Science test

Paper 1

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.
- 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
1. Copper and arsenic are present in the soil near copper mines. When earthworms eat this soil they change from brown to bright yellow. The copper and arsenic are not poisonous to earthworms.

(a) Earthworms are part of the food chain shown below.

(i) Use the food chain to suggest how copper and arsenic get into the body of a sparrowhawk.

(ii) Mary suggested that blackbirds are more likely to catch bright yellow earthworms than brown earthworms.

Give one reason why this might be true.

(b) Mary wanted to count the bright yellow earthworms and the brown earthworms in the soil at different distances from the mines.

What important information about the soil could she get from her results?
(c) The drawings below show an earthworm and three other worms.

![Images of earthworm, flatworm, ragworm, and roundworm.]

The ragworm belongs to the same group as the earthworm. How can you tell this from the drawings?

(d) The roundworm and some flatworms are parasites. What does this mean? Tick the correct box.

- They feed only on insects. [ ]
- They live in a burrow. [ ]
- They feed on other living things and harm them. [ ]
- They live in the sea. [ ]

**maximum 5 marks**
2. (a) Carbon monoxide, nicotine and tar get into the lungs when a person smokes.

Draw a line from each substance to the effect of the substance on the body. Draw only three lines.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>substance</th>
<th>effect of the substance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>carbon monoxide</td>
<td>causes addiction to smoking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nicotine</td>
<td>causes influenza (flu)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tar</td>
<td>causes red blood cells to carry less oxygen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) The coronary arteries carry blood to the heart muscle. The drawing below shows the heart and coronary arteries.
(i) Diagram 1 shows a section through a coronary artery.

Smoking can cause damage to the coronary artery. Diagram 2 shows a section through part of a damaged artery.

Look at diagram 2. A blood clot has formed.

Give one other change in the coronary artery.

(ii) Respiration takes place in the muscle cells of the heart.

Explain why a blood clot in the coronary artery prevents these cells resiping normally.
3. The diagram below shows muscles and bones of a human arm.

(a) Why is it important that the tendons do not stretch?

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

(b) The biceps and triceps are an antagonistic pair of muscles. Explain what this means.

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
(c) The diagram below shows muscles and bones of a human leg.

(i) Which muscle contracts to move the foot in the direction shown by the arrow? Give the letter.

(ii) Which two pairs of muscles are antagonistic pairs? Tick the two correct boxes.

A and B
B and C
C and D
D and A

maximum 5 marks
4. Rema used the apparatus below to distil 100 cm³ of water-soluble ink.

![Apparatus A](image)

(a) Which processes occur during distillation? Tick the correct box.

- condensation then evaporation
- evaporation then condensation
- melting then boiling
- melting then evaporation

(b) Give the name of the colourless liquid that collects in the test-tube.

____________________________

(c) What would the temperature reading be on the thermometer when the ink has been boiling for two minutes?

_______ °C
(d)  (i) Water at 15°C enters the condenser at X. Predict the temperature of the water when it leaves the condenser at Y.

_____°C

Explain this change of temperature.

____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________

(ii) Give two ways in which the water vapour changes as it passes down the glass tube in the condenser.

1. ___________________________________________________

2. ___________________________________________________

(e) Peter used the apparatus below to distil 100 cm³ of water-soluble ink.

Why is the condenser in apparatus A better than the glass tube and beaker of water in apparatus B?

____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________

maximum 7 marks
5. Burning fossil fuels causes air pollution.

(a) (i) Give the names of two fossil fuels.
________________________ and __________________________

(ii) Some fossil fuels contain sulphur.
Complete the word equation for the reaction between sulphur and oxygen in the air.

\[ \text{sulphur} + \text{oxygen} \rightarrow \text{________________________} \]

(b) Burning fossil fuels leads to the formation of acid rain.
Acid rain has collected in this lake.
A helicopter is dropping calcium hydroxide into the lake.
Calcium hydroxide dissolves in water to form an alkaline solution.

(i) What effect does an alkali have on the pH of an acidic lake?

