

Sc

KEY STAGE

3

TIER

3–6

## Science test

# Paper 2

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.
- The number of marks available for each question is given below the mark boxes in the margin. You should not write in this margin.
- If you are asked to plan an investigation, there will be space for you to write down your thoughts and ideas.
- 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

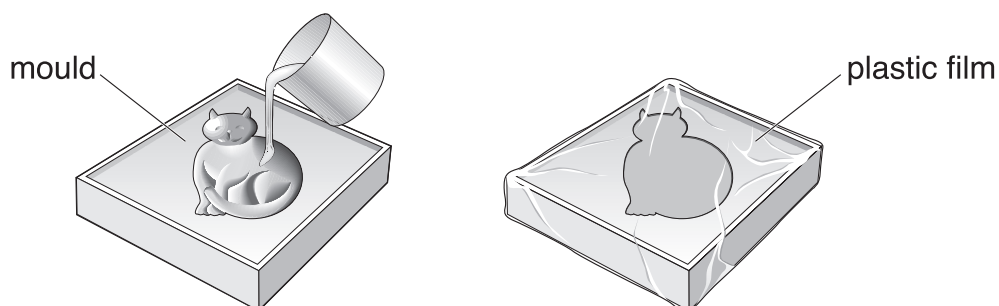
TOTAL MARKS	
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1. Sam made a model cat.

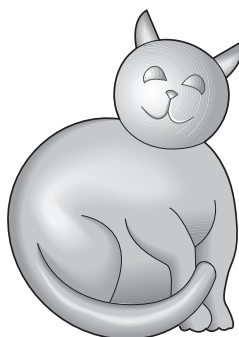
He mixed modelling powder with water.

He poured all of the mixture into a mould.

He covered the mould with plastic film so that water could **not** evaporate.



(a) (i) After 10 minutes, Sam removed the model cat from the mould.



Sam had mixed 40 g of modelling powder with 12 g of water.  
What was the mass of the model cat?

\_\_\_\_\_ g

(ii) Complete the sentence below using words from the list.

**gas      liquid      solid      vapour**

After 10 minutes, the mixture in the mould changed from a

\_\_\_\_\_ into a \_\_\_\_\_.



1ai

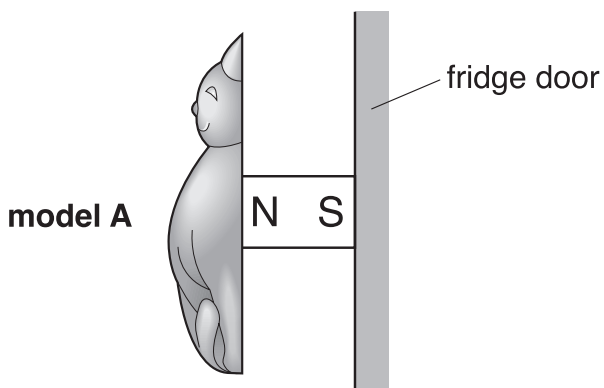
1 mark



1aii

1 mark

- (b) Sam attached a small magnet to the model cat. The magnet was attracted to the fridge door.



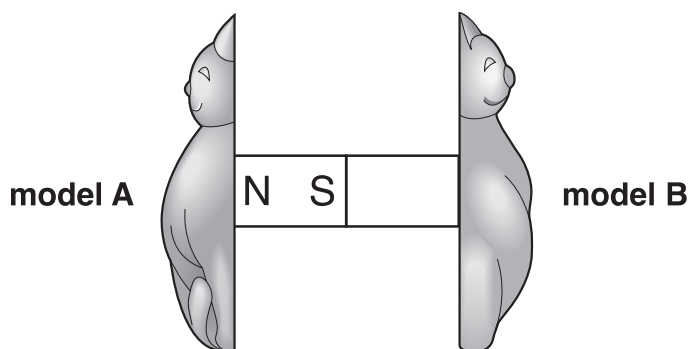
What metal are magnets made from?

\_\_\_\_\_

1b  
1 mark

- (c) Sam made another model, B. He attached a small magnet to model B.
- (i) Sam placed model A next to model B. The magnets attracted each other.

Label the poles on the magnet on model B.  
Use the letters N and S.



1ci  
1 mark

- (ii) Sam then turned the magnet on model A around. What would happen to model B?

\_\_\_\_\_

1cii  
1 mark

*maximum 5 marks*

2. (a) Sita made a model of three parts of the solar system, the Sun, Earth and Moon. She used a marble, a torch and a tennis ball.

Draw a line from each part of the solar system to the object she used.  
Draw only **three** lines.

**part of the solar system**

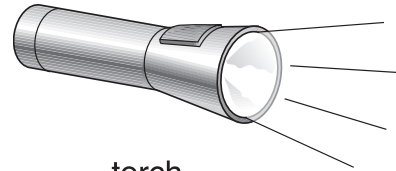
**object**

Sun



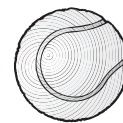
marble

Earth

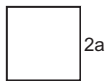


torch

Moon



tennis ball



2a

1 mark



2a

1 mark

(b) The table below shows the order of some of the planets in our solar system.

Complete the table to show the positions of the Earth, Neptune and the Sun.

	Mercury	Venus		Mars	Jupiter	Saturn	Uranus	
--	---------	-------	--	------	---------	--------	--------	--

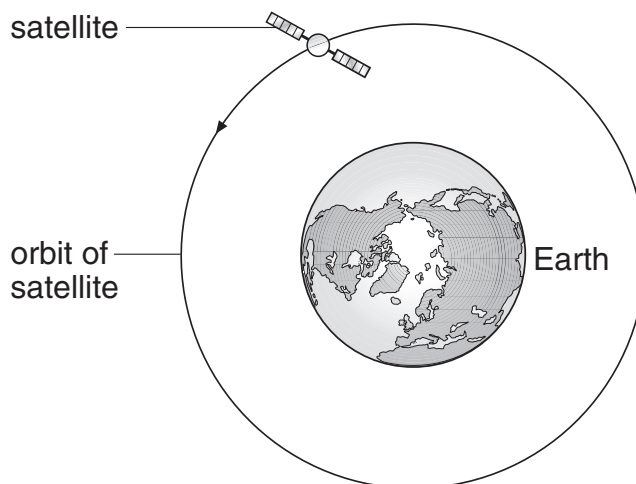
2b

1 mark

2b

1 mark

(c) The diagram shows a satellite in orbit around the Earth.



