PHOTON THAILAND 2026

Photon Science Competition (Thailand)

Science Secondary G.7–8

Sunday, August 9, 2026

3:00 – 4:30 p.m. (90 minutes)

B

Instructions

1. This exam includes 40 questions, with 4 and 5 choices given (100 marks).
2. Use a 2B black pencil or darker one to fill in the circle.
3. Fill out your name, grade, school, test center, room, seat number, and identification number either in pen or in pencil.
4. If you want to change an answer that you have already marked, use a clean eraser to erase the incorrect answer and mark the new one.
5. It should be noted that figures in the exam are not drawn to scale.
6. Dictionaries, calculators, and electronic devices are not permitted in the test room.
7. Note taking can be done on the test paper only, with no extra sheet provided.
8. Do not write anything or make any symbols in the black barcode area along the edge of the paper except the answers on the answer sheet. Make sure the answersheet is not crumpled.
9. Submit the answer sheet to the proctor when the time is up.
10. Cheating in the exam may cause serious consequences including disqualification from receiving any award or joining the second round of the test held by PHOTON THAILAND.

Problems and Scoring

Part I : Number 1–30 are multiple-choice questions.
Each correct answer is worth 2 marks.

Part II : Number 31–40 are multiple-choice questions.
Each correct answer is worth 4 marks.

Should any disagreement arise, the judgment of the panel is deemed final.

Announcement of the results via
https://prod.miraah-education.com/student on September 18, 2026

: PhotonScienceCompetition.Thailand / Miraah.education

LINE @miraah.edu

Part I : This is a multiple-choice test with 4 options. Students must choose only one best answer.

1. Read the following statements carefully and identify the clues needed to answer the question.

Code Language

1. "pit na tac" means "come and go"
2. "ja ta da" means "you are good"
3. "na da rac" means "you can come"

What is the code word for "come" in this code language?

1. Statements 1 and 2 only
2. Statements 2 and 3 only
3. Statements 1, 2, and 3
4. Statements 1 and 3 only

2. A, B, C, D, and E are seated in a row, all facing north. The following conditions apply:

▶ A sits next to B.
▶ D sits to the right of C.
▶ E sits at the far left end of the row, and D does not sit next to E.
▶ C is second from the left.
▶ A sits to the right of B.
▶ A does not sit at either end of the row.

Based on the conditions above, which statement correctly describes A's position?

1. A sits between B and C.
2. A sits between B and D.
3. A sits between E and D.
4. A sits between C and E.

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3. Which of the following statements are correct?

(A) Proxima Centauri is the nearest star to the Solar System, apart from the Sun.

(B) Comets are composed of ice, frozen gases, dust, and rocky material.

(C) Neptune has a prominent and well-developed ring system.

(D) Uranus rotates from east to west.

(E) Saturn is the largest planet in the Solar System.

1. (A) and (E) only
2. (A), (B), and (C) only
3. (A), (B), and (D) only
4. (B), (C), (D), and (E) only

4. When a hydrocarbon fuel burns in a sufficient supply of oxygen, gas X is produced. When it burns in an insufficient supply of oxygen, gas Y is produced. What are gases X and Y?

1. X = carbon dioxide, Y = carbon monoxide
2. X = carbon monoxide, Y = carbon dioxide
3. X = sulfur dioxide, Y = carbon dioxide
4. X = carbon monoxide, Y = sulfur dioxide

5. The table below compares the general properties of metals and non-metals.

No.	Metals	Non-metals
1	Most metals are malleable and ductile.	Most solid non-metals are brittle.
2	Most metals conduct heat and electricity well.	Most non-metals are poor conductors, except graphite.
3	Most metal oxides are basic.	Most non-metal oxides are acidic or neutral.
4	All metals react with acids to produce hydrogen gas.	All non-metals react with acids to produce chlorine gas.

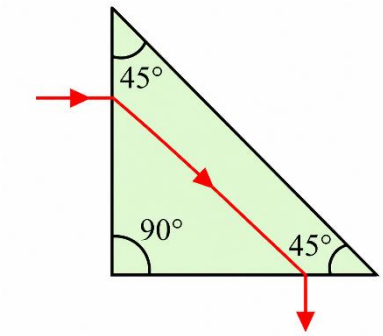
Which comparison is incorrect?