(ii) When calcium hydroxide reacts with sulphuric acid in the lake a calcium salt is formed.

What is the name of this salt?
Tick the correct box.

- calcium carbonate
- calcium chloride
- calcium nitrate
- calcium sulphate

(c) The photograph below shows trees damaged by acid rain.

(i) The trees have lost their leaves and have died. Explain why leaves are needed for a tree to grow.

(ii) What effect does acid rain have on buildings made from limestone?

maximum 6 marks
6. (a) In 2002 a large asteroid was discovered orbiting the Sun. It was named Quaoar.

The diagram below shows Quaoar in four positions in its orbit.

(i) In which of the four positions, A, B, C or D, is the effect of the Sun’s gravity on Quaoar the greatest?

_______

Explain your answer.

__________________________________________________________________________

(ii) On the diagram above, draw arrows to show the direction of the Sun’s gravity on Quaoar in each of the positions A, B, C and D.

(iii) At which position, A, B, C or D, is Quaoar travelling most slowly?

_______

Explain your answer.

__________________________________________________________________________
(b) The table below gives information about three of the planets in our solar system.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>planet</th>
<th>average distance from Sun (millions of km)</th>
<th>time for one orbit (Earth years)</th>
<th>average surface temperature of planet (°C)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Saturn</td>
<td>1427</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>−180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uranus</td>
<td>2870</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>−210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pluto</td>
<td>5900</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>−230</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(i) The time for one orbit of the planet Neptune is 165 Earth years.

Estimate the average distance of Neptune from the Sun. Use information in the table to help you.

_________________ millions of km

(ii) How does the surface temperature of these planets vary with distance from the Sun?

Use information in the table to help you.

________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________

(iii) Explain why the temperature varies with distance from the Sun in this way.

________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________

*maximum 6 marks*
(b) Alex wrote a report of her investigation.

My report.
My results are accurate because I can't see any odd results.

What would an odd result suggest?

___________________________________________________________

___________________________________________________________

(c) (i) Which size paper-clips would Alex use to make her results more accurate?
Tick the correct box.

(ii) Give a reason for your choice.

________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________

maximum 6 marks
8. The drawing below shows an astronaut in space. He has four small jets attached to his space suit. These jets produce forces on the astronaut in the directions A, B, C and D.

(a) The drawing below shows the size and direction of four forces acting on the astronaut.

In which direction, A, B, C or D, will the astronaut move? Give the letter.

_______
(b) The drawing below shows the size and direction of four different forces acting on the astronaut.

What will happen to the astronaut when the jets produce these four forces?

________________________________________________________________________

Explain your answer.

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

(c) The drawing below shows the size and direction of four different forces acting on the astronaut.

Draw an arrow on the diagram below to show the direction in which he will move.

maximum 4 marks
9. The graph below shows how a population of fish in a lake changed over a period of time.

(a) In which time interval, A, B, C, D or E, did the population of fish increase most quickly?

_______

How can you tell this from the graph?

___________________________________________________________

___________________________________________________________

(b) Which part of the graph shows when the fish began to compete with each other for food?
Give the letter.

_______

How can you tell this from the graph?

___________________________________________________________

___________________________________________________________
(c) What does part D of the graph show about the birth rate and the death rate of the fish?

__________________________________________________________________________

How can you tell this from the graph?

__________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________

(d) Part E of the graph shows a population crash when all the fish died.

Suggest two reasons why a population might crash in this way.

1. ____________________________________________________________

2. ____________________________________________________________

maximum 5 marks
10. Andy investigated the digestion of a protein called gelatin. He used an enzyme called pepsin from the human stomach, and three cubes of gelatin each 1 cm$^3$. He set up the experiment shown below and put the test-tubes in a water-bath at 37°C. He measured the time for the digestion of the gelatin.

(a) Why did Andy choose a temperature of 37°C for the water-bath?

___________________________________________________________

___________________________________________________________

(b) In test-tube C, the cube of gelatin that had been cut into pieces was digested more quickly than the whole cube in test-tube A. Give the reason for this.

