

## Cambridge Lower Secondary Sample Test For use with curriculum published in September 2020

## **Science Paper 2**

Stage 9

45 minutes

Name	

No additional materials are needed.

## INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **all** questions.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.
- You should show all your working on the question paper.

## **INFORMATION**

- The total mark for this paper is 50.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].

**1** The diagram shows a flowering plant.



Plants need to absorb water and transport it to all of their living parts.

(a)	(i)	Name the process that plants use to <b>absorb</b> water through the roots.	
			[1]
	(ii)	Name the tissue that <b>transports</b> water to different parts of the plant.	
			[1]
	(iii)	Name the part of the plant that loses water by transpiration.	
			[1]

(b) Several factors affect the amount of water lost by transpiration.

Chen uses this equipment to measure the rate of transpiration.



measuring cylinder containing water

Chen predicts that the temperature of the air affects the rate of transpiration.

- (i) Which variable must Chen change to test his prediction?
- (ii) State two variables that Chen needs to control in his investigation.
   1
- (iii) Describe how Chen measures the rate of transpiration.

[1]

.....

(iv) Predict the effect of changing the temperature of the air on the rate of transpiration.

 [1]

2

**2** Look at the diagram of a water molecule,  $H_2O$ .



(a) State the **type** of bonding in a water molecule.

	Explain how you can tell.	
		•••••
		[2]
(b)	An oxygen atom has the electronic structure 2.6.	
	To which group of the Periodic Table does oxygen belong?	
		[1]

**3** Yuri investigates some sound waves.

Sound waves can interact to reinforce or cancel each other.

Yuri looks at the waveforms the sound waves make on an oscilloscope.

Complete the **two** diagrams to show what happens when each pair of waveforms interacts.

waveform 1 waveform 1 waveform 2 waveform 2 waveform 1 + waveform 2 waveform 1 + waveform 2

[3]

4 The diagram shows part of the carbon cycle.



(a) The boxes A, B, C and D show four important processes in the carbon cycle.

Name **each** of these processes.

Α	
в	
С	
D	
	[4]

(b) Electricity is often generated using fossil fuels.

Many countries generate their electricity using renewable energy resources such as wind turbines and solar panels.

Predict the effect of using renewable energy resources, rather than fossil fuels, on the carbon cycle.

Explain the reason for your prediction.

- (c) Scientists use evidence of climate change to predict damaging effects on ecosystems.
  - (i) State **one** piece of evidence for climate change.

		[1]
(ii)	Suggest <b>two</b> effects of climate change.	
	1	
	2	
		[2]

5 Lily compares the densities of three substances **A**, **B** and **C**.

Look at her table of information.

substance	mass in grams	volume in cm <sup>3</sup>	density in g/cm <sup>3</sup>
Α	90.0	20	
В	3.2	1000	0.0032
С	9.7	10	0.97

(a) Calculate the density of substance A.

density of substance  $A = g/cm^3$  [2]

(b) Suggest which substance **A**, **B** or **C** is a gas.

.....

Explain your answer.

6 Answer the questions about thermal (heat) energy transfer.

Choose from the list.

		conduction	conductor	convection	radiator	
		evaporation	insulation	insulator	radiation	
(a)	Wh	at is the main form of ther	mal energy transfer i	n solids?		
						[1]
(b)	Wh	at is the main form of ther	mal energy transfer i	n liquids and gases?		
						[1]
(c)	Cor	mplete the sentences usin	g words from the list.			
	(i)	Saucepan handles are m	ade from wood.			
		This is because wood is a	a good	·		[1]
	(ii)	Copper is a metal, so it is	s a good			[1]

7 The diagram shows an egg cell and a sperm cell.



(a) (i) The nucleus of the egg cell and the nucleus of the sperm cell both contain chromosomes. What are chromosomes made of?
[1]
(ii) Describe what happens to the nucleus of the egg cell and the nucleus of the sperm cell during fertilisation.
[1]
(iii) Which of these cells, the egg or the sperm, determines the sex of the offspring? Explain your answer. Use ideas about chromosomes. cell explanation

(b) The drawing shows a group of cats.

Although they all look different they all belong to the same species.



(i) What term describes the differences that occur within the same species?

[1]
(ii) Why do the cats look different?
[1]
[1]
[1]
[1]
[1]
[1]

8 Pierre investigates the reaction between lumps of zinc and dilute hydrochloric acid.



(a) Pierre finds that the reaction is faster if he heats the dilute hydrochloric acid.

Explain why, using the particle model.

(b) Pierre wants to make the reaction go faster.
He does not want to change the:

volume of the dilute hydrochloric acid
temperature of the dilute hydrochloric acid
mass of zinc.

Describe one other way that Pierre can make the reaction go faster.

(c) Pierre wants to measure the volume of gas given off during the reaction.

Complete the diagram of the equipment Pierre uses to collect and measure the volume of the gas.



(d) Pierre does a risk assessment on his investigation.

He decides to wear safety goggles.