1. Statement 1 only
2. Statement 2 only
3. Statement 3 only
4. Statement 4 only

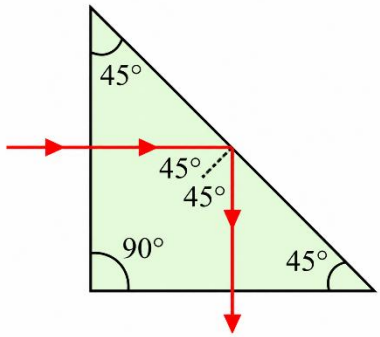
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6. Which diagram correctly shows the path of a light ray as it passes through the glass prism?

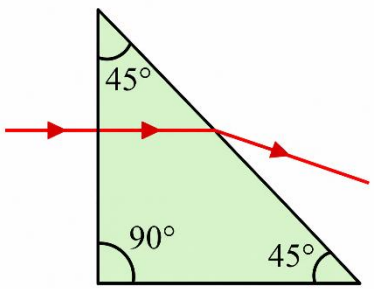
1.



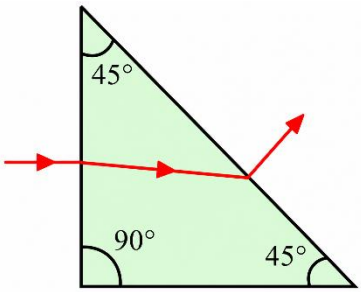
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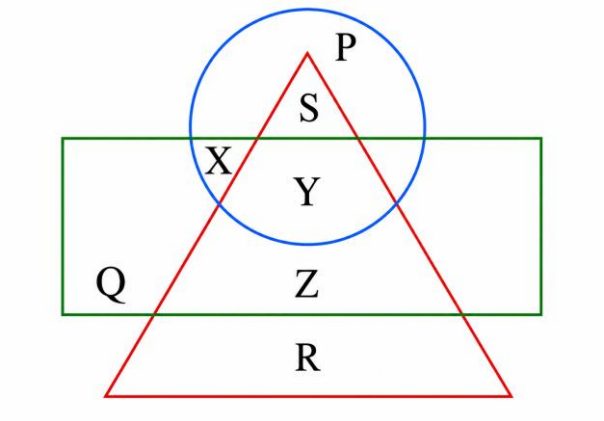


4.



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7. In the Venn diagram given below, the circle stands for Professors, the triangle stands for Surgical Specialists and the rectangle stands for Medicine Specialists. Which of the following options represent region R?



1. Medicine Specialists only
2. Professors only
3. Surgical Specialists only
4. Medicine and Surgical Specialists only

8. A biology student observes two different cell types under a microscope. Cell A has a high density of mitochondria, while Cell B has very few. Based on this observation, what can be reasonably inferred about the functions of these cells?

1. Cell B performs more aerobic respiration than Cell A does.
2. Cell A requires significant energy for active movement or transport.
3. Cell B is more likely to be an active cardiac muscle cell.
4. Cell A is primarily involved in the storage of lipids and starch.

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9. A researcher measures the rate of glucose transport into a cell. They observe that the transport rate increases linearly with external glucose concentration at low levels, but plateaus at very high concentrations. Which transport mechanism is most likely responsible?

1. Simple diffusion through the phospholipid bilayer.
2. Bulk transport via pinocytosis.
3. Primary active transport via an ATP-powered pump.
4. Facilitated diffusion via carrier proteins.

10. A human nerve cell needs to maintain a high concentration of potassium ions (K^+) inside the cell, even though the concentration of these ions is much lower outside. To do this, the cell uses a specific type of transport that requires energy. Which of the following statements best describes this process?

1. It is active transport, which is a process that requires energy (ATP) to move ions against their concentration gradient.
2. It is osmosis, which is a passive process that transports ions from high to low concentration.
3. It is diffusion, which is an active process that moves ions against a concentration gradient.
4. It is active transport, which is a passive process that moves ions against a concentration gradient using carrier proteins.

