neutrons, and photons (C) Protons, neutrons, and electrons (D) Electrons, molecules, and neutrons

53. What determines the identity of an element?

(A) The number of protons in its atoms (B) The total mass of the atom (C) The number of electrons (D) The number of neutrons

54. The chemical symbol for gold is Au. What does the symbol Na represent?

(A) Nitrogen (B) Sodium (C) Neon (D) Nickel

55. Explain the difference between an atom and a molecule.

(A) An atom and a molecule are the same thing (B) A molecule is found only in living things (C) An atom is a single particle of an element; a molecule is two or more atoms bonded together (D) An atom is bigger than a molecule

56. Describe the structure of an atom, including where each subatomic particle is located.

(A) Protons and neutrons are in the central nucleus; electrons orbit in shells around it (B) Electrons are in the nucleus and protons orbit outside (C) Neutrons orbit the nucleus while protons and electrons are inside (D) All three particles are evenly spread throughout the atom

Write the answer

57. Explain why atoms are normally electrically neutral.

Answer: _____

58. What is the difference between an element and a compound?

Answer: _____

59. Summarize what the atomic number tells you about an element.

Answer: _____

60. Explain how isotopes of the same element differ from each other.

Answer: _____

Match each question to its answer

1. Carbon has an atomic number of 6 and an atomic mass of approximately 12. How many neutrons does a carbon-12 atom have? →

2. An atom has 8 protons, 8 neutrons, and 8 electrons. Identify this element. →

3. Use the periodic table to determine how many protons and electrons a neutral aluminum atom has. Aluminum's atomic number is 13. →

4. Write the chemical formula for a molecule that contains 2 hydrogen atoms and 1 oxygen atom. →

5. If a sodium atom (11 protons, 11 electrons) loses one electron, what charge does the resulting ion have? →

- (A) 13 protons and 13 electrons
 - (B) +1
 - (C) 6 neutrons
 - (D) H₂O
 - (E) Oxygen
-

7. chemistry

Circle the correct answer

61. What do elements in the same group (column) of the periodic table have in common?

- (A) The same number of protons (B) The same number of neutrons (C) The same atomic mass (D) Similar chemical properties

62. Which group of elements is known for being extremely unreactive?

- (A) Alkali metals (Group 1) (B) Halogens (Group 17) (C) Transition metals (D) Noble gases (Group 18)

63. What are the horizontal rows of the periodic table called?

- (A) Series (B) Families (C) Periods (D) Groups

64. Where are metals generally located on the periodic table?

- (A) On the far right side (B) On the left side and center (C) Scattered randomly throughout (D) Only in the bottom two rows

65. Explain why sodium (Na) and potassium (K) are in the same group on the periodic table.

- (A) Both have the same atomic mass (B) Both have the same number of total electrons (C) Both have one valence electron and react similarly with other elements (D) Both are the same color

66. Describe what happens to the atomic radius as you move from left to right across a period.

- (A) The atomic radius increases (B) The atomic radius stays the same (C) The atomic radius alternates between large and small (D) The atomic radius generally decreases

Write the answer

67. Explain why metals are good conductors of electricity.

Answer: _____

68. Why do noble gases rarely form compounds with other elements?

Answer: _____

69. Summarize the relationship between an element's group number and its number of valence electrons for Groups 1, 2, and 13-18.

Answer: _____

70. Describe how electronegativity changes as you move down a group in the periodic table.

Answer: _____

Match each question to its answer

1. Chlorine has 7 valence electrons. Use this to predict how many electrons chlorine is most likely to gain in a chemical reaction. →

2. Based on its position in Group 2 of the periodic table, predict whether magnesium is more likely to gain or lose electrons when it reacts. →

3. Silicon is classified as a metalloid. Use its position on the periodic table to explain why it has properties of both metals and nonmetals. →

4. Fluorine and iodine are both in Group 17. Predict which one is more reactive and explain why. →

5. Lithium, sodium, and potassium all react vigorously with water. Use periodic table trends to predict which reaction would be the most vigorous. →

(A) 1 electron

(B) Lose 2 electrons

(C) Potassium, because alkali metal reactivity increases going down the group

(D) Fluorine is more reactive because its smaller size allows it to attract electrons more strongly

(E) Silicon sits on the staircase border between metals and nonmetals, so it shares characteristics of both

8. chemistry

Circle the correct answer

71. Which of the following is evidence that a chemical reaction has occurred?

(A) A new substance with different properties is formed (B) The substance is cut into smaller pieces (C) The substance changes shape (D) The substance is moved to a new container

72. In a chemical equation, what does the arrow symbol represent?
(A) Equals (B) Yields or produces (C) Plus (D) Reacts with
73. What are the substances on the left side of a chemical equation called?
(A) Catalysts (B) Reactants (C) Products (D) Coefficients
74. Name the type of reaction where two or more substances combine to form a single new substance.
(A) Combustion reaction (B) Single replacement reaction (C) Decomposition reaction (D) Synthesis reaction
75. Explain the difference between a synthesis reaction and a decomposition reaction.
(A) Synthesis combines substances into one product; decomposition breaks one substance into multiple products (B) Synthesis only involves metals; decomposition only involves gases (C) Synthesis uses heat; decomposition uses cold (D) Synthesis is fast; decomposition is slow
76. Describe what a catalyst does in a chemical reaction.
(A) It adds new atoms to the products (B) It speeds up the reaction without being consumed or permanently changed (C) It slows down the reaction (D) It is used up during the reaction