*not to scale*

(i) Give **one** use of a satellite.

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2ci

1 mark

(ii) Which force keeps the satellite in orbit around the Earth?  
Tick the correct box.

gravity	<input type="checkbox"/>	friction	<input type="checkbox"/>
air resistance	<input type="checkbox"/>	magnetism	<input type="checkbox"/>

2cii

1 mark

*maximum 6 marks*

3. Pupils investigate the time taken for different types of trainer to slide down a ramp.



(a) What would they use to measure the time for each trainer to slide down the ramp?

\_\_\_\_\_

3a  
1 mark

(b) Which unit of measurement should they use to record the time taken for the trainer to slide down the ramp?  
Tick the correct box.

hours       N       cm       g       s

3b  
1 mark

(c) Which factor do they change as they carry out their investigation?  
Tick the correct box.

the angle of the ramp	<input type="checkbox"/>	the length of the ramp	<input type="checkbox"/>
the type of trainer	<input type="checkbox"/>	the person recording the results	<input type="checkbox"/>
the surface of the ramp	<input type="checkbox"/>	the distance each trainer moves down the ramp	<input type="checkbox"/>

3c  
1 mark

(d) Which **three** factors should they keep the same in their investigation?  
Tick the **three** correct boxes.

the angle of the ramp

the length of the ramp

the type of trainer

the colour of each trainer

the surface of the ramp

the time the trainer takes to reach the bottom of the ramp

3d  
1 mark

3d  
1 mark

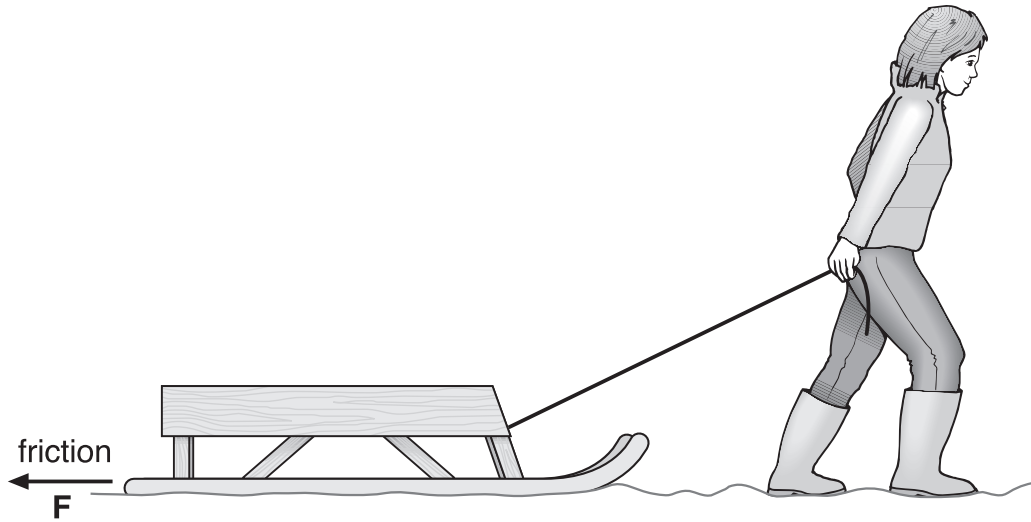
*maximum 5 marks*

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**[Blank page]**



4. Sally pulls a sledge in the snow.



- (a) (i) Draw an arrow on the rope to show the direction of the force of the rope on the sledge.

Label the arrow **R**.

4ai  
1 mark

- (ii) Draw an arrow on the diagram to show the direction of the force of gravity on the sledge.

Label the arrow **G**.

4aii  
1 mark

- (b) Force **F** is the friction between the sledge and the snow. Sally then pulled the sledge over a concrete path.

Friction is less on snow than on concrete.  
Give the reason for this.

\_\_\_\_\_

4b  
1 mark

*maximum 3 marks*

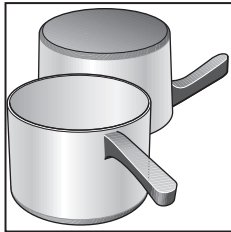
5. (a) The drawings below show three objects made from copper.

Draw a line from each object to the reason for using copper for that object.

Draw only **three** lines.

**object made from copper**

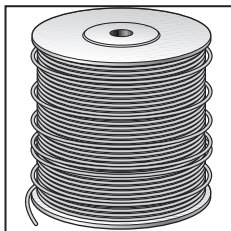
**reason for using copper**



base of a saucepan



coin



wires in a cable

It does **not** rust.

It is a good conductor of electricity.

It is a good conductor of heat.

It is **not** magnetic.

5a

1 mark

5a

1 mark

5a

1 mark

(b) Brass is a mixture of copper and zinc. Some keys are made from brass.



Why is brass more suitable than copper for a **key**?  
Tick the **two** correct boxes.

Brass does **not** bend as easily as copper.

Brass is a paler colour than copper.

Brass is harder than copper.

Brass is **not** as shiny as copper.

Brass is **not** such a good conductor of electricity as copper.

Brass is **not** such a good conductor of heat as copper.

5b  
1 mark

5b  
1 mark

(c) Zinc melts at 420°C.  
Copper melts at 1085°C.

A scientist heated a mixture of pieces of zinc and pieces of copper to 600°C in a dish.

