ANSWER KEY

YEAR: 2021

LEVEL: PRIMARY 6

SCHOOL: RGPS

SUBJECT: SCIENCE

TERM: MID-YEAR EXAM

SECTION A

Q1	3	Q2	4	Q3	2	Q4	2	Q5	2
Q6	1	Q7	3	Q8	2	Q9	3	Q10	1
Q11	3	Q12	3	Q13	4	Q14	3	Q15	2
Q16	3	Q17	2	Q18	3	Q19	4	Q20	3
Q21	4	Q22	1	Q23	3	Q24	1	Q25	1
Q26	4	Q27	2	Q28	4				

Q29	a)	Her heart pumped blood containing oxygen, digested food and water
		faster to all parts of her body for the cells to release more energy for
		respiration so that she can exercise.
	b)	Helen's pulse rate was higher than the pulse rate when she was fully at
		rest. She should have rested for a longer time.
Q30	a)	As the temperature increased from $15^o\mathit{C}$ to $30^o\mathit{C}$ for the condition with
		light, the percentage of spores germinated increased. As the temperature
		increased from $30^{o}C$ to $35^{o}C$ for the condition with light, the percentage
		of spores germinater decreased.
	b)	Surrounding temperature from $25^{o}C$ to $30^{o}C$ with light.
Q31	a)	No water with bright light.
	b)	Z is a living thing. The two hours is for Z to respond to the changes in its
		surrounding for more accurate results. To interact and respond to the
		changes in the environment.
	c)	Mangrove tree habitat. It is dark and damp which are the most favourable
		conditions for Z to live in.
Q32	a)	$X \rightarrow C \rightarrow A \rightarrow B$
	b)	A

	c)	C will increase. X will receive more light, photosynthesize more and grow more. C feeds on X. There will be more X for C to feed on, so the population of C will increase.
Q33	a)	Light is needed for the hydrilla to carry out photosynthesis.
		Set up A: Purple
	,	Set up B: Red
	c)	B is the control set up. It is to compare and confirm that the
	,	absence of carbon dioxide is due to the hydrilla carrying out
		photosynthesis.
	4)	The hydrilla did not receive light and could not
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		photosynthesize, thus it took in oxygen and gave out carbon
		dioxide for respiration, so Y is yellow in the increased amount
024	_ \	of carbon dioxide.
Q34		K increases the rate at which ice melts.
	b)	All the ice had gained heat from the surroundings and melted
		and dripped into the measuring cylinder.
	c)	This ensures that the rate at which the ice gains heat and
		melts is due to the presence of K and not the temperature of
		the surroundings.
		Put a fan blowing at the measuring cylinder.
Q35	a).	I) number of batteries
		ii) voltage of batteries
	b)	
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Q36	a)	When S1 is closed, it is a closed circuit and electricity can flow
		through. The iron rod will be electro-magnetised and attract
		the iron arm. The iron arm will close S2 and it is a closed
		circuit so electricity can flow through. Thus, the motor will
		spin.
	b)	Yes. Can pass through aluminium foil which is a non-magnetic
		material.
Q37	a)	When he closed the switch, it is a closed circuit and electricity
		can flow through. The iron bar will be electro-magnetised and
		attract P as it is made of a magnetic material, but the electro-
		magnet will not attract Q as Q is made of a non-magnetic

	material. Thus, P will move towards the iron bar while Q will not.
	b) Material of the bar. The arrangement of the batteries.
Q38	a) Gravitational force and air resistance
į	b) The braking distance will increase on a rainy day. The
	rainwater acts as a lubricant and decreases the amount of
	friction between the wheels of the bicycle and the road.
Q39	a) The lighted candle gives off light from the lighted candle
	enters Wilson's eyes.
	b) The paper lantern only allows some light given off by the
	lighted candle to pass through it and less light enters into his
	eyes. Thus, the flame looks less bright.
Q40	a) R is the best conductor of heat followed by S, Q, and P.
	b) D. The mass of unmelted wax was for P was the greatest as P
	is the poorest conductor of heat. The drinks will gain the least
	amount of heat from the surroundings and keep cold for the
	longest time.
Q41	a) Chemical potential energy $ ightarrow$ heat energy $ ightarrow$ kinetic energy $ ightarrow$
	kinetic energy
	b) The spiral spins faster more chemical potential energy from
	the candle is converted onto more heat energy, result in more
	kinetic energy of the moving air, converted into more kinetic
	energy of the spiral.