Write the answer

77. Explain why bubbles forming when vinegar is added to baking soda is evidence of a chemical reaction.

Answer: _____

78. What does it mean when we say a chemical equation is balanced?

Answer: _____

79. Summarize what happens during a combustion reaction.

Answer: _____

80. Explain the difference between an exothermic and an endothermic reaction.

Answer: _____

Match each question to its answer

1. Balance this equation: $\text{H}_2 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O}$ →
2. Balance this equation: $\text{Fe} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ →
3. Classify this reaction: $2\text{Na} + \text{Cl}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{NaCl}$ →
4. Classify this reaction: $\text{Zn} + \text{CuSO}_4 \rightarrow \text{ZnSO}_4 + \text{Cu}$ →
5. Balance this equation: $\text{CH}_4 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ →

- (A) $2\text{H}_2 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
 - (B) Synthesis reaction
 - (C) $4\text{Fe} + 3\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$
 - (D) Single replacement reaction
 - (E) $\text{CH}_4 + 2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{CO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
-

9. world-history

Circle the correct answer

81. Which ancient Greek city-state is credited with creating the first known democratic government?

- (A) Troy (B) Corinth (C) Athens (D) Sparta

82. What was the Roman system of government called during the period before it became an empire?

- (A) A monarchy (B) A republic (C) A theocracy (D) A democracy

83. Name the ancient Greek philosopher who taught by asking questions rather than giving lectures, a method still used in classrooms today.

- (A) Socrates (B) Aristotle (C) Plato (D) Homer

84. Which Roman structure, completed around 80 CE, could hold about 50,000 spectators and was used for gladiator contests and public spectacles?

- (A) The Forum (B) The Colosseum (C) The Parthenon (D) The Pantheon

85. How did Athenian democracy differ from modern democracy in the United States?

- (A) Athens had a president; the US has a king (B) In Athens, citizens voted directly on laws; in the US, citizens elect representatives (C) Athenian democracy and US democracy are exactly the same (D) Everyone in Athens could vote, including women and enslaved people

86. Why were Roman roads so important to the success of the Roman Empire?

- (A) They were decorative and had no practical purpose (B) They were used only for chariot racing (C) They connected Rome to China directly (D) They allowed the army to move quickly and helped trade flow across the empire

Write the answer

87. Explain why the ancient Greeks organized the Olympic Games every four years. What purpose did the games serve beyond athletics?

Answer: _____

88. Describe how the concept of 'citizenship' in ancient Rome was different from citizenship in Athens.

Answer: _____

89. What role did Greek mythology play in everyday Athenian life?

Answer: _____

90. How did the assassination of Julius Caesar in 44 BCE affect the Roman Republic?

Answer: _____

Match each question to its answer

1. Imagine you are a citizen of ancient Athens. An assembly vote is being held on whether to go to war. How would you participate in this decision? →

2. You are a Roman engineer tasked with bringing fresh water to a city 30 miles away. Based on Roman engineering achievements, what structure would you design? →

3. A dispute arises between two Roman merchants. Based on the Roman legal principle that accused persons are 'innocent until proven guilty,' who bears the responsibility of proving wrongdoing? →

4. Using your knowledge of Spartan society, predict what daily life would be like for a seven-year-old Spartan boy. →

5. If Alexander the Great had not spread Greek culture across his conquered territories, how might the ancient world have been different? →

(A) Attend the assembly in person and cast your vote directly

(B) An aqueduct using gravity to carry water across valleys and hills

(C) He would leave home to begin harsh military training in a state school

(D) Greek ideas about philosophy, science, and art would have spread more slowly to other regions

(E) The person making the accusation must prove the other is guilty

10. world-history

Circle the correct answer

91. In the feudal system, what did a vassal receive from a lord in exchange for military service and loyalty?

(A) A merchant's trading license (B) A university education (C) A crown and royal title (D) A fief (grant of land)

92. Which West African empire, at its height in the 14th century, was known as one of the wealthiest in the world, largely due to its control of gold and salt trade routes?
(A) The Aztec Empire (B) The Byzantine Empire (C) The Mali Empire (D) The Roman Empire

93. What was the Magna Carta, signed in 1215, and why is it considered an important document in the history of government?

(A) A charter limiting the king's power, establishing that even rulers must follow the law (B) A peace treaty ending the Hundred Years' War (C) A map of trade routes across medieval Europe (D) A religious text written by the Pope

94. During the Islamic Golden Age (8th-14th centuries), scholars in Baghdad preserved and expanded upon knowledge from which earlier civilizations?