Why does he decide to wear safety goggles?

[1]

**9** Safia investigates the current in a circuit containing **two identical** lamps.



She changes the number of cells and measures the currents  $\boldsymbol{A}_1$  to  $\boldsymbol{A}_4$  in amps.

Look at her results.

		current	in amps	
number of cells	<b>A</b> <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>2</sub>	A <sub>3</sub>	<b>A</b> <sub>4</sub>
1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4
2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6
3	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.8
4	1.2	0.6	0.6	1.2
5	1.4	0.7	0.7	2.8
6	1.8	0.9	0.9	1.8

(a) What do the results tell you about what happens to the current in the circuit at points X and Y?

[2]

(b) One of the results is **anomalous**.

Circle the result in the table that is anomalous.

[1]

(c) Predict the values of  $A_2$ ,  $A_3$  and  $A_4$  if the value for  $A_1$  is 1.6 A.

 $A_1 = 1.6$  A  $A_2 = A$  A  $A_3 = A$  A  $A_4 = A$ 

**10** Carlos investigates electrical resistance.

Look at his circuit.



[1]

The reading on the ammeter is 0.6 A.

The reading on the voltmeter is 1.8 V.

(a) Calculate the resistance of resistor R. Include the units.

	resistance of resistor <b>R</b> = units	[2]
(b)	Carlos replaces <b>R</b> with a resistor of greater resistance.	
	What happens to the reading on the ammeter?	
		[1]

							Ine Per	Gro	ble of Ele	emnts							
_	=											≡	≥	>	⋝	-IIV	Ν
							- T										He <sup>2</sup>
				Key			hydrogen 1										helium 4
m	4		.0	atomic number		,						5	9	7	8	6	10
:	Be		ato	mic syml	loc							Ю	ပ	z	0	ш	Ne
lithium 7	beryllium 9		rela	name itive atomic ma	SS							boron 11	carbon 12	nitrogen 14	oxygen 16	fluorine 19	neon 20
11	12											13	14	15	16	17	18
Na	Mg											Al	<u>N</u>	٩	თ	Cl	Ar
23 r	nagnesium 24											aluminium 27	silicon 28	phosphorus 31	sulfur 32	chlorine 35.5	argon 40
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
×	Ca	Sc	F	>	ບັ	ЧN	Fе	ပိ	ïZ	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Кr
potassium 39	calcium 40	scandium 45	titanium 48	vanadium 51	chromium 52	manganese 55	iron 56	cobalt 59	nickel 59	copper 64	zinc 65	gallium 70	germanium 73	arsenic 75	selenium 79	bromine 80	krypton 84
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
Rb	S	≻	Zr	ЧN	Мо	Ъс	Ru	Rh	Ъd	Ag	Сd	In	Sn	Sb	Те	Ι	Xe
rubidium 85	strontium 88	yttrium 89	zirconium 91	niobium 93	molybdenum 96	technetium -	ruthenium 101	rhodium 103	palladium 106	silver 108	cadmium 112	indium 115	tin 119	antimony 122	tellurium 128	iodine 127	xenon 131
55	56	57-71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86
Cs	Ba	lanthanoids	μ	Та	≥	Re	Os	Г	Ŧ	Au	Hg	11	Ъb	Ē	Ро	At	Rn
caesium 133	barium 137		hafnium 178	tantalum 181	tungsten 184	rhenium 186	osmium 190	iridium 192	platinum 195	gold 197	mercury 201	thallium 204	lead 207	bismuth 209	polonium I	astatine 	radon -
87	88	89-103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118
Ľ	Ra	actinoids	Rf	Db	Sg	Bh	Hs	Mt	Ds	Rg	C	ЧN	Fl	Mc	۲<	Ts	bO
francium -	radium -		rutherfordium -	dubnium –	seaborgium -	bohrium –	hassium -	meitnerium -	darmstadtium –	roentgenium -	copernicium -	nihonium I	flerovium -	moscovium -	livermorium –	tennessine -	oganesson 
		57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	99	67	68	69	70	71	
lanthanoid	s	La	Ce	ŗ	Νd	Рш	Sm	Eu	Gd	Тb	Ŋ	РH	ц	Tn	Υb	Lu	
		lanthanum 139	cerium 140	praseodymium 141	neodymium 144	promethium -	samarium 150	europium 152	gadolinium 157	terbium 159	dysprosium 163	holmium 165	erbium 167	thulium 169	ytterbium 173	lutetium 175	
		68	06	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	86	66	100	101	102	103	
actinoids		Ac	Ч	Ра	⊃	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	푗	Ç	Еs	Е'n	Md	No	Ļ	
		actinium -	thorium 232	protactin ium 231	uranium 238	neptunium -	plutonium -	americium -	curium –	berkelium -	californium –	einsteinium -	fermium 	mendelevium -	nobelium -	lawrencium 	
The volum	e of one	) mole of	any gas i	s 24 dm <sup>3</sup>	at room t	emperatu	re and pr	essure (r.	t.p.).								

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