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ASVAB Section Seven: General Science

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QUESTION 1

_____ is the reason it is harder to stop a baseball flying at 100 MPH than it is to stop a baseball flying at 50 MPH.

- A. Velocity
- B. Momentum
- C. Mass
- D. Volume

Correct Answer: B

Explanation:

Momentum equals mass (amount of matter in an object) times velocity (speed in a given direction).

QUESTION 2

Which color of visible light has the lowest frequency?

- A. yellow
- B. red
- C. indigo
- D. violet

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 3

What's the only metallic element commonly found as a liquid?

- A. bromine
- B. tellurium
- C. mercury
- D. silver

Correct Answer: C

**QUESTION 4**

What are the major layers of Earth's atmosphere in order from the Earth's surface upward?

- A. Troposphere, stratosphere, mesosphere, thermosphere, exosphere
- B. Troposphere, stratosphere, ionosphere, exosphere
- C. Troposphere, tropopause, ionosphere, stratosphere, exosphere
- D. Mesosphere, stratosphere, troposphere, tropopause

Correct Answer: A

Explanation:

The five major layers of the atmosphere from the Earth's surface upward are the troposphere, stratosphere, mesosphere, thermosphere, and exosphere.

The troposphere starts at the Earth's surface and extends to between 23,000 ft (7 km) at the poles and 60,000 ft (17 km) at the equator, with some variations due to weather factors.

The stratosphere extends from the top of the troposphere (23,000-60,000 ft or 7-17 km) to about 160,000 ft (60 km). The stratosphere contains the ozone layer, which is mainly located in the lower part of the stratosphere from about 50,000-115,000 ft (15-35 km) above the surface, although the thickness varies somewhat across both the seasons and the Earth's geographical regions.

The mesosphere extends from about 160,000 ft (50 km) to about 265,000-285,000 ft (50-54 miles or 80-85 km).

This is also where most meteors burn up when entering the atmosphere.

QUESTION 5

A 1-kilogram mass is dropped from a height of 1 meter.

Its kinetic energy just before it hits the ground is _____.

- A. 1 joule
- B. 10 joules
- C. 100 joules
- D. 1,000 joules

Correct Answer: B

Explanation:



Gravitational potential energy is converted to kinetic energy. The kinetic energy is equal to the mass of the object times the force of gravity times the height.

Thus, $mgh = 1 \text{ kilogram} \times 9.8 \text{ meters/second} \times 1 \text{ meter} = (\text{approximately}) 10 \text{ joules}$.

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