(A) Only ancient China (B) Only medieval Europe (C) Only ancient Egypt (D) Ancient Greece, Persia, and India

95. Explain why the feudal system developed in Europe after the fall of the Roman Empire.

(A) The Pope ordered all Europeans to adopt feudalism (B) People chose feudalism because it gave everyone equal rights (C) Without a strong central government, people turned to local lords for protection and order (D) Feudalism was imported directly from China

96. How did the Black Death (1347-1353) change the economic power of surviving peasants in Europe?

(A) The Black Death had no effect on peasants' economic status (B) With fewer workers available, surviving peasants could demand higher wages and better conditions (C) Peasants became poorer because there was less food (D) All peasants became nobles after the plague

Write the answer

97. Describe the role of monasteries in preserving knowledge during the early medieval period in Europe.

Answer: _____

98. Why was the Silk Road important to both Eastern and Western civilizations during the medieval period?

Answer: _____

99. What does the construction of Chartres Cathedral, which took decades to complete, tell us about medieval European society?

Answer: _____

100. How did the samurai code of bushido in feudal Japan compare to the European code of chivalry for knights?

Answer: _____

Match each question to its answer

1. Imagine you are a merchant traveling the Silk Road in the 12th century. You need to protect your goods from bandits. Based on your knowledge of Silk Road trade practices, what strategy would you use? →

2. Using what you know about medieval guilds, explain what would happen if a young person wanted to become a silversmith in a medieval European city. →

3. You are a scholar at the House of Wisdom in Baghdad during the Islamic Golden Age. A newly translated Greek text on geometry arrives. How would you contribute to advancing this knowledge? →

4. If you were Mansa Musa planning your famous pilgrimage to Mecca in 1324, how would your distribution of gold along the way demonstrate both your faith and your empire's wealth? →

5. Apply the concept of feudal obligations to explain what would happen to a European peasant who refused to work on their lord's land during harvest time. →

(A) The peasant could be punished or expelled because serfs were legally bound to work for their lord

(B) Join a large caravan with other merchants and hire armed guards

(C) They would serve as an apprentice, then a journeyman, before possibly becoming a master craftsman

(D) Study the Greek ideas, correct errors, add new proofs, and write expanded commentaries

(E) Giving gold to the poor and at mosques showed religious devotion while advertising Mali's vast wealth

11. world-history

Circle the correct answer

101. Which Portuguese explorer became the first European to reach India by sailing around the southern tip of Africa in 1498?

(A) Christopher Columbus (B) Ferdinand Magellan (C) Marco Polo (D) Vasco da Gama

102. What was the 'Columbian Exchange'?

(A) The transfer of plants, animals, diseases, and ideas between the Americas and the Old World after 1492 (B) A type of currency used by Columbus, and this has been

consistently demonstrated in practice (C) A peace treaty between Spain and Portugal, and this has been consistently demonstrated in practice (D) A stock market in colonial America, which is why this approach is recommended by experts

103. Which 1494 agreement divided newly discovered lands outside Europe between Spain and Portugal?

(A) The Treaty of Paris (B) The Treaty of Versailles (C) The Magna Carta (D) The Treaty of Tordesillas

104. What was the primary economic motivation that drove European nations to explore and establish overseas colonies?

(A) Access to valuable spices, gold, and new trade routes to Asia (B) The need to find new farmland in Europe (C) Interest in studying foreign languages (D) A desire to spread democracy worldwide

105. Explain why the introduction of European diseases like smallpox had such a devastating effect on Indigenous American populations.

(A) European diseases were stronger in the Americas due to climate (B) Indigenous peoples chose not to use available medicines (C) Indigenous peoples were physically weaker than Europeans (D) Indigenous peoples had no prior exposure or immunity to these diseases

106. How did the introduction of the potato from the Americas change life in Europe?

(A) The potato replaced all other crops immediately (B) It became a reliable food crop that helped feed growing European populations (C) Europeans rejected the potato entirely and never ate it (D) The potato was used only as decoration, not food

Write the answer

107. Why did Portugal become a leading force in early European exploration before larger nations like Spain, France, and England?

Answer: _____

108. Describe the impact of the Atlantic slave trade on West African societies during the Age of Exploration.

Answer: _____

109. How did the Columbian Exchange affect global food diversity?

Answer: _____

110. What was the 'triangular trade,' and how did it connect Europe, Africa, and the Americas?

Answer: _____

Match each question to its answer

1. You are a navigator on a Portuguese ship in 1488. Your captain wants to find a sea route to India. Using your knowledge of available technology, which navigational tool would you rely on to determine your latitude? →
 2. Imagine you are an Aztec citizen in Tenochtitlan in 1519 when Hernan Cortes and his soldiers arrive. Based on your knowledge, how might you initially react to seeing Spanish horses? →
 3. Using your knowledge of the Columbian Exchange, explain how a European farmer in 1600 might use a crop from the Americas to feed more people than traditional European crops allowed. →
 4. If you were a Spanish missionary arriving in the Americas in the 1500s, how would the concept of the 'encomienda system' shape your interactions with Indigenous people? →
 5. Apply your understanding of mercantilism to explain why European nations wanted colonies to produce raw materials rather than finished goods. →
 - (A) An astrolabe, which measures the angle of the sun or stars above the horizon
 - (B) With amazement or fear, because horses did not exist in the Americas
 - (C) The system granted Spanish colonists control over Indigenous labor in exchange for 'Christianizing' them
 - (D) Grow potatoes, which produce more calories per acre than wheat and thrive in poor soil
 - (E) Colonies providing raw materials ensured the home country profited from manufacturing and selling finished products
-