What would be in the dish at 600°C?  
Tick the correct box.

liquid zinc and liquid copper

liquid zinc and solid copper

solid zinc and liquid copper

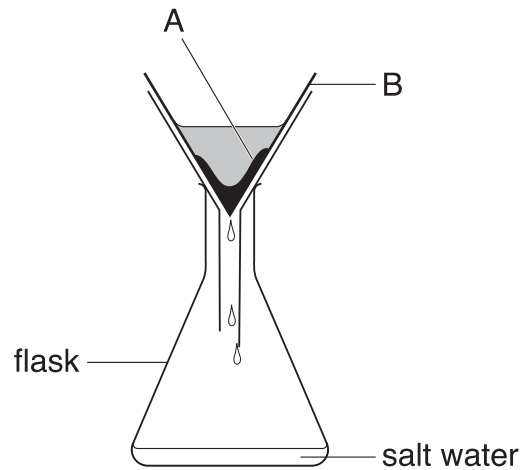
solid zinc and solid copper

5c  
1 mark

*maximum 6 marks*

6. Chris collected some sea water near a beach.  
The sea water had salt dissolved in it. It had sand mixed in it.

(a) Chris separated the sand from the salt water as shown below.



- (i) What is this method of separation called?  
Tick the correct box.

chromatography	<input type="checkbox"/>	distillation	<input type="checkbox"/>
filtration	<input type="checkbox"/>	magnetism	<input type="checkbox"/>

- (ii) What is substance A?

\_\_\_\_\_

- (iii) What is the part labelled B?

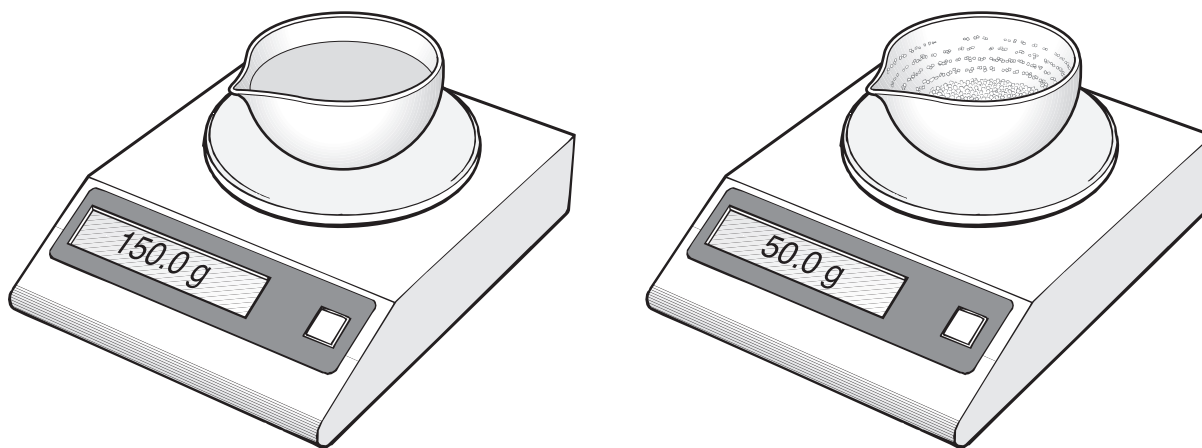
\_\_\_\_\_

6ai  
1 mark

6aii  
1 mark

6aiii  
1 mark

- (b) Chris poured some of the salt water from the flask into a dish. He put the dish on a balance and left it in a warm room for a week.



- (i) Look at the two readings on the balance.

Work out the decrease in mass.

\_\_\_\_\_ g

- (ii) After one week there was a white solid but **no** liquid in the dish. What had happened to the water in the dish?

\_\_\_\_\_

- (iii) What was the white solid left in the dish?

\_\_\_\_\_

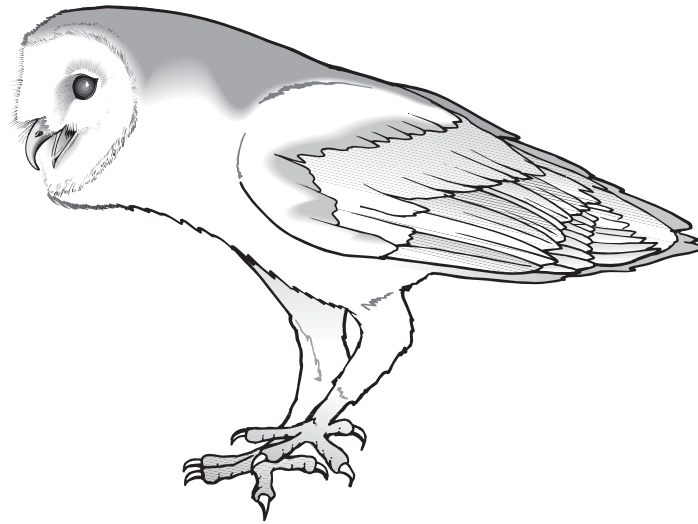
6bi  
1 mark

6bii  
1 mark

6biii  
1 mark

*maximum 6 marks*

7. The drawing below shows a barn owl.  
Barn owls hunt for small animals such as mice.



- (a) (i) Look at the drawing of the barn owl.

Give **two** ways the barn owl is suited for catching small animals.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

- (ii) Draw a line from each animal below to the word that describes it.  
Draw only **two** lines.

**animal**

**word that describes  
the animal**

mouse

predator

barn owl

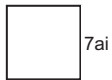
prey

producer



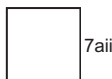
7ai

1 mark



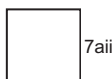
7ai

1 mark



7aii

1 mark



7aii

1 mark

- (b) The photograph below shows two young barn owls. They are covered with soft feathers.



Why do the young barn owls need feathers?

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1 mark 7b

- (c) Barn owls build nests in farm buildings. Mice eat wheat seeds.

- (i) Many old farm buildings have been knocked down so that houses can be built on the farmland.

Give **one** reason why this has caused the number of barn owls to decrease.