___________________________________________________________

___________________________________________________________
(c) The boiled pepsin in test-tube B did not digest the gelatin.

Why did boiling this enzyme stop it working?

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

(d) Protein is needed for growth and repair.

The digestion of protein begins in the stomach and is completed in the small intestine.

(i) What are the products of the digestion of protein?

Tick the correct box.

- amino acids
- energy
- sugars
- vitamins

(ii) Why is it necessary to digest protein before it can be used for growth and repair?

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________
11. (a) The diagrams below show the arrangement of atoms or molecules in five different substances A, B, C, D and E. 

Each of the circles ○, ○ and ● represents an atom of a different element.

![Diagram A](image1)
![Diagram B](image2)
![Diagram C](image3)
![Diagram D](image4)
![Diagram E](image5)

Give the letter of the diagram which represents:

(i) a mixture of gases;

(ii) a single compound.
(b) The diagram below shows a model of a chemical reaction between two substances.

![Diagram of a chemical reaction between substances P, Q, and R.]

(i) How can you tell from the diagram that a chemical reaction took place between substance P and substance Q?

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

(ii) Substance P is carbon. Suggest what substances Q and R could be.

substance Q ___________________________________________

substance R ___________________________________________

(iii) How does the diagram show that mass has been conserved in this reaction?

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________
12. In the eighteenth century, scientists had different ideas about what happens when metals burn in air.

(a) Imagine you want to investigate the ideas of Priestley and Lavoisier. Assume you have been given three pieces of different metals. In a laboratory, metals are heated to high temperatures in crucibles.

![Diagram of a crucible with a lid]

You would also have access to all the usual laboratory equipment.

In your plan you must give:
- the **one** factor you would change as you carry out your investigation (the independent variable);
- one factor you would observe or measure to collect your results (the dependent variable);
- **one** of the factors you would keep the same as you carry out your investigation;
- the **evidence** that would support Lavoisier’s idea.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1 mark</th>
<th>1 mark</th>
<th>1 mark</th>
<th>1 mark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

KS3/05/Sc/Tier 5-7/P1
(b) In the box below, draw and label a table you could use to record your results.

maximum 5 marks
13. Three pupils took part in an investigation into the speed of sound. All three pupils stood 1020 m from an explosion.

- Sylvia wore a blindfold.
- Paul wore ear defenders.
- James wore a blindfold and ear defenders. He rested his head on a wooden stick pushed into the ground so that he could feel vibrations.

The explosion produced sound and light at the same time. The table shows the speed of sound in two different materials.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>material</th>
<th>speed of sound (m/s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>air</td>
<td>340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soil</td>
<td>3200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Use all the information above to help you answer parts (i) and (ii) below.

(i) In which order would the pupils notice the explosion?

first  ______________________________________________

second ____________________________________________

third  _____________________________________________
(ii) From the information given opposite, calculate the time it would take for the sound to travel through the air to Sylvia.

________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________

(b) Another pupil, Nasah, stood 2000 m away from the explosion.

(i) The sound heard by Nasah was quieter than the sound heard by Sylvia. The further sound travels the quieter it becomes. Give the reason for this.

________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________

(ii) The oscilloscope trace below represents the sound Sylvia heard.

![Oscilloscope trace](image)

Sylvia                                    Nasah

The sound Nasah heard was quieter but the pitch was the same.

On the right-hand grid, draw the trace to show the pattern of the sound Nasah heard.

**PLEASE TURN OVER FOR THE LAST QUESTION**

*maximum 5 marks*
14. A father makes a simple mobile for his young son. He uses plastic animals as shown below.

(a) (i) The elephant weighs 0.2 N.

What is the turning moment produced by the elephant about point X? Give the unit.

______________________________
______________________________

(ii) What is the turning moment produced by the monkey about point X?

______________________________
______________________________

(iii) What is the weight of the monkey?

_____ N

(b) What is the size of the tension (force) in string A?

_____ N

maximum 5 marks