12. world-history

Circle the correct answer

111. What was the main argument of the colonial slogan 'No taxation without representation'?

- (A) Colonists should not pay taxes to Britain if they had no elected representatives in Parliament (B) Colonists opposed all forms of government (C) Colonists wanted to join the British Parliament in London (D) Colonists wanted to pay higher taxes

112. Which document, adopted on July 4, 1776, formally announced the American colonies' separation from Britain?

- (A) The Bill of Rights (B) The Magna Carta (C) The Constitution (D) The Declaration of Independence

113. What event in 1773 involved colonists dumping tea into Boston Harbor to protest British tax policies?

(A) The Battle of Bunker Hill (B) The Boston Massacre (C) The Stamp Act Congress (D) The Boston Tea Party

114. Which battle in October 1781 effectively ended the American Revolutionary War when British General Cornwallis surrendered?

(A) The Battle of Saratoga (B) The Battle of Yorktown (C) The Battle of Lexington (D) The Battle of Gettysburg

115. Explain how the Stamp Act of 1765 helped unify the American colonies against Britain.

(A) Colonists liked the Stamp Act and wanted more taxes (B) The Stamp Act had nothing to do with taxes (C) It only affected one colony, so others did not care (D) It was the first tax affecting all colonies equally, giving them a common grievance that sparked coordinated resistance

116. Why was the Battle of Saratoga (1777) considered the turning point of the American Revolution?

(A) The American victory convinced France to formally ally with the colonies and provide military support (B) It was the first battle of the war (C) Saratoga was not important to the war's outcome (D) Britain surrendered completely after Saratoga

Write the answer

117. What did Thomas Paine's pamphlet 'Common Sense' (1776) argue, and why was it so influential?

Answer: _____

118. Describe the 'Great Compromise' at the Constitutional Convention. What problem did it solve?

Answer: _____

119. How did Enlightenment ideas about natural rights influence the Declaration of Independence?

Answer: _____

120. Why did the Founders include the system of 'checks and balances' in the Constitution?

Answer: _____

Match each question to its answer

1. You are a colonial merchant in 1770 Boston. British soldiers have just killed five colonists in what becomes known as the Boston Massacre. How would you use this event to build support for the patriot cause? →
2. Using the principles of the Declaration of Independence, explain how a citizen today might argue against an unjust law. →
3. If you were George Washington at Valley Forge during the harsh winter of 1777-1778, how would you use the training of Baron von Steuben to improve your army? →
4. Apply the concept of federalism to explain why Anti-Federalists demanded the addition of the Bill of Rights to the Constitution. →
5. You are a delegate at the Constitutional Convention in 1787. Your state has a small population. Which plan would you support and why? →

(A) Have von Steuben drill the troops in European military techniques to transform them into a disciplined fighting force

(B) The New Jersey Plan, because it gave each state equal representation regardless of population size

(C) Create and distribute images and pamphlets depicting the event to stir outrage against British rule

(D) Argue that the law violates natural rights and that government must serve the people's interests, not act against them

(E) They feared a strong central government would trample individual liberties unless specific rights were guaranteed in writing

13. civics

Circle the correct answer

121. What is the main purpose of government?

(A) To collect as much money as possible from citizens (B) To make sure one leader has total control (C) To decide what jobs people must have (D) To make and enforce rules that keep order and protect people

122. What word describes a government where the people choose their leaders through elections?

(A) Dictatorship (B) Monarchy (C) Anarchy (D) Democracy

123. In a monarchy, who typically holds the highest power?

(A) The citizens through voting (B) A king or queen (C) A group of elected senators (D) A military general

- 124.** Which of these is a service that local governments commonly provide?
(A) Public libraries and fire departments (B) Declaring war on other countries (C) Signing treaties with foreign nations (D) Printing money and coining currency
- 125.** Why do communities need laws?
(A) To prevent people from making their own choices (B) To protect people's rights and keep everyone safe (C) To punish people who are different (D) To make sure only leaders benefit
- 126.** What is the difference between a democracy and a dictatorship?
(A) In a democracy, people vote for leaders; in a dictatorship, one person holds all power (B) A democracy is only for small countries; a dictatorship is for large ones (C) A democracy has no laws; a dictatorship has many laws (D) A democracy has a president; a dictatorship has a king

Write the answer

- 127.** Why do governments collect taxes from citizens?
Answer: _____
- 128.** How is a constitutional monarchy different from an absolute monarchy?
Answer: _____
- 129.** What does 'consent of the governed' mean?
Answer: _____
- 130.** What does 'rule of law' mean?
Answer: _____