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1 mark 7ci

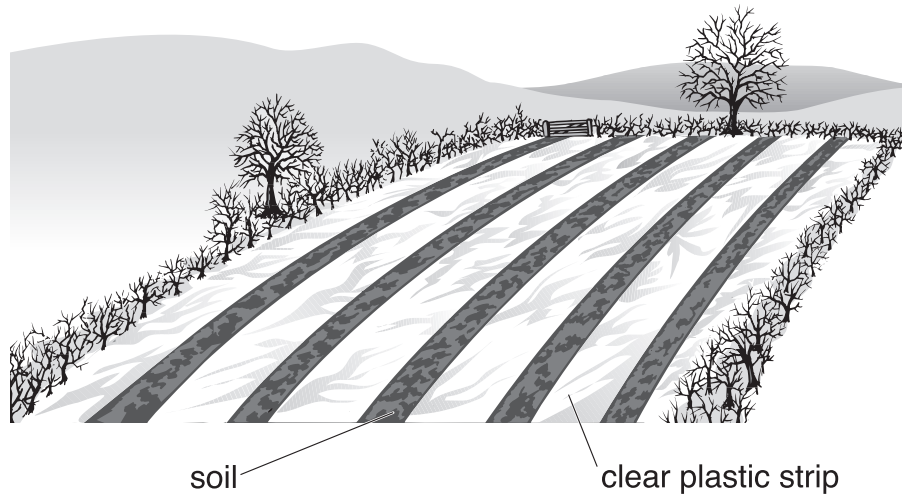
- (ii) Suggest **one** reason why farmers like to have barn owls on their farms.

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1 mark 7cii

*maximum 7 marks*

8. Potatoes have just been planted in a field.  
The rows of potatoes are covered with clear plastic strips.



- (a) (i) The potatoes were planted in winter.

How will the plastic strips help the potatoes to start to grow?

8ai

1 mark

- (ii) Complete the sentences below with words from the list.

**air      heat      light      water**

The plastic strips covering the growing potato plants must be

**clear** so the leaves will get enough \_\_\_\_\_.

The potato plants grow well because the gaps between the plastic

strips will let \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

get into the soil.

8aii

1 mark

8aii

1 mark

8aii

1 mark

- (b) The plastic strips break down naturally after a few weeks.

Suggest why it is useful that the plastic strips break down naturally.

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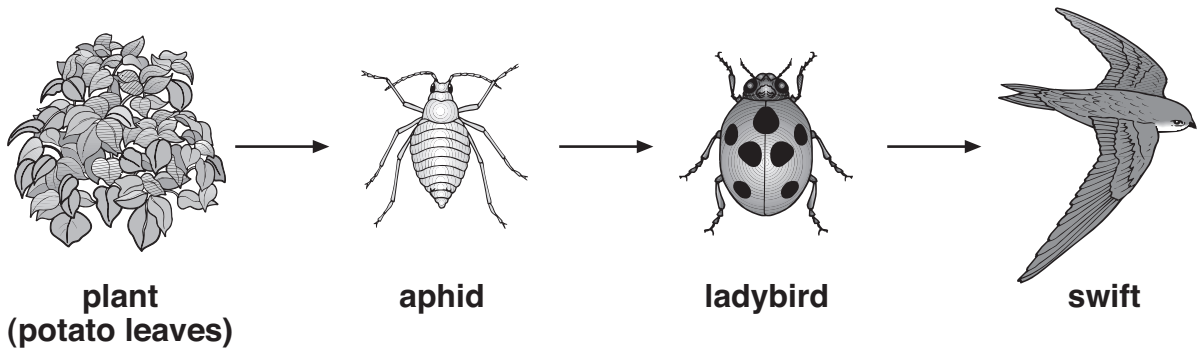


8b

1 mark



- (c) Aphids are insects that feed on potato leaves.  
Aphids and potato plants are part of the food chain shown below.



*not to scale*

- (i) Some farmers put ladybirds on their potato plants to get rid of aphids.

How do ladybirds get rid of aphids?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

8ci  
1 mark

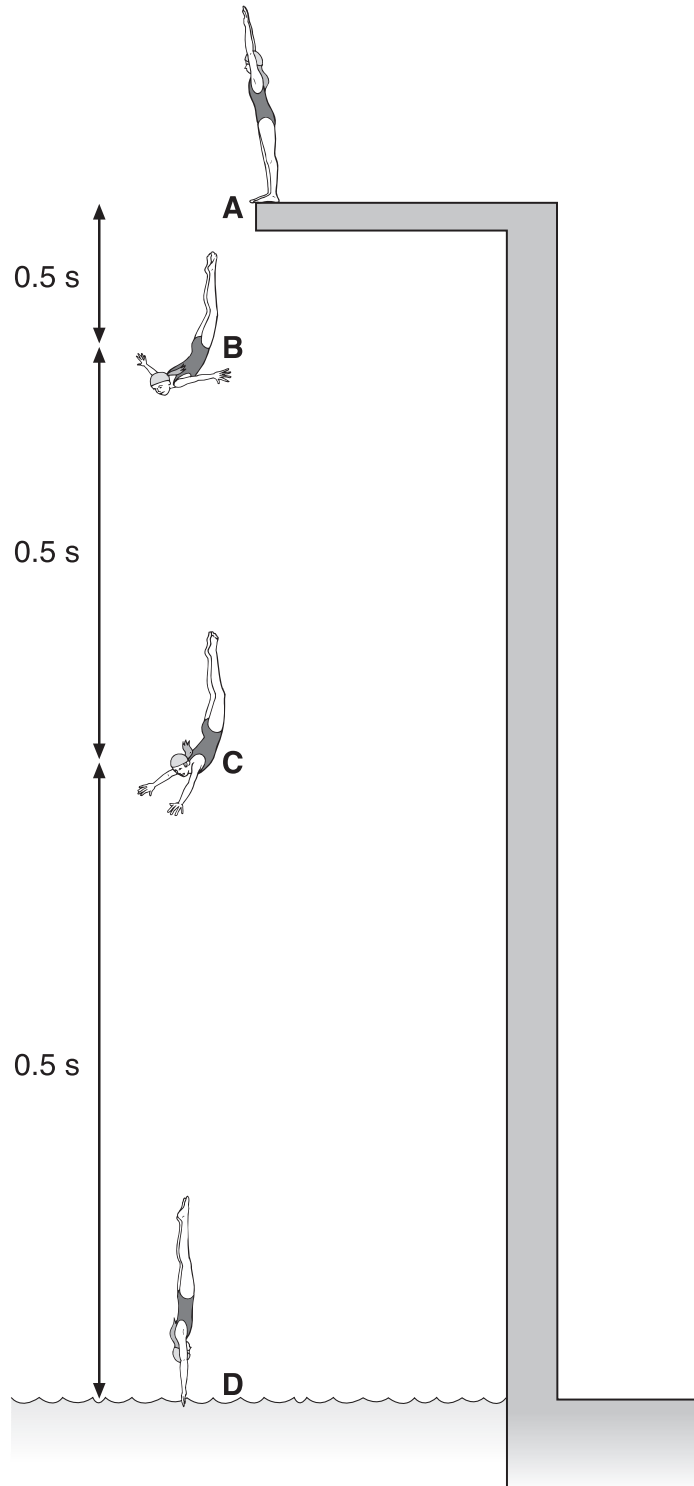
- (ii) What else could farmers use to get rid of aphids?  
Tick the correct box.