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11. A national park is separated into two halves by a large river. Scientists observe that the deer population in the north is becoming weaker and more susceptible to diseases compared to 20 years ago. After testing, they find the northern deer have very low genetic variety.

What is the most effective long-term conservation solution for this population?

1. Removing all predators
2. Vaccinating every deer
3. Building a wildlife corridor
4. Increasing the park size

12. A biologist discovers a new plant species with flowers that are small, inconspicuous, and lack both bright colors and a strong scent. The plant produces a large quantity of very light, powdery pollen. Based on these characteristics, which of the following is the most likely method of pollination for this plant?

1. Pollination by self-pollination, because the flowers are small and inconspicuous.
2. Pollination by water, because the flowers are small and can float on the surface.
3. Pollination by wind, because the plant's features are adapted for pollen to be carried by air currents.
4. Pollination by insects, because the small size of the flowers attracts tiny insects.

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13. Most earthworms are simultaneous hermaphrodites, meaning that each individual possesses both male and female reproductive organs. During mating, two earthworms align in opposite directions and exchange sperm. The received sperm is stored in seminal receptacles and is later used to fertilise eggs inside a cocoon.

Although some earthworm species may self-fertilise under certain conditions, most usually reproduce by mating with another individual. Which statement best explains the advantage of this behaviour?

1. Male and female reproductive organs occur in different segments, completely preventing self-fertilisation in every earthworm species.
2. Sperm from another earthworm introduces different alleles, increasing genetic variation and reducing the expression of harmful recessive alleles.
3. Sperm from another earthworm contains more chromosomes than its own sperm, allowing the embryo to develop with a complete chromosome set.
4. Reciprocal sperm exchange doubles the number of eggs produced without increasing the energy required to form cocoons and support development.

14. A scientist is testing a new drug designed to lower blood pressure. She selects 200 patients with high blood pressure and randomly divides them into two groups of 100. Group A receives the new drug, while Group B receives an identical-looking sugar pill called a placebo. Neither the patients nor the doctors know which treatment each patient receives. What is the main purpose of giving Group B a placebo?

1. To reduce the total cost required to conduct the medical experiment
2. To determine whether sugar pills can replace blood-pressure medication
3. To provide a control group for comparing non-drug changes in blood pressure
4. To increase the number of variables examined during the experiment

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15. A student is making yogurt at home by adding a small amount of live yogurt to milk and leaving it in a warm place. Over several hours, the milk thickens and develops a tangy flavor. This process is a result of a specific type of microorganism. What is this microorganism, and what substance does it produce to cause these changes?

1. Bacteria, which cause the milk to curdle through a chemical reaction.
2. Bacteria, which ferment the lactose in the milk into lactic acid.
3. Bacteria, which digest the milk's fats and proteins.
4. Protozoa, which consume the nutrients in the milk, causing it to thicken.

16. Students want to compare the heating properties of two plastics. a plastic water bottle and the plastic handle of an old coffee pot. Under their teacher’s supervision, they heat small samples of both materials under identical conditions. The bottle plastic softens and loses its shape, whereas the handle plastic remains rigid and unchanged.
Which option correctly classifies the two materials?

1. The bottle is a natural polymer, whereas the handle is a synthetic polymer.
2. The bottle is a thermoplastic, whereas the handle is a thermosetting plastic.
3. The bottle and the handle are both classified as thermosetting plastics.
4. The bottle is a thermosetting plastic, whereas the handle is a thermoplastic.

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17. A community recycling centre accepts many types of plastic waste, but all plastics must first be sorted according to their recycling codes. The centre has a special recycling program for clear plastic beverage bottles but does not accept plastic foam food containers.
What is the most likely reason for this difference in recycling practices?

1. Foam containers biodegrade more rapidly in the environment, whereas clear plastic bottles remain unchanged for much longer.
2. Clear bottles are made from thermosetting plastics that can be remoulded, whereas foam containers cannot be softened by heating.
3. Clear bottles can be converted into renewable energy, whereas foam containers cannot be used as an energy source.
4. Clear bottles are usually made from PET thermoplastic, which is easier to reprocess, whereas foam is bulky and costly to recycle.