Match each question to its answer

1. Your town needs a new community center but doesn't have enough money. Which action best shows how government solves this problem? →
 2. A new student from another country asks you to explain how American government works. Which statement best describes it? →
 3. Imagine your school has no rules at all. Which problem would most likely happen? →
 4. If your class were creating a government, which step should come first? →
 5. Your class creates a new rule: 'Everyone must clean up after lunch.' Which feature of government does this most resemble? →
- (A) Students wouldn't know what's expected, leading to chaos and unfairness
(B) Making a law to solve a shared problem
(C) Citizens elect leaders who make laws and run the government on their behalf
(D) Town leaders hold a public meeting to discuss budgets and options with citizens

(E) Agree on basic rules that everyone must follow

14. civics

Circle the correct answer

131. What is the U.S. Constitution?

(A) The supreme law of the United States that establishes the government's structure (B) A list of all laws passed by Congress (C) The first law the president ever signed (D) A document that only applies to the military

132. What is the Bill of Rights?

(A) A law that only protects property owners (B) The original seven articles of the Constitution (C) The first ten amendments to the Constitution that protect individual freedoms (D) A list of rules for the president

133. Which amendment protects freedom of speech, religion, and the press?

(A) The Second Amendment (B) The Fifth Amendment (C) The First Amendment (D) The Tenth Amendment

134. What does the Preamble to the Constitution begin with?

(A) We the People (B) I, the President (C) In the name of the King (D) The Congress of the United States

135. Why did the Founders include the ability to amend (change) the Constitution?

(A) They knew society would change and the Constitution needed to adapt over time (B) Amendments were only meant for fixing spelling errors (C) They forgot to include important sections (D) They wanted to make it easy to rewrite the whole document

136. What does the Fourth Amendment protect citizens from?

(A) Serving on a jury (B) Being required to pay taxes (C) Unreasonable searches and seizures by the government (D) Having to attend school

Write the answer

137. How does the Constitution prevent any one part of government from becoming too powerful?

Answer: _____

138. What is the main idea of the Tenth Amendment?

Answer: _____

139. Why is the phrase 'We the People' significant in the Preamble?

Answer: _____

140. What does 'due process of law' mean, as protected by the Fifth Amendment?

Answer: _____

Match each question to its answer

1. A school principal bans a student newspaper because it criticizes school policies.

Which amendment does this most likely violate? →

2. Police arrive at someone's home and demand to search it without a warrant. The

homeowner refuses. Which amendment supports the homeowner's right to refuse? →

3. A citizen wants to change a law they believe is unjust. According to the First

Amendment, which action can they legally take? →

4. The 19th Amendment gave women the right to vote. How would you use this

example to explain what an amendment is to a younger student? →

5. A city passes a law requiring all residents to follow one specific religion. Using your knowledge of the Bill of Rights, explain why this law would be unconstitutional. →

(A) An amendment is an official change to the Constitution that fixes something unfair or updates the rules for a changing society

(B) The First Amendment, which protects freedom of the press

(C) Organize a peaceful protest and petition the government

(D) The First Amendment prohibits the government from establishing an official religion or restricting religious freedom

(E) The Fourth Amendment, which protects against unreasonable searches

15. civics

Circle the correct answer

141. Who is the chief executive of a state government?

(A) The mayor (B) The senator (C) The President (D) The governor

142. What is the term for the system where power is shared between the federal government and state governments?

(A) Communism (B) Imperialism (C) Nationalism (D) Federalism

143. Which government body typically oversees public schools in a community?

(A) The local school board (B) The United Nations (C) The U.S. Congress (D) The Supreme Court

144. Name one power that belongs to state governments but NOT to the federal government.

(A) Printing money (B) Managing foreign relations (C) Issuing driver's licenses (D) Declaring war

145. Why do different states sometimes have different laws about the same issue, like the minimum driving age?

(A) Federalism gives states the power to make their own laws on issues not controlled by the federal government (B) States accidentally pass different laws because they don't communicate (C) Only a few states have the right to make their own laws (D) Different laws exist because Congress can't agree on one rule

146. How does a city council differ from the U.S. Congress?

(A) A city council makes laws for a single city while Congress makes laws for the entire nation (B) City councils have more power than Congress (C) There is no real difference — they do the same job (D) City councils are appointed, not elected

Write the answer

147. What does a state constitution do?

Answer: _____

148. Why is it important for citizens to participate in local government, not just national politics?

Answer: _____

149. What role does a county government play that is different from a city government?

Answer: _____

150. What is the Supremacy Clause and how does it affect state laws?

Answer: _____

Match each question to its answer

1. Your city council is deciding whether to build a new community center or upgrade the water treatment plant. As a resident, how could you participate in this decision?