fertiliser	<input type="checkbox"/>	insecticide	<input type="checkbox"/>
slug pellets	<input type="checkbox"/>	weedkiller	<input type="checkbox"/>

8cii  
1 mark

*maximum 7 marks*

9. The drawings below show Caroline diving into a swimming pool. As she falls, gravitational potential energy is changed into kinetic energy.



- (a) Why does Caroline have **no** kinetic energy at A?

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9a  
1 mark

- (b) The table shows Caroline's gravitational potential energy and kinetic energy at four stages of the dive.

stage of the dive	total energy (kJ)	gravitational potential energy (kJ)	kinetic energy (kJ)
A	8	8	0
B	8	7	1
C	8	4	4
D	8	0	

- (i) Write the missing kinetic energy value for stage D in the table.

9bi  
1 mark

- (ii) As Caroline falls there is **no** loss of energy to the air. How do the energy values for stages A, B, C and D show this?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

9bii  
1 mark

- (c) (i) Give the name of the force that causes Caroline to speed up as she falls.

\_\_\_\_\_

9ci  
1 mark

- (ii) Caroline takes 0.5 s to fall from A to B **and** from B to C **and** from C to D.

How can you tell from the drawings opposite that she is speeding up as she falls?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

9cii  
1 mark

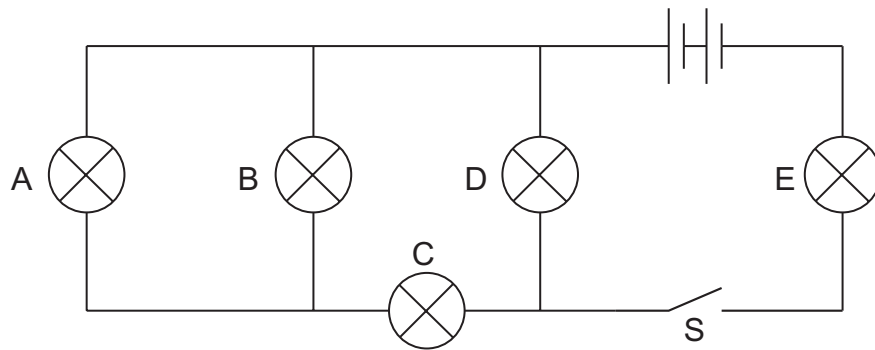
- (d) When Caroline enters the water she slows down. Give the name of the force that slows her down.

\_\_\_\_\_

9d  
1 mark

*maximum 6 marks*

10. (a) Max built **circuit 1** as shown below.



**circuit 1**

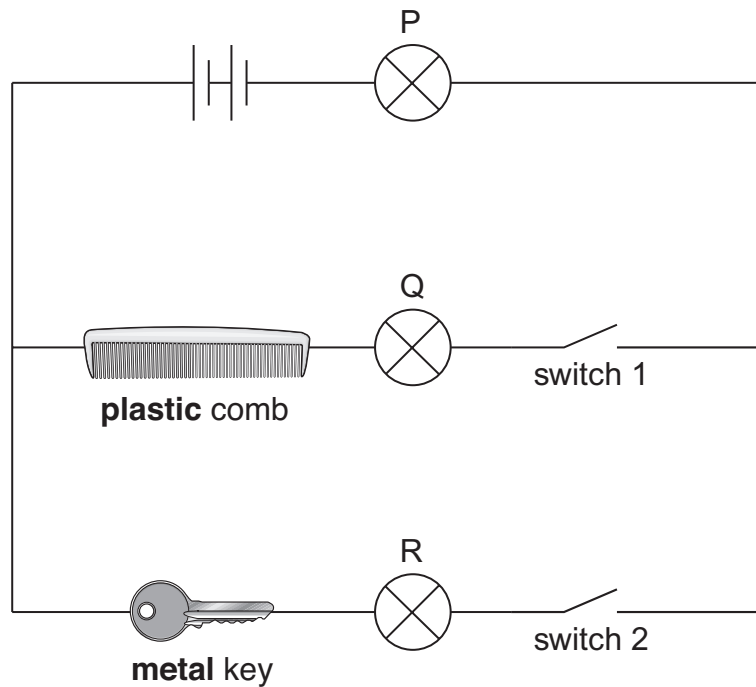
He closed the switch, S, and all the bulbs came on.  
One of the bulbs then broke and **all** the bulbs went off.

Which bulb must have broken?  
Give the letter.

\_\_\_\_\_

10a  
1 mark

(b) Max built **circuit 2** as shown below.  
He connected a plastic comb and a metal key in different parts of the circuit.