18. A weather balloon is released from sea level where the air pressure is 1013 hPa and the temperature is 30°C. As it rises into the stratosphere, the sensors record a significant increase in temperature despite the decreasing air density. Which of the following best explains the physical mechanism responsible for this thermal inversion?

1. Absorption of ultraviolet radiation by ozone molecules.
2. Convection currents carrying heat from the thermosphere downwards.
3. Reflection of long-wave terrestrial radiation by high-altitude clouds.
4. Increased concentration of carbon dioxide trapping infrared heat.

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19. An air parcel at a coastal city has a temperature of 35°C and a relative humidity of 60%. If this air parcel is forced to rise over a mountain range and cools to 20°C without changing its moisture content (assuming it hasn't reached the dew point yet), what is the relative humidity?

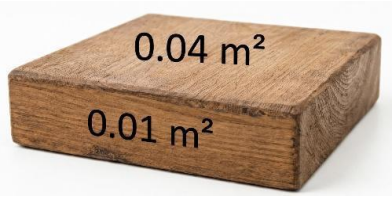
1. The relative humidity will increase.
2. The relative humidity will decrease.
3. The air parcel will reach 0% relative humidity.
4. The relative humidity will remain constant at 60%.

20. A mountaineer measures the air pressure at the base of a mountain to be 101.3 kPa. After climbing to the summit, she notices that it takes much longer to boil her pasta in an open pot compared to at the base. What is the most scientifically accurate explanation for this observation?

1. The decreased atmospheric pressure lowers the boiling point of water.
2. The decreased air density increases the rate of convective heat loss.
3. The lower oxygen concentration reduces the efficiency of the stove's flame.
4. The higher altitude increases the latent heat required for phase change.

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21. Four identical wooden blocks, each with a mass of 2 kg, are placed in different orientations or connected arrangements on a flat, smooth wooden table as shown below:



Arrangement W : A single block resting horizontally on its largest face

Arrangement X : A single block resting vertically on its smallest face

Arrangement Y : Two blocks stacked perfectly on top of each other horizontally on the largest face

Arrangement Z : Two blocks glued side-by-side horizontally, resting on a combined surface area.

Which arrangement exerts the highest pressure and lowest pressure onto the surface of the table, respectively?

1. X, Z
2. Y, W
3. W, X
4. Y, Z

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22. A science student conducts an experiment to find the density of an unknown solid metal cube. In the air, a spring balance measures the weight of the metal cube as 12.0 N. The student then completely submerges the cube in a container overflowing with pure liquid water. While the cube is fully submerged but not touching the bottom of the container, the spring balance reading drops to 8.0 N. What is the buoyant force acting on the cube and what can be inferred about the volume of water displaced?

1. The buoyant force is 12.0 N, and the volume of displaced water is 0.0012 m^3.
2. The buoyant force is 8.0 N, and the volume of displaced water is 0.0008 m^3.
3. The buoyant force is 4.0 N, and the volume of displaced water is 0.0004 m^3.
4. The buoyant force is 4.0 N, and the volume of displaced water is 0.0020 m^3.

23. An engineer is testing the safety of a new floor coating in a warehouse. A heavy crate weighing 500 N is placed on the floor. The engineer finds that a horizontal force of at least 200 N is required to start the crate moving. However, once the crate is in motion, a force of only 150 N is needed to keep it sliding at a constant velocity. What is the coefficient of static friction (μ_s) between the crate and the floor?

1. 0.40
2. 0.70
3. 2.50
4. 0.30

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24. A student performs an experiment with a rectangular wooden block on a flat table. First, the block is placed on its largest side and pulled with a spring scale. Then, the block is flipped onto its smallest side and pulled again. If the surface texture is uniform on all sides, how does the maximum static friction force change when the contact area is reduced?

1. It remains the same.
2. It increases significantly.
3. It doubles in value.
4. It decreases significantly.

25. An engineer is testing the safety of a heavy laboratory safe containing expensive electronic equipment. The safe has a total mass of 400 kg and sits on a horizontal concrete floor.

The coefficient of static friction (μ_s) between the bottom of the safe and the concrete floor is 0.5, while the coefficient of kinetic friction (μ_k) is 0.3. Two laboratory assistants attempt to push the safe horizontally across the room.