→

2. A state passes a law that conflicts with a federal law. A citizen affected by both laws asks you which one they should follow. What do you tell them? →

3. Your school board is considering cutting the art program to save money. How would you use your knowledge of local government to advocate for keeping it? →

4. A developer wants to build a shopping mall on land currently used as a public park. Which local government body would most likely review this request? →

5. Imagine you're a new resident choosing between two neighboring towns. Town A has higher taxes but excellent schools and parks. Town B has lower taxes but fewer public services. How would you use this to explain why local government matters? →

(A) Local government decisions about taxes and spending directly shape the quality of life in a community

(B) Attend school board meetings, organize a petition, present evidence of art education's value, and rally community support

(C) The federal law takes priority under the Supremacy Clause, so they must follow the federal law

(D) The city's planning or zoning commission

(E) Attend the city council meeting, speak during public comment, and contact your council representative

16. civics

Circle the correct answer

151. What is the minimum age to vote in a U.S. federal election?

(A) 21 years old (B) 16 years old (C) 18 years old (D) 25 years old

152. What are the two major political parties in the United States?

(A) The Federalist Party and the Whig Party (B) The Liberal Party and the Green Party (C) The Democratic Party and the Republican Party (D) The Labor Party and the Conservative Party

153. What is the Electoral College?

(A) A college where politicians study before running for office (B) A popular vote system where every citizen's vote directly picks the President (C) The group of advisors who help the President make decisions (D) A system where electors from each state cast votes to officially elect the President

154. Which amendment abolished poll taxes, which had been used to prevent poor and minority citizens from voting?

(A) The 24th Amendment (B) The 15th Amendment (C) The 19th Amendment (D) The 1st Amendment

155. Why is voter registration required before someone can vote in most states?

(A) To collect money from voters, as this is what research and standard practice suggests (B) To make it harder for citizens to vote, and this has been consistently demonstrated in practice (C) Registration is not required in any state, and this has been consistently demonstrated in practice (D) To verify that the person is eligible to vote and to prevent fraud by ensuring each person votes only once

156. What is the difference between a primary election and a general election?

- (A) A primary election chooses party candidates; a general election is the final vote between candidates from all parties (B) There is no difference — they are the same thing (C) A primary election is for local races; a general election is for national races (D) Only registered party members can vote in general elections

Write the answer

157. How does the number of Electoral College votes for each state get determined?

Answer: _____

158. What is 'gerrymandering' and why is it controversial?

Answer: _____

159. Why might some citizens choose not to vote even though they have the right?

Answer: _____

160. What role do political parties play in American democracy?

Answer: _____

Match each question to its answer

1. Your friend says they aren't old enough to vote, so there's nothing they can do to participate in politics. Name three ways young people can participate without voting.
→

2. A candidate makes a campaign promise to eliminate all taxes. How would you evaluate this promise using your knowledge of government? →

3. It's Election Day, but your neighbor says they don't know anything about the candidates and is thinking of not voting. What advice would you give? →

4. How would you organize a voter registration drive at your school to encourage eligible students to register? →

5. During a school election, a candidate spreads false information about their opponent. How does this relate to real elections, and what should voters do? →

(A) Encourage them to research candidates using nonpartisan voter guides, then make an informed choice — informed voting strengthens democracy

(B) Misinformation in elections is a real problem — voters should fact-check claims using multiple reliable sources before making decisions

(C) This promise is unrealistic because taxes fund essential services like schools, roads, and emergency services that government cannot provide for free

(D) Volunteer for campaigns, attend public meetings, write to elected officials, organize awareness events, or join civic organizations

(E) Partner with nonpartisan organizations, set up tables at school events, provide registration forms, and share deadlines through social media

Answer Key

1. C — Carbon dioxide
2. C — Sunlight
3. D — ATP (adenosine triphosphate)
4. B — Glucose and oxygen
5. A — They are opposite processes: photosynthesis stores energy in glucose using CO₂ and water, while respiration releases that energy by breaking glucose down into CO₂ and water
6. A — All cells need ATP energy to carry out life processes, and cellular respiration is how cells convert glucose into usable ATP
7. Chlorophyll is the green pigment that absorbs light energy from the sun to power the photosynthesis reaction
8. Cellular respiration releases energy that was stored in glucose molecules, making it an energy-releasing (exothermic) process
9. Leaves are thin and flat to maximize surface area for absorbing sunlight, and they have stomata to allow gas exchange
10. Stomata open to let CO₂ in for photosynthesis but close when the plant needs to conserve water, balancing gas exchange with water retention
Matching (Cell Processes): 1→E, 2→A, 3→C, 4→B, 5→D
11. A — Digestive system
12. C — To carry oxygen from the lungs to the rest of the body
13. C — Brain
14. D — Alveoli
15. C — The respiratory system brings oxygen into the lungs, where it passes into the blood; the circulatory system then pumps this oxygen-rich blood through vessels to cells throughout the body
16. D — Bones form protective enclosures around organs: the skull protects the brain, the rib cage protects the heart and lungs, and the vertebrae protect the spinal cord
17. Homeostasis is the body's ability to maintain stable internal conditions like

temperature and pH, which is essential because cells can only function properly within narrow ranges

18. Mouth (chewing) -> esophagus -> stomach (acid digestion) -> small intestine (nutrient absorption) -> large intestine (water absorption) -> rectum -> elimination

19. Muscles are attached to bones by tendons; when muscles contract, they pull on bones, causing them to move at joints

20. Muscles need more oxygen and glucose during exercise, so the heart beats faster to pump more blood and deliver these resources

