Science test

Paper 2

Please read this page, but do not open the booklet until your teacher tells you to start. Write your name and the name of your school in the spaces below.

First name  ___________________________________________
Last name   ___________________________________________
School      ___________________________________________

Remember

- The test is 1 hour long.
- You will need: pen, pencil, rubber, ruler, protractor and calculator.
- The test starts with easier questions.
- Try to answer all of the questions.
- Write all your answers on the test paper – do not use any rough paper.
- Check your work carefully.
- Ask your teacher if you are not sure what to do.

For marker’s use only

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total marks</th>
<th>Borderline check</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
1. Five people take it in turns to sit on a see-saw. The table gives the weight of each person.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>person</th>
<th>weight, in N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jack</td>
<td>510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellie</td>
<td>540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosie</td>
<td>490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maggy</td>
<td>540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andy</td>
<td>560</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Andy sits at one end, but there is nobody on the other end.

Andy sits on the see-saw.
In which direction does his end of the see-saw move?

(b) Which two people in the table above could make the see-saw balance?

_____________________________ and _____________________________
Use information in the table to help you answer parts (c) and (d).

(c) Rosie sits on end A, and Jack sits on end B.

They lift their feet.
What happens to each end of the see-saw?
Write up or down in the boxes under Rosie and Jack.

(d) Ellie sits on end A, and another of the group sits on end B. Ellie’s end stays down.

Who could be on end B?

maximum 4 marks
2. Lisa drew a picture of herself standing at four different positions on the Earth, A, B, C and D.

(a) (i) Draw an arrow at each of the four positions to show the direction of the force of gravity on Lisa.

1 mark

(ii) The drawing at position A shows Lisa holding a ball on a string. Draw the ball and string in positions B, C and D.

1 mark
(b) The drawing below shows:

- that the Earth goes round the Sun;
- that the Earth rotates on its axis.

Choose from the list below to answer parts (i) and (ii).

60 seconds   60 minutes   24 hours   7 days   28 days   365 days

(i) How long does it take for the Earth to go round the Sun once?

(ii) How long does it take for the Earth to rotate on its axis once?

maximum 4 marks
3. Meera used the Internet to find out about energy resources. The drawing below shows what Meera saw on her computer screen.

(a) Coal is a fossil fuel. Give the names of two other fossil fuels in the list on the screen.

________________________  and ___________________________  

2 marks

(b) (i) Wave energy is an example of a renewable energy resource. From the list on the screen above choose two other renewable energy resources.

________________________  and ___________________________  

2 marks
(ii) Meera found out how wave energy can be used to generate electricity. She saw the diagram below on the Internet.

Each box below shows a stage in generating electricity.

A  The air turns the turbine.
B  The turbine turns the generator.
C  The waves move up the chamber.
D  The generator produces electricity.
E  The waves push the air up the chamber.

On the lines below write the letters of the stages in the correct order. Two have been done for you.

C  ______  A  ______  ______  ______  ______

2 marks

maximum 6 marks
4. Alan and Aysha saw a poster claiming that Glossy washing-up liquid makes more bubbles than other washing-up liquids.

They investigated the amount of bubbles three different washing-up liquids made.

They added each type of washing-up liquid to water in a test-tube and shook it.

(a) What would they see if the results of their test supported the claim made on the poster?  

(b) Why should they use the same volume of washing-up liquid in each test-tube?
(c) The first time they tried this investigation all the washing-up liquids made bubbles which went to the tops of the test-tubes.

Why was this a problem?  

1 mark

(d) Jane tried the investigation again using less washing-up liquid in each test-tube.

She made a prediction about Shine washing-up liquid.

The photograph shows her results.

Jane’s results support her prediction about Shine.

What was Jane’s prediction?  

1 mark

maximum 4 marks
5. The pH scale shown below is used to measure how acidic or alkaline a solution is.

The graph below shows how the pH of the liquid in Barry’s mouth changed as he ate a meal.

(a) (i) Use the graph to give the pH of the liquid in Barry’s mouth before he started to eat.

pH _______

1 mark

(ii) What does this pH tell you about the liquid in Barry’s mouth before he started to eat?