Assistant A pushes with a constant force of 800 N to the right, and **Assistant B** pushes with a constant force of 700 N to the right at the exact same time.

Which of the following statements correctly analyzes the resulting state of motion and the friction force acting on the safe?

1. The safe remains perfectly stationary, and the static friction force acting against the assistants is 2,000 N.
2. The safe remains perfectly stationary, and the static friction force acting against the assistants is 1,500 N.
3. The safe begins to slide to the right at a constant velocity because the pushing force perfectly matches the maximum static friction.
4. The safe moves to the left because the friction force is naturally stronger than the combined human effort.

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26. A student stands 170 meters from a tall cliff. On a cold winter day (0 °C), she hears her echo. How will the echo change on a hot summer day (35°C)?

1. The pitch of the echo increases.
2. The echo returns much later.
3. The echo volume doubles instantly.
4. The echo returns much sooner.

27. A music student is tuning a guitar string using a digital frequency analyzer. Initially, when she plucks the string gently, the analyzer displays a fundamental frequency of 440 Hz with a relatively low amplitude. She then adjusts the tuning peg, increasing the tension of the string, and plucks it much harder than before. Which of the following pairs correctly describes the changes in the wave properties of the sound produced after her adjustments?

1. The frequency decreases, and the amplitude increases.
2. The frequency increases, and the amplitude increases.
3. The frequency increases, and the amplitude decreases.
4. The wavelength in air increases, and the loudness decreases.

28. Four different materials are prepared in a laboratory to test how fast sound waves travel through them under the exact same temperature conditions:

Material W : Oxygen **Material X** : Distilled water

Material Y : mercury **Material Z** : iron rod

A sound pulse is transmitted through each material, and the time taken to travel a fixed distance of 10 meters is measured. Based on your understanding of the particulate structure of matter and wave propagation, which of the following choices correctly ranks the materials from the longest time taken to the shortest time taken to cover the distance?

1. $Z > Y > X > W$
2. $W > Y > X > Z$
3. $Z > X > Y > W$
4. $Y > X > W > Z$

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29. An astronomical research team is monitoring a newly discovered exoplanet orbiting a distant star. They observe that the planet's atmospheric composition is dominated by thick layers of carbon dioxide, and its surface is completely dry with no liquid water. Surprisingly, even though this planet is located twice as far from its host star as another neighboring rocky planet, its average surface temperature is measured to be much higher.
Which planetary phenomenon in our own Solar System best explains this observation?

1. The Runaway Greenhouse Effect.
2. The Degassing of Polar Ice Caps.
3. The Magnetospheric Heating.
4. The Solar Wind Stripping.

30. A laboratory technician isolates a clear, unknown liquid from an industrial waste pipe. Initial testing reveals that the liquid conducts electricity exceptionally well. When a piece of magnesium ribbon is dropped into a sample of the liquid, rapid effervescence occurs, releasing a highly flammable gas. How should this unknown chemical liquid be classified?

1. As a neutral saltwater solution, because neutral solutions generate intense gas bubbles.
2. As a strong base solution, because bases are highly conductive to electricity.
3. As an acidic solution, because acids react with magnesium to produce hydrogen gas.
4. As a non-polar organic solvent that lacks any mobile ionic compounds.

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Part II : This is a multiple-choice test with 5 options. Students must choose only one best answer.

31. During a stargazing event, a student uses a telescope to observe two stars, Star P and Star Q. The student notes their properties in a logbook:

Star P shines with a distinct, brilliant blue-white color.

Star Q glows with a dull, deep reddish color.

The science teacher informs the student that both stars are currently in the "Main Sequence" phase of their life cycles. Based on the color and stellar evolution principles, what can the student analytically deduce about the characteristics of these two stars?

1. Star P is much cooler and has a longer lifespan ahead than Star Q.
2. Star P is much hotter, more massive, and will consume its fuel much faster than Star Q.
3. Star Q is much hotter and has a stronger gravitational pull than Star P.
4. Both stars have the exact same surface temperature, but Star Q is older.
5. Star P is a dying white dwarf, while Star Q is a newly born protostar.