Matching (Human Body Systems): 1→E, 2→C, 3→B, 4→A, 5→D

21. D — Mitosis

22. C — Meiosis

23. B — 46 chromosomes (23 pairs)

24. A — Life span

25. B — Mitosis allows an organism to grow by increasing its number of cells and to repair damaged tissue by replacing cells

26. B — Sexual reproduction combines genetic material from two parents, producing offspring with genetic variation; asexual reproduction uses one parent, producing genetically identical offspring

27. Hormones are chemical messengers that regulate growth rate, trigger puberty and development stages, and control processes like bone growth and tissue maturation

28. Differentiation is when cells become specialized for specific functions (like nerve cells, muscle cells, blood cells) by activating different genes, even though all cells contain the same DNA

29. Egg (laid on plant) -> larva/caterpillar (eating and growing) -> pupa/chrysalis (transformation inside a case) -> adult butterfly (reproduction)

30. Exact DNA copies ensure each daughter cell receives a complete set of genetic instructions needed to function properly

Matching (Reproduction & Growth): 1→A, 2→C, 3→B, 4→D, 5→E

31. D — Producer (autotroph)

32. A — Break down dead organisms and waste, returning nutrients to the soil

33. B — Producers (the first trophic level)

34. A — Food web
35. B — Most energy (about 90%) at each level is used for the organism's own life processes (movement, growth, body heat) and is lost as heat, leaving only 10% available to the next level
36. C — A food web is more accurate because it shows that most organisms eat and are eaten by multiple species, while a food chain only shows a single linear pathway
37. A habitat is the physical place where an organism lives, while a niche is the organism's role in the ecosystem including what it eats, what eats it, and how it interacts with its environment
38. The carbon cycle moves carbon between the atmosphere, living organisms, oceans, and soil through processes like photosynthesis, respiration, decomposition, and combustion
39. Matter (like carbon and nitrogen) is recycled through biogeochemical cycles and reused by organisms, while energy enters as sunlight, flows through trophic levels, and is eventually lost as heat to the environment
40. When two species compete for the same limited resources, the population of the weaker competitor may decline or adapt to use different resources, limiting growth of both populations
Matching (Ecosystems & Food Webs): 1→D, 2→A, 3→B, 4→C, 5→E
41. D — Boiling point
42. B — Hardness
43. D — A balance or scale
44. A — Density
45. D — The sugar breaks into tiny particles too small to see but is still there
46. B — Oil is less dense than water
47. Metal conducts heat away from your hand faster than wood
48. Iron is magnetic but sand is not
49. How well a substance can dissolve in a liquid
50. The gas particles inside move faster and push outward more
Matching (chemistry): 1→C, 2→E, 3→B, 4→D, 5→A
51. A — An atom

- 52. C — Protons, neutrons, and electrons
- 53. A — The number of protons in its atoms
- 54. B — Sodium
- 55. C — An atom is a single particle of an element; a molecule is two or more atoms bonded together
- 56. A — Protons and neutrons are in the central nucleus; electrons orbit in shells around it
- 57. They have equal numbers of positive protons and negative electrons
- 58. An element contains only one type of atom; a compound contains atoms of two or more different elements bonded together
- 59. It tells you the number of protons in each atom of that element
- 60. They have the same number of protons but different numbers of neutrons
Matching (chemistry): 1→C, 2→E, 3→A, 4→D, 5→B
- 61. D — Similar chemical properties
- 62. D — Noble gases (Group 18)
- 63. C — Periods
- 64. B — On the left side and center
- 65. C — Both have one valence electron and react similarly with other elements
- 66. D — The atomic radius generally decreases
- 67. Metals have loosely held outer electrons that can move freely
- 68. Their outer electron shells are already completely filled
- 69. For main group elements, the ones digit of the group number equals the number of valence electrons
- 70. Electronegativity generally decreases going down a group
Matching (chemistry): 1→A, 2→B, 3→E, 4→D, 5→C
- 71. A — A new substance with different properties is formed
- 72. B — Yields or produces
- 73. B — Reactants
- 74. D — Synthesis reaction

75. A — Synthesis combines substances into one product; decomposition breaks one substance into multiple products
76. B — It speeds up the reaction without being consumed or permanently changed
77. The bubbles are carbon dioxide gas, a new substance not present in either the vinegar or baking soda
78. The number of atoms of each element is the same on both sides of the equation
79. A substance reacts with oxygen and releases energy, usually producing carbon dioxide and water
80. Exothermic releases energy to the surroundings; endothermic absorbs energy from the surroundings
Matching (chemistry): 1→A, 2→C, 3→B, 4→D, 5→E
81. C — Athens
82. B — A republic
83. A — Socrates
84. B — The Colosseum
85. B — In Athens, citizens voted directly on laws; in the US, citizens elect representatives
86. D — They allowed the army to move quickly and helped trade flow across the empire
87. They honored the god Zeus and brought rival city-states together peacefully
88. Rome extended citizenship to conquered peoples; Athens restricted it to native-born men
89. Myths explained natural events and guided moral behavior through stories of gods and heroes
90. It led to civil wars that eventually ended the Republic and created the Empire
Matching (world-history): 1→A, 2→B, 3→E, 4→C, 5→D
91. D — A fief (grant of land)
92. C — The Mali Empire
93. A — A charter limiting the king's power, establishing that even rulers must follow the law
94. D — Ancient Greece, Persia, and India