**circuit 2**

Look carefully at **circuit 2**.

Complete the table below to show which bulbs in circuit 2 will be on or off when different switches are open or closed.

Write **on** or **off** in the boxes below.

switch 1	switch 2	bulb P	bulb Q	bulb R
open	open	off	off	off
open	closed			
closed	open			

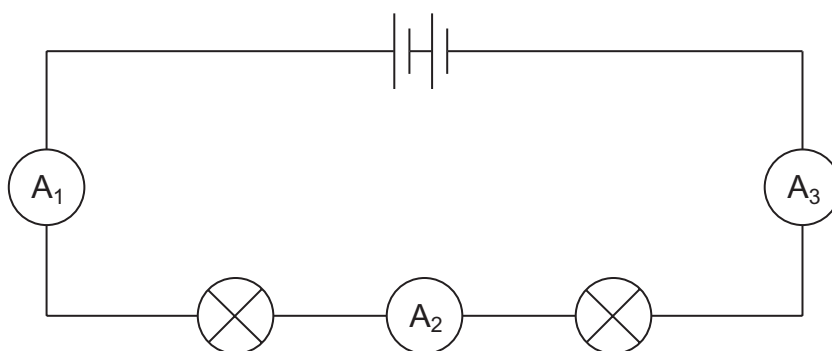
10b

1 mark

10b

1 mark

(c) Max built **circuit 3** using a battery, two bulbs and three ammeters.



**circuit 3**

The current reading on ammeter  $A_1$  was 0.8 amps.

What would be the reading on ammeters  $A_2$  and  $A_3$ ?

Place **one** tick in the table by the correct pair of readings.

reading on ammeter $A_2$ (amps)	reading on ammeter $A_3$ (amps)	correct pair of readings
0.8	0.8	
0.8	0.4	
0.4	0.8	
0.4	0.4	

10c

1 mark

*maximum 4 marks*

11. Some pupils made an electric cell using two different metals and a lemon. They put strips of copper and zinc into a lemon and connected them to the terminals of an electric clock.



- (a) Look at the photograph.

What evidence is there that they have made an electric cell?

11a  
1 mark

\_\_\_\_\_

- (b) The pupils had pieces of copper, zinc, iron and magnesium and some lemons. They wanted to find out which pair of metals made the cell with the biggest voltage.

What equipment should they use to measure the voltage of their cells?

11b  
1 mark

\_\_\_\_\_

- (c) In their investigation they used different pairs of metals.

Give **one** factor that they should keep the same.

11c  
1 mark

\_\_\_\_\_

- (d) The pupils measured the voltage produced by different pairs of metals. Their results are recorded below.

voltage produced by each pair of metals (volts)				
	magnesium	zinc	iron	copper
copper	1.7	0.9	0.8	0
iron	1.3	0.1	0	-
zinc	0.8	0	-	-
magnesium	0	-	-	-

Which pair of metals made the cell with the biggest voltage?

\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

11d

1 mark

- (e) Look at the results in the table above.

Why should the pupils **not** use pairs of the same type of metal for the clock?

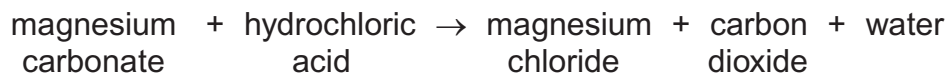
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

11e

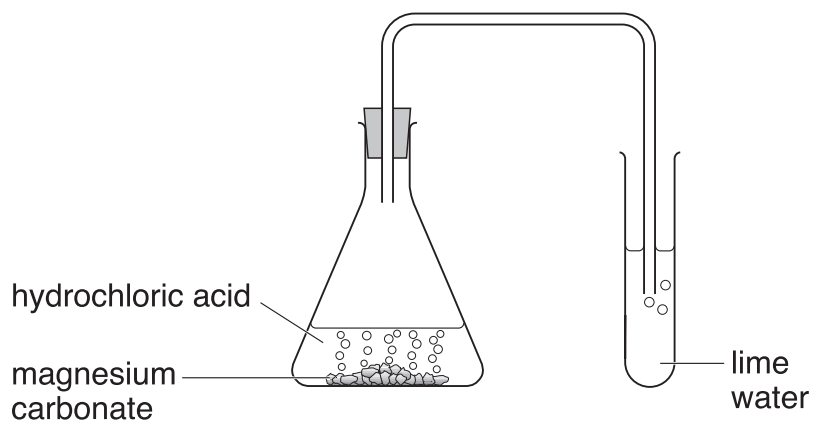
1 mark

*maximum 5 marks*

12. The word equation for the reaction between magnesium carbonate and hydrochloric acid is shown below.



(a) Sadiq added hydrochloric acid to magnesium carbonate in a flask.



(i) Suggest the pH of hydrochloric acid.

\_\_\_\_\_

(ii) The carbon dioxide produced was bubbled through lime water.

How would the lime water change?

\_\_\_\_\_

(b) Sadiq repeated the experiment by adding **sulphuric acid** to magnesium carbonate.

Complete the word equation for the reaction that took place.



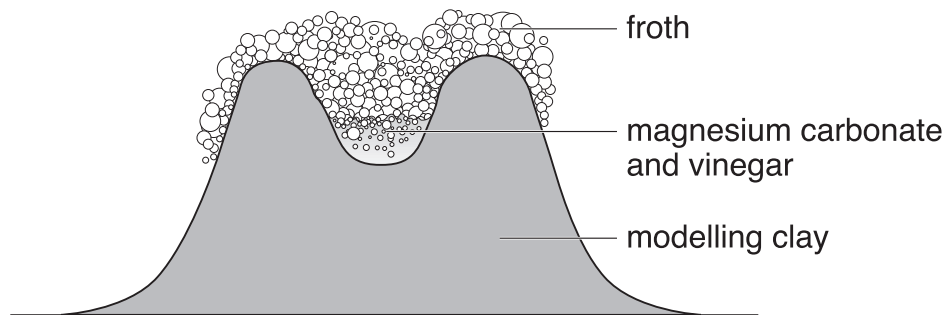
12ai  
1 mark

12aia  
1 mark

12b  
1 mark



- (c) Sadiq made a model volcano.  
He put magnesium carbonate into the model.  
He added vinegar and a drop of washing-up liquid.