Use the pH scale at the top of the page to help you.

Tick the correct box.

1 mark

It was acidic.  It was alkaline.  It was colourless.  It was neutral.
(b) Look at the **graph** opposite.
What happened to the pH of the liquid in Barry's mouth as he ate the meal?  

1 mark

(c) Barry chews special chewing gum after each meal. The chewing gum neutralises the liquid in his mouth.

What type of substance neutralises an acid?
Tick the correct box.

1 mark

- an acid [ ]
- an alkali [ ]
- an indicator [ ]
- a solid [ ]

*maximum 4 marks*
6. The diagram shows a volcano erupting.

(a) Look at the diagram. Give the letter which labels:

(i) magma

(ii) liquid lava

(iii) old solid rock

(b) When magma and lava cool, they form a hard crystalline rock. What is the name of this type of rock? Tick the correct box.
(c) The changes listed below take place when a volcano erupts. Which one of these changes could be reversed? Tick the correct box.

Old rock is heated to form a different rock.  
Sulphur burns to form sulphur dioxide.  
Water is heated to form water vapour.

(d) Ash from a volcano dropped into a lake. All the fish in the lake were killed and buried under the ash in the mud at the bottom of the lake.

The photograph below shows the remains of a fish millions of years later.

(i) The photograph shows the body parts which supported the fish. Give the name of these body parts.

(ii) Give the name for animal and plant remains that are found in a rock after millions of years.

maximum 7 marks
7. The table shows the mass of water, fat, fibre and vitamin C in 100 g of potato cooked in three different ways.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>water, in g</th>
<th>fat, in g</th>
<th>fibre, in g</th>
<th>vitamin C, in mg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100 g of chips</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 g of boiled,</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>hardly any</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peeled potato</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 g of potato</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>hardly any</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baked in its skin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Use information from the table to help you fill the gaps in the following sentences.

(i) Chips are crisper than boiled potatoes because chips contain **less** ____________________________.

(ii) Most of the fibre in a baked potato is in the ____________________________ of the potato.

(b) Use the information in the table to work out how much vitamin C there is in:

- **200 g of chips** _______ mg;
- **200 g of potato baked in its skin** _______ mg.
(c) People do **not** always eat a balanced diet.

Draw **one** line from each fact about a person’s diet to the organ it harms. Draw only **three** lines.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>fact about the diet</th>
<th>organ harmed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>not</strong> enough calcium</td>
<td>heart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>not</strong> enough fibre</td>
<td>intestine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>too much fat</td>
<td>lung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bones</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*maximum 6 marks*
8. The drawing shows a plant called Tillandsia.

(a) (i) The leaves of this plant absorb light. Why do plants need light? 1 mark

(ii) Tillandsia plants grow on the high branches of trees in rainforests. These plants cannot grow well on the lowest branches. Explain why. 1 mark
(b) Tillandsia plants do **not** have root hairs on their roots.

What **two** substances do most plants absorb through their root hairs?

1. ________________________________

2. ________________________________

2 marks

(c) Which diagram below shows a root hair?

Tick the correct box.

1 mark

A

B

C

D

*not to scale*

maximum 5 marks
9. The drawing shows a food chain including plants called tree ferns, and two dinosaurs. They lived on Earth millions of years ago.

(a) The list below shows words which describe living things in a food chain.

herbivore         predator         prey         producer

(i) Which word in the list above describes the tree fern?

______________________________ 1 mark

(ii) From the list above, give one word that can describe Tyrannosaurus rex.

______________________________ 1 mark

(iii) From the list above, give one word that can describe Triceratops.

______________________________ 1 mark
(b) Some scientists think that a large rock from space hit the Earth about 65 million years ago. A thick layer of dust stayed in the air for a long time and blocked out the sunlight.

This would cause a decrease in the number of tree ferns. Give one way the decrease in tree ferns would affect the Triceratops.

1 mark

(c) Tyrannosaurus rex had thick scales covering its body. Which group did it belong to? Tick the correct box.

1 mark

- amphibians
- fish
- reptiles
- mammals

maximum 5 marks
10. Nadia is on her bicycle, waiting to pull out from a road junction. Michael is driving his car round the bend. A row of houses stops Nadia from seeing Michael's car.