32. In a local lake, a group of fishermen introduced a non-native predatory fish species to increase the variety of fish for sport. Two years later, the population of native small fish has disappeared, and the water has become extremely murky with an overgrowth of algae.
What is the most likely reason for this drastic change in the ecosystem?

1. Disruption of the food web
2. Sudden increase in water temperature
3. Excessive use of chemical fertilizers
4. Natural migration of native species
5. Improvement in biodiversity

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33. An aluminum metal rod and a glass rod of identical lengths and cross-sectional areas are placed side-by-side. A small wax bead is attached to the exact middle point of each rod using a tiny drop of glue. The left end of both rods is simultaneously placed into a roaring Bunsen burner flame, while the right end remains exposed to the room temperature air. The students observe that the wax bead on the aluminum rod melts and drops off within 15 seconds, while the wax bead on the glass rod remains solid even after several minutes. What can be analytically inferred from this practical observation?

1. Aluminum has a lower thermal conductivity than glass, meaning it traps heat at the end of the rod.
2. Glass transfers thermal energy primarily through convection currents, which can only move vertically upwards against gravity.
3. Aluminum has free-moving delocalized electrons that can rapidly collide and transfer kinetic energy through the metallic lattice, making it a far superior thermal conductor compared to glass.
4. Glass acts as a perfect thermal radiator, converting all incoming thermal energy into visible light before it reaches the wax.
5. The specific heat capacity of aluminum is completely non-existent, allowing it to reach infinite temperatures instantly.

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34. An engineer is designing a solar-powered water heater. She tests a container filled with 500 grams of pure liquid water initially at a room temperature of 30 °C. The container is placed under a heating element that delivers a constant thermal energy output of 4,200 Joules per minute. Assuming there is absolutely no heat loss to the surrounding environment and the heat capacity of the container itself is negligible, how long will it take for the water inside to reach its boiling point of 100 °C?

1. 20 minutes
2. 35 minutes
3. 40 minutes
4. 70 minutes
5. 147 minutes

35. An investigator is studying an unknown liquid substance found at a chemical storage room. At room temperature, it appears as a clear, colorless liquid. When heated at a constant rate, its temperature rises steadily until it reaches 78°C, where it begins to boil. During the boiling process, the temperature remains strictly at 78°C until all the liquid disappears. A small portion of this liquid was mixed with water, and it dissolved completely without forming separate layers. Based on this information, which of the following is the most accurate conclusion about the substance?

1. It is a homogeneous mixture because it can dissolve completely in water without forming layers.
2. It is a pure substance because it has a constant boiling point and a uniform appearance.
3. It is a compound because it has a specific boiling point that is lower than that of pure water.
4. It is an element because its physical state cannot be changed further at room temperature.
5. It is a heterogeneous mixture that mimics the boiling behavior of a pure substance due to chemical reactions.

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36. Three different household liquids (X, Y, and Z) were subjected to a conductivity test using a simple circuit with a light bulb.

When the electrodes were placed in Liquid X, the bulb glowed dimly.

When placed in Liquid Y, the bulb did not glow at all.

When placed in Liquid Z, the bulb glowed very brightly.

Later, red and blue litmus papers were dipped into each liquid. Liquid X turned blue litmus paper red, Liquid Y caused no color change, and Liquid Z turned red litmus paper blue. Which of the following analytical statements correctly identifies the nature of these substances?

1. Liquid X is a strong acid, Liquid Y is a pure non-electrolyte compound, and Liquid Z is a weak base.

2. Liquid X is a weak acid, Liquid Y is a pure non-electrolyte compound, and Liquid Z is a strong base or contains a high concentration of mobile ions.

3. Liquid X is a non-electrolyte, Liquid Y is a weak electrolyte, and Liquid Z is a strong electrolyte.

4. Liquid X is a strong base, Liquid Y is a neutral mixture, and Liquid Z is a weak acid.

5. All three liquids are elements that exhibit different chemical properties based on their electron configurations.

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37. During a laboratory session, students are given five gas canisters. The labels on the canisters have washed off. To identify Canister A, a student performs two tests:

- She inserts a glowing wooden splinter into a sample of gas from Canister A, and the splinter bursts into a bright flame.
- She bubbles the gas from Canister A through clear limewater, and no visible change or cloudiness is observed.