The mixture fizzed, and froth poured out of the model volcano.

- (i) The vinegar reacted with the magnesium carbonate.

Suggest the pH of vinegar.

\_\_\_\_\_

12ci  
1 mark

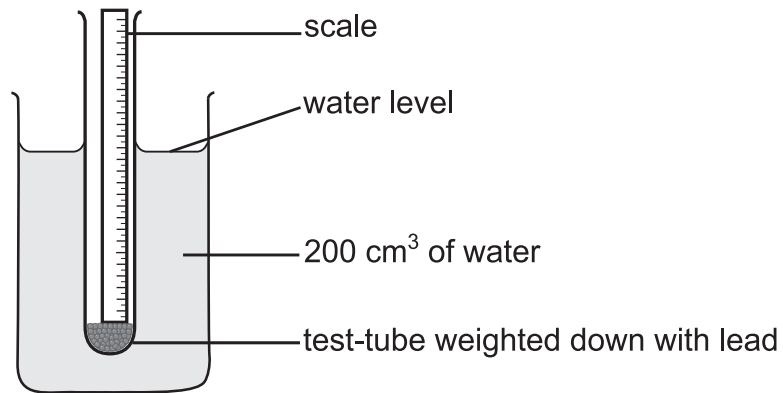
- (ii) The froth running down the side of the model represents part of a real volcano.  
Give the name of this part.

\_\_\_\_\_

12cii  
1 mark

*maximum 5 marks*

13. Abi investigated how adding salt to water affects the way an object floats. She used the apparatus below.

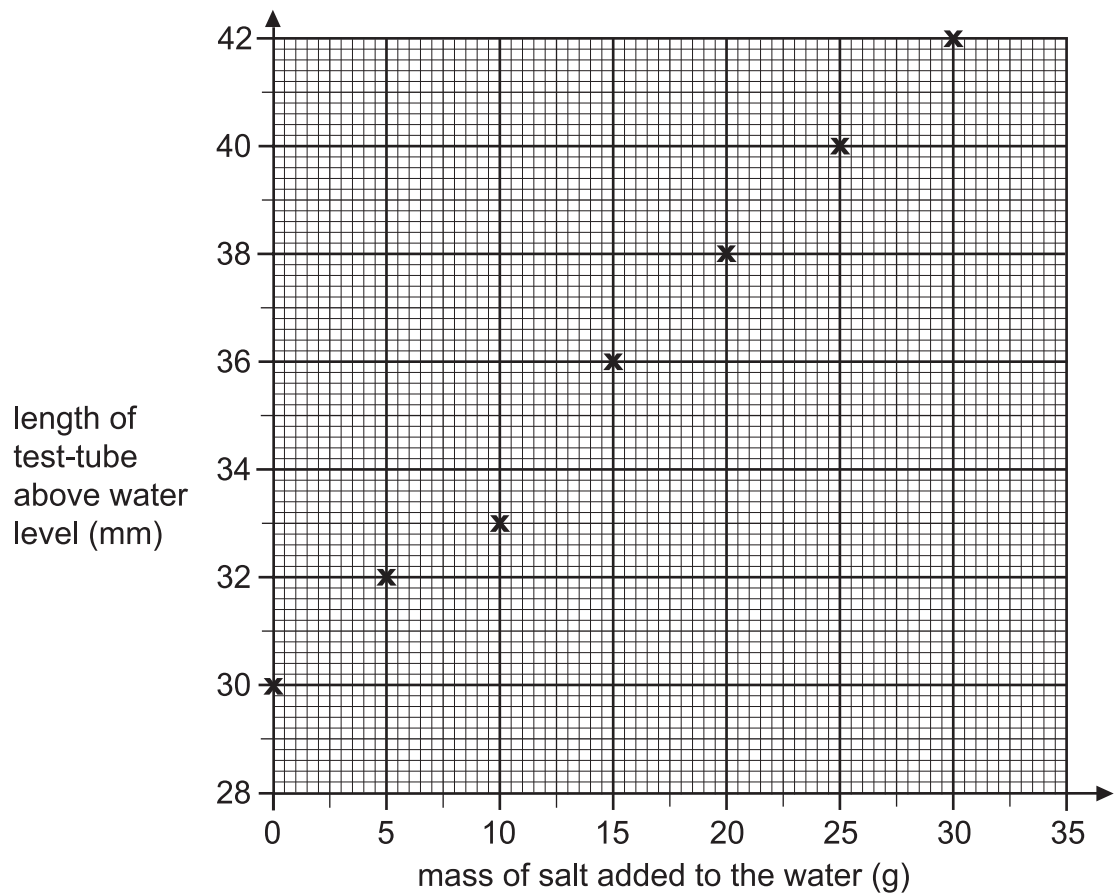


She used a scale inside a test-tube to measure the length of the test-tube above the water level.

- (a) What factor did Abi change as she carried out her investigation (the independent variable)?

13a  
1 mark

- (b) Abi plotted her results on a graph.



(i) **On the graph**, circle the result which does **not** fit the pattern.

13bi  
1 mark

(ii) Suggest **one** reason for this result.

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13bii  
1 mark

(c) Abi said she should repeat the measurement that does **not** fit the pattern. Robert said there is **no** need to repeat this measurement.

Who do you agree with?  
Tick **one** box.

Abi  Robert

Explain your answer.

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13c  
1 mark

(d) Abi and Robert wrote the conclusions listed below.

Look at the graph of their results and tick whether each conclusion is **true** or **false** or whether you **cannot tell**.