95. C — Without a strong central government, people turned to local lords for protection and order
96. B — With fewer workers available, surviving peasants could demand higher wages and better conditions
97. Monks copied ancient manuscripts by hand, preserving classical learning through the Dark Ages
98. It facilitated trade of goods, ideas, religions, and technologies between distant cultures
99. Religion was central to community life, and communities invested enormous resources in churches
100. Both emphasized honor, loyalty, and martial skill, but in different cultural contexts
Matching (world-history): 1→B, 2→C, 3→D, 4→E, 5→A
101. D — Vasco da Gama
102. A — The transfer of plants, animals, diseases, and ideas between the Americas and the Old World after 1492
103. D — The Treaty of Tordesillas
104. A — Access to valuable spices, gold, and new trade routes to Asia
105. D — Indigenous peoples had no prior exposure or immunity to these diseases
106. B — It became a reliable food crop that helped feed growing European populations
107. Prince Henry the Navigator invested in navigation technology, mapmaking, and shipbuilding decades before others
108. It devastated communities by removing millions of people, disrupting families and economies
109. It dramatically increased food variety worldwide as crops spread between hemispheres
110. A trade pattern where Europe sent goods to Africa, Africa sent enslaved people to the Americas, and the Americas sent raw materials to Europe
Matching (world-history): 1→A, 2→B, 3→D, 4→C, 5→E
111. A — Colonists should not pay taxes to Britain if they had no elected representatives in Parliament

112. D — The Declaration of Independence
113. D — The Boston Tea Party
114. B — The Battle of Yorktown
115. D — It was the first tax affecting all colonies equally, giving them a common grievance that sparked coordinated resistance
116. A — The American victory convinced France to formally ally with the colonies and provide military support
117. It argued in plain language that independence from Britain was logical and necessary, reaching a wide audience
118. It created a two-chamber Congress: the Senate (equal state representation) and the House (representation by population)
119. Jefferson drew on Locke's ideas that people have natural rights to life, liberty, and property that governments must protect
120. To prevent any one branch of government from becoming too powerful, based on fear of tyranny
Matching (world-history): 1→C, 2→D, 3→A, 4→E, 5→B
121. D — To make and enforce rules that keep order and protect people
122. D — Democracy
123. B — A king or queen
124. A — Public libraries and fire departments
125. B — To protect people's rights and keep everyone safe
126. A — In a democracy, people vote for leaders; in a dictatorship, one person holds all power
127. To pay for public services like roads, schools, and police
128. A constitutional monarchy limits the ruler's power with laws; an absolute monarchy does not
129. The people agree to give the government its power
130. Everyone, including leaders, must follow the same laws
Matching (civics): 1→D, 2→C, 3→A, 4→E, 5→B
131. A — The supreme law of the United States that establishes the government's structure

132. C — The first ten amendments to the Constitution that protect individual freedoms
133. C — The First Amendment
134. A — We the People
135. A — They knew society would change and the Constitution needed to adapt over time
136. C — Unreasonable searches and seizures by the government
137. By dividing power among three branches and giving each checks on the others
138. Powers not given to the federal government are reserved for the states or the people
139. It shows that government authority comes from ordinary citizens, not from rulers or the military
140. The government must follow fair legal procedures before taking away someone's life, liberty, or property
Matching (civics): 1→B, 2→E, 3→C, 4→A, 5→D
141. D — The governor
142. D — Federalism
143. A — The local school board
144. C — Issuing driver's licenses
145. A — Federalism gives states the power to make their own laws on issues not controlled by the federal government
146. A — A city council makes laws for a single city while Congress makes laws for the entire nation
147. It establishes the structure of the state government and protects the rights of the state's residents
148. Local government decisions directly affect daily life — schools, roads, parks, and public safety in your community
149. County government covers a larger geographic area, serving both cities and rural areas within the county
150. It establishes that the U.S. Constitution and federal law are the supreme law of the land, overriding conflicting state laws
Matching (civics): 1→E, 2→C, 3→B, 4→D, 5→A

- 151. C — 18 years old
 - 152. C — The Democratic Party and the Republican Party
 - 153. D — A system where electors from each state cast votes to officially elect the President
 - 154. A — The 24th Amendment
 - 155. D — To verify that the person is eligible to vote and to prevent fraud by ensuring each person votes only once
 - 156. A — A primary election chooses party candidates; a general election is the final vote between candidates from all parties
 - 157. Each state gets one elector per member of Congress (House representatives plus two senators)
 - 158. Drawing voting district boundaries to give one political party an unfair advantage in elections
 - 159. Reasons include feeling their vote doesn't matter, not knowing the candidates, or facing practical barriers like work schedules
 - 160. They organize candidates, develop policy platforms, mobilize voters, and provide a framework for political debate
- Matching (civics): 1→D, 2→C, 3→A, 4→E, 5→B
-

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