(a) At what position will Michael's car be when Nadia first sees it? Tick the correct box.

1 mark

A [ ] B [ ] C [ ] D [ ]
(b) A row of shops was built opposite the junction. The shops have glass windows which act as a mirror.

Nadia could see Joan’s motorbike reflected in the glass window.

(i) **On the diagram above**, draw a ray of light to show how Nadia can see Joan’s motorbike reflected in the glass window. Add arrows to the ray. Use a ruler.

(ii) How does the glass window help to reduce the number of accidents?

maximum 5 marks
11. (a) Jacquie has a mobile phone. Energy is stored in the battery of the phone. The drawing shows the battery being charged.

(i) Which energy transfer takes place in the battery as it is being charged? Tick the correct box.

- chemical to sound
- sound to thermal
- electrical to chemical
- thermal to electrical

(ii) When the battery is fully charged, Jacquie unplugs the phone. Which energy transfers take place when the mobile phone rings? Tick the correct box.

- chemical to electrical to sound
- electrical to chemical to sound
- kinetic to electrical to sound
- thermal to electrical to sound
(b) Jacquie can change the ring-tone of her phone.
   The diagrams below show the patterns made by four sound waves on an oscilloscope screen.
   They are all drawn to the same scale.

Write the letter of the sound wave that matches each of the descriptions below.

(i) a loud sound with a low pitch
(ii) a quiet sound with a high pitch
(iii) a loud sound with a high pitch

maximum 5 marks
12. Anil sits on a mat at the top of a helter-skelter and then slides down a chute around the outside.

(a) (i) Name two of the forces acting on Anil as he slides from point A to point B.

1. __________________________
2. __________________________

(ii) As Anil slides from point A to point B, the forces acting on him are balanced.

Describe Anil’s speed when the forces acting on him are balanced.

__________________________________________________________________________________________

1 mark
(b) Anil goes back for a second go. This time he sits on a smooth cushion instead of a mat.

He goes much faster on the cushion. Give the reason for this.

1 mark

(c) On his third go Anil lies back on the cushion with his arms by his side.

What happens to his speed? Give the reason for your answer.

2 marks
13. Sailors used to suffer from an illness called scurvy caused by a poor diet on long journeys. James Lind was a doctor who tested treatments for scurvy. He predicted that **all acids cure scurvy**.

![Image of James Lind]

He gave 6 pairs of sailors with scurvy exactly the same meals but he also gave each pair a different addition to their diet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pair of sailors</th>
<th>addition to their diet</th>
<th>effect after one week</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>some apple cider</td>
<td>beginning to recover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>25 drops of very dilute sulphuric acid to gargle with*</td>
<td>still had scurvy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2 teaspoons of vinegar</td>
<td>still had scurvy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>half a pint of sea water*</td>
<td>still had scurvy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2 oranges and 1 lemon</td>
<td>recovered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>herbs and spices and acidified barley water</td>
<td>still had scurvy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Does the evidence in the table support the prediction that all acids cure scurvy? Tick the correct box.

- [ ] yes
- [ ] no

Use the table to explain your answer.

1 mark

*DANGER! DO NOT TRY THIS.*
(b) (i) Give the **one** factor James Lind **changed** in this experiment. (This is called the independent variable.)

(ii) Give the factor James Lind **examined** in this experiment. (This is called the dependent variable.)

(c) James Lind’s evidence suggested that oranges and lemons cured scurvy.

At a later time, other scientists did the following:

- They separated citric acid from the fruit.
- They predicted that citric acid would cure scurvy.
- They tested their prediction by giving pure citric acid as an addition to the diet of sailors with scurvy.
- They found it did **not** cure scurvy.

The scientists had to make a different prediction.

Suggest a new prediction about a cure for scurvy that is consistent with the evidence collected.

(d) Explain why it is necessary to investigate the effects of changes in diet over a period of more than one week.

*maximum 5 marks*
14. (a) George used the apparatus below to find out what substances are produced when methanol burns.

As the methanol burned, two different gases were produced.

(i) One of these gases condensed in the U-tube to give a colourless liquid. Give the name of this liquid.