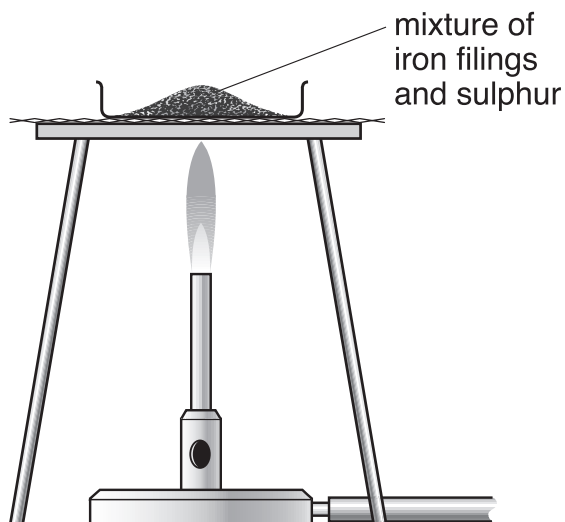
conclusions	true	false	cannot tell
The more salt added, the higher the test-tube floats in the water.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The length of the test-tube is 8 cm.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
When 10 g of salt is added, the length of the test-tube above the water will be 34 mm.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Doubling the amount of salt doubles the length of the test-tube above the water.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

13d  
1 mark

13d  
1 mark

*maximum 6 marks*

14. A teacher mixed iron filings with sulphur on a metal tray. She heated the mixture in a fume cupboard. Sulphur is yellow. Iron filings are grey.



The mixture glowed very brightly. The teacher turned off the bunsen burner. The glow spread through the mixture. When the mixture cooled, a black solid called iron sulphide was left.

- (a) From this information, give **one** way you can tell that a chemical reaction took place.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

14a  
1 mark

- (b) What type of substance is each of the chemicals involved in this reaction? Choose from:

**metallic element**

**mixture**

**non-metallic element**

**compound**

iron \_\_\_\_\_

sulphur \_\_\_\_\_

iron sulphide \_\_\_\_\_

14b  
1 mark

14b  
1 mark

(c) Raj held a magnet near to each of the three chemicals.

By each chemical in the table, write **yes** or **no** to show if the chemical was magnetic.

One has been done for you.

chemical	Was the chemical magnetic?
sulphur	
iron	
iron sulphide	no

14c  
1 mark

(d) (i) When iron is heated with sulphur, iron sulphide is formed.  
Give the name of the solid formed when **zinc** is heated with sulphur.

\_\_\_\_\_

14di  
1 mark

(ii) Some fossil fuels contain sulphur.  
When fuels burn, sulphur reacts with oxygen.

Complete the word equation for this reaction.

sulphur + oxygen → \_\_\_\_\_

14dii  
1 mark

*maximum 6 marks*

15. **Table 1** gives information about 100 g of five different foods.

food	energy per 100 g of food (kJ)	nutrients per 100 g of each food			
		protein (g)	fat (g)	carbohydrate (g)	calcium (mg)
banana	403	1.2	0.3	23.2	6
wholemeal bread	914	9.2	2.5	41.6	54
butter	3031	0.5	81.7	0	15
cheese	1708	22.5	34.4	0.1	720
milk	275	3.2	3.9	4.8	115

**table 1**

(a) Look at **table 1**.

(i) Which of the four **nutrients**, protein, fat, carbohydrate or calcium, provides most of the energy in the cheese?

15ai  
1 mark

\_\_\_\_\_

(ii) Which of the four **nutrients** provides most of the energy in the wholemeal bread?

15aai  
1 mark

\_\_\_\_\_

(iii) Which of the four **nutrients** is needed for growth and repair?

15aiii  
1 mark

\_\_\_\_\_

(b) The recommended daily amount of protein for a woman is 45 g.

Look at **table 1**.

How many grams of cheese would provide 45 g of protein?

Tick the correct box.

15b  
1 mark

50 g

100 g

150 g

200 g

- (c) **Not** all the types of nutrients needed for a balanced diet are shown in **table 1**.

Give the name of **one** of the missing types of nutrient.

\_\_\_\_\_

15c  
1 mark

- (d) **Table 2** shows the recommended daily amount of calcium for a person in four stages of the human life cycle.  
We need calcium for healthy teeth and bones.

person	recommended daily amount of calcium (mg)
a baby aged 6 months	600
a woman before she is pregnant	500
a pregnant woman	1200
a breast-feeding woman	

**table 2**

- (i) Use information in **table 2** to estimate how much calcium a breast-feeding woman should have each day.

\_\_\_\_\_ mg

15di  
1 mark

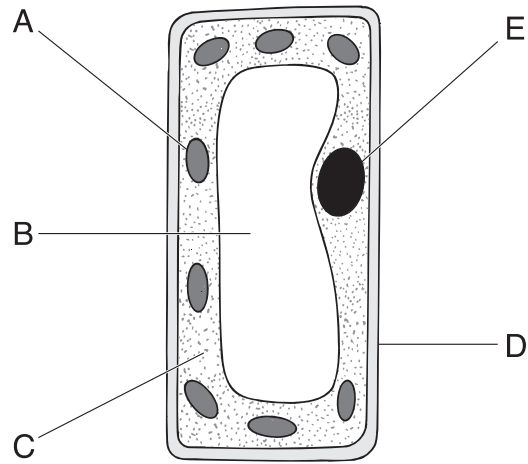
- (ii) Explain why she would need this amount of calcium.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

15dii  
1 mark

*maximum 7 marks*

16. The diagram shows a plant cell.



(a) Give the name of part A.

\_\_\_\_\_

Give the function of part A.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(b) Give the name of part E.

\_\_\_\_\_

Give the function of part E.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

16a

1 mark

16a

1 mark

16b

1 mark

16b

1 mark



- 
- (c) Give the letters of **two** parts that are present in plant cells but **not** in animal cells.

\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

16c  
1 mark

- (d) How can you tell that the cell on the opposite page is from a leaf and **not** from a root?

\_\_\_\_\_

16d  
1 mark

**END OF TEST**

*maximum 6 marks*





