

Revision Test

1. Which hormone regulates blood sugar levels in the body?

- A) Insulin
- B) Thyroxine
- C) Adrenaline
- D) Growth Hormone

2. Which hormone is responsible for regulating growth and development during childhood and adolescence?

- A) Thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH)
- B) Growth Hormone
- C) Adrenaline
- D) Oestrogen

3. Which hormone helps to regulate the body's response to stress?

- A) Insulin
- B) Adrenaline
- C) Thyroxine
- D) Oxytocin

4. What is the role of the queen bee in a colony?

- A) To gather nectar and pollen
- B) To lay eggs and reproduce
- C) To defend the colony from predators
- D) To produce honey

5. Which of the following is a characteristic of drone bees?

- A) They are female and lay eggs
- B) They are male and have only one purpose: to mate with the queen
- C) They are workers and gather nectar and pollen
- D) They are queens and defend the colony

6. What is the process called when a new queen bee is produced in a colony?

- A) Supersedure
- B) Swarming
- C) Mating
- D) Hibernation

7. What is the typical age range for adolescence?

- A) 5-10 years
- B) 10-19 years
- C) 20-30 years
- D) 30-40 years

8. Which of the following physical changes is a hallmark of adolescence in boys?

- A) Enlargement of breasts
- B) Growth of pubic hair
- C) Deepening of the voice
- D) All of the above

9. Which of the following is a common emotional challenge faced by adolescents?

- A) Identity formation
- B) Social anxiety
- C) Body image issues
- D) All of the above

10. What is the term for the distance between two consecutive compressions or rarefactions in a sound wave?

- A) Wavelength
- B) Frequency
- C) Amplitude
- D) Speed

11. Which of the following types of sound waves has a frequency higher than 20,000 Hz?

- A) Infrasound
- B) Audible sound

C) Ultrasound

D) Resonance

12. What is the term for the phenomenon in which a sound wave bounces back to its source after hitting a surface?

A) Refraction

B) Reflection

C) Diffraction

D) Interference

13. What is the amplitude of a wave?

A) The distance between two consecutive peaks

B) The distance between two consecutive troughs

C) The maximum displacement of a wave from its equilibrium position

D) The speed of a wave

14. How does an increase in amplitude affect the loudness of a sound wave?

A) It decreases the loudness

B) It has no effect on the loudness

C) It increases the loudness

D) It changes the pitch

15. What is the relationship between amplitude and energy of a wave?

A) Amplitude is inversely proportional to energy

B) Amplitude is directly proportional to energy

C) Amplitude has no relation to energy

D) Amplitude is proportional to the square root of energy