______________________________

(ii) The other gas turned the limewater cloudy. Give the name of this gas.

______________________________

1 mark

1 mark
(b) Methanol is sometimes used in antifreeze. It can be added to water in car windscreen wash-bottles to prevent the water from freezing in cold conditions.

(i) The label on the bottle of antifreeze has two hazard warning symbols. What two precautions would you need to take when using this antifreeze?

1. 
   
   
   2. 
   
   
   1 mark

(ii) Water freezes at 0°C. The label on the bottle shows how the freezing point changes when different amounts of antifreeze are added to water.

   Terry put a mixture containing 10% antifreeze into the wash-bottle of his car. During the night the temperature dropped to –14°C. The wash-bottle burst.

   Explain why the wash-bottle burst.

   2 marks

maximum 5 marks
15. Sarah and Jim investigated the effect of temperature on the solubility of copper sulphate. They dissolved copper sulphate crystals in the same volume of water until no more would dissolve. This means the solution was saturated. They measured the mass of copper sulphate needed to make a saturated solution using water at different temperatures.

They plotted their results on a grid.

![Image](image_url)

They plotted their results on a grid.

(a) (i) One of the mass readings appears to be wrong (anomalous).

Circle the anomalous result on the graph.

1 mark
(ii) Draw a smooth curve of best fit on the graph.  

1 mark

(iii) Use the graph to predict a more likely measurement of mass for the anomalous result.

______ g  

1 mark

(b) Suggest one mistake Sarah and Jim might have made to produce this anomalous result.

__________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________

1 mark

maximum 4 marks
16. Diagram 1 below shows the lungs and the trachea, the airway leading to the lungs. One of the lungs is drawn in section.

(a) In the wall of the trachea, there are pieces of a stiff material called cartilage. Why is this stiff material necessary in the wall of the trachea?  

(b) Diagram 2 below shows one alveolus and its blood supply.
(i) Look at diagram 2, opposite.
Gas A **enters** the blood from the alveolus.
Gas B **leaves** the blood and enters the alveolus.
What are the names of gases A and B?

1 mark

gas A __________________________

gas B __________________________

(ii) Give one reason why it is easy for gases to pass across the wall of an alveolus.

1 mark

(c) The diagram below shows a ciliated cell from the lining of the airway.

(i) What is the function of this cell in the airway?

1 mark

(ii) This cell is affected by substances in cigarette smoke. What effect does cigarette smoke have on the cilia?

1 mark

(iii) Give the name of the substance, in cigarette smoke, which causes addiction to smoking.

1 mark

*maximum 6 marks*
17. The diagram shows a section through the female reproductive system.

(a) (i) What happens at fertilisation?

(ii) In which labelled part of the female reproductive system does fertilisation normally take place?

(iii) In which labelled part of the female reproductive system does the foetus develop?
(b) Some women have blocked oviducts. How do blocked oviducts prevent fertilisation taking place?  

1 mark

(c) When a baby is born it is pushed out of the mother’s body. Describe what happens in the wall of the uterus to push the baby out.  

1 mark

maximum 5 marks
18. Linda had a piece of red sandstone.

She hammered it into pieces and then ground them into a powder using a pestle and mortar.

She put the powder into a measuring cylinder with water and shook the mixture. The contents settled.

(a) Linda said her results showed that sandstone is a mixture of two substances.

How could she tell, from the results, that sandstone is a mixture of substances?

1 mark

cloudy water

brown clay

red sand

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(b) Linda then poured the cloudy water from the measuring cylinder through filter paper in a filter funnel.

She said there might be salts dissolved in the colourless, clear liquid that came through the filter.

(i) What could Linda do to find out if there were salts dissolved in the colourless, clear liquid?

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

1 mark

(ii) What would she see if there had been salts dissolved in the colourless, clear liquid?

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

1 mark

(c) Sandstone is a sedimentary rock. Four stages in the formation of sedimentary rock are listed below. They are not in the correct order.

compacted        deposited        weathered        transported

Put these stages in the correct order. One has been done for you.

stage 1 __________ weathered __________

stage 2 _______________

stage 3 _______________

stage 4 _______________

1 mark

maximum 4 marks