Based on these analytical results, which gas is contained in Canister A?

1. Carbon Dioxide, because it is highly reactive and suppresses flames.
2. Hydrogen, because it burns with a characteristic "pop" sound and turns limewater cloudy.
3. Nitrogen, because it makes up 78% of the atmosphere and supports combustion.
4. Oxygen, because it supports combustion and it does not react with limewater.
5. Helium, because it is a noble gas that actively reacts with calcium hydroxide in limewater.

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38. Jenny notices that when she dissolves a spoonful of coarse rock salt in a glass of tap water at room temperature, it takes about 3 minutes of vigorous stirring to disappear completely. However, when her mother makes syrup by adding the same amount of salt or sugar to boiling water, it dissolves almost instantly without much stirring. Jenny wants to conduct a formal scientific experiment to test this phenomenon. Which of the following is the most scientifically sound hypothesis that Jenny should formulate before starting her experiment?

1. If the water temperature is increased, then the rate of dissolution of the salt will increase because higher thermal energy speeds up particle movement.

2. Stirring water vigorously is the only definitive way to make rocky substances dissolve completely regardless of the temperature.

3. Salt dissolves much faster than sugar in hot liquid solutions because it contains sodium ions that naturally attract heat.

4. Why does hot water dissolve solid crystalline minerals much more rapidly than cold tap water?

5. Boiling water changes the chemical composition of rock salt, turning it into a completely new liquid compound.

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39. The students collected water samples from five different zones along a local river to study the relationship between water depth and the population of a specific bioindicator insect nymph. They compiled their findings into the data table below:

Sampling Zone	Water Depth (cm)	Dissolved Oxygen (DO) (mg/L)	Number of Insect Nymphs Found
Zone A	15	7.8	45
Zone B	30	6.5	32
Zone C	45	5.2	18
Zone D	60	4.1	8
Zone E	75	3.0	1

Which conclusion is the most accurate?

1. The insect nymphs prefer deeper water because it protects them from predators and direct solar radiation.

2. As water depth increases, the dissolved oxygen level decreases, which correlates with a sharp decline in the insect nymph population.

3. Water depth has absolutely no effect on the biological distribution of macroinvertebrates in this river ecosystem.

4. Zone E is the healthiest environment for aquatic organisms because it has the lowest dissolved oxygen concentration.

5. The insect nymphs feed directly on dissolved oxygen molecules, causing the oxygen levels to drop in shallower areas.

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40. An oceanographic station located on a coastal island in the Pacific Ocean monitors changes in sea surface temperatures (SST) and atmospheric pressure gradients. Over a six-month period, the station records that the trade winds blowing from east to west across the equatorial Pacific have become unusually strong. As a result, a massive accumulation of warm surface water is pushed toward Indonesia and northern Australia, leading to severe torrential rains and flooding in those regions. Conversely, the western coast of South America experiences extreme cold-water upwelling, leading to an intense drought. Which climate phenomenon is being observed, and what is its direct impact on global weather systems?

1. El Niño; It causes a significant drop in rainfall over Southeast Asia and brings heavy blizzards to Antarctica.
2. La Niña; It enhances convective rain clouds over the western Pacific and causes warmer, drier conditions in the eastern Pacific.
3. The Indian Ocean Dipole; It reverses the seasonal monsoon winds across the Arabian Sea.
4. Global Warming; It shifts the Earth's axis due to the rapid melting of Greenland's ice sheets.
5. The Greenhouse Effect; It traps infrared radiation exclusively over tropical rainforests.

---------- End of Questions ----------

Please check your answers before submitting the answer sheet.

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Answers Keys : Science Secondary - Grade 7 - 8

No.	Answers	No.	Answers
1.	4	21.	1
2.	2	22.	3
3.	3	23.	1
4.	1	24.	1
5.	4	25.	2
6.	2	26.	4
7.	3	27.	2
8.	2	28.	2
9.	4	29.	1
10.	1	30.	3
11.	3	31.	2
12.	3	32.	1
13.	2	33.	3
14.	3	34.	2
15.	2	35.	2
16.	2	36.	2
17.	4	37.	4
18.	1	38.	1
19.	1	39.	2
20.	1	40.	2

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