Sc

KEY STAGE

5–7 2006

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

QCA/06/1938

Sourced from SATs-Papers.co.uk

1

1a

1a

1b

1b

1 mark

1 mark

1 mark

1 mark



(a) Mammals and birds are two groups of animals that live in forests.

Give **two** reasons why fewer mammals and birds can survive after trees have been cut down.

1.		
2.		

(b) Many small plants grow in the clearings left after trees are cut down.

Explain why small plants are able to grow well after the trees have been cut down.

(c) In some forests, small branches are left on the ground.



Fungi and bacteria feed on these branches and release minerals, such as nitrates, back into the soil.

Why is it important that the minerals are released back into the soil?

(d) A label was printed on the back of a birthday card.

The paper for this card was made from wood taken from sustainable forests. 1 mark

In sustainable forests, new trees are planted to replace trees that are cut down.

Give **two** reasons why it is important to replace forest trees that are cut down.

1.						1
-					1 mark	10
2.						_
						10
-			maximu	m 7 marks	1 mark	1
					Total	1
KS3/06/Sc/Tier 5	5–7/P1	3	Photograph © Heather Angel/Na	tural Visions	7	
Sourced f	rom SATs-Papers couk		https://www.sa	Ts-Papers co	uk	

 People in different countries eat different amounts of starch. A scientist compared the amount of starch that people ate with the number of people with cancer of the large intestine.



The scatter graph below shows her results.

Sourced from SATs-Papers.co.uk

(b) (i) Starch is a carbohydrate.

Which **two** of the following foods are good sources of starch? Tick the **two** correct boxes.

bread
cheese

chicken
tomatoes

fish
pasta

(ii) What other type of nutrient, needed as part of a balanced diet, keeps the intestine working well and prevents constipation? Tick the correct box.



maximum 5 marks

Total

5

2bi

2bi

2bii

1 mark

5

3. The diagram below shows bones and muscles of the human arm.

The biceps and triceps are muscles that contract to move the bones of the lower arm.



(c) The diagram below shows an elbow joint.



 (i) The ends of the bones at a joint are covered by a layer of smooth material called cartilage. There is also a fluid in the joint.

Why are cartilage and fluid needed in a joint?

(ii) In the joint shown below, some of the cartilage has broken off.



Suggest **one** way this damage will affect the joint.

7

KS3/06/Sc/Tier 5-7/P1

maximum 4 marks

1 mark

3cii

1 mark

Total

4

4. An alloy is a mixture of elements.

The table shows the mass of each element present in 100 g of five different alloys, **bronze**, **solder**, **steel**, **stainless steel** and **brass**.

			mass of e	each ele	ement in 1	100 g of	alloy	
alloy	lead (g)	tin (g)	copper (g)	zinc (g)	carbon (g)	iron (g)	chromium (g)	nickel (g)
bronze		4	95	1				
solder	62	38						
steel					1	99		
stainless steel						70	20	10
brass			67	33				

(a) Which alloy in the table above contains an element which is a non-metal?

4b

4c

1 mark

1 mark

1 mark

4a

(b) Which **two alloys** in the table contain only **two metals**?

_ and _

(c) Another alloy called nichrome contains only the elements chromium and nickel.
 100 g of nichrome contains 20 g of chromium.

How much nickel does it contain?

_____ g

- (d) Before 1992, two-pence coins were made of bronze. Steel rusts but bronze does **not** rust.
 - (i) Why does bronze **not** rust?Use information in the table opposite to help you.
 - (ii) Rusting requires water and a gas from the air. Give the name of this gas.

maximum 5 marks

Total

5

4di

4dii

1 mark

1 mark

9

5. Susie used chromatography to identify the coloured substances in the ink from a felt-tip pen.

She used:

- I green ink
- I blue ink
- I purple ink
- I ink from her felt-tip pen.

She used water as the solvent.



Look at the diagram above.

(a) (i) Which colours were present in the ink from the felt-tip pen?

1 mark

5ai

) How many coloured substances were there in green ink? ———— How can you tell?
(ii	 i) Susie placed the spots of ink on a line on the chromatography paper as shown in the diagram. To draw the line, Susie had to choose a felt-tip pen or a pencil.
	Which one should she use?
	Give the reason for your answer.
W ne	usie used water as the solvent in this experiment. /hen she repeated the experiment with a different set of pens, it did ot work. he then used ethanol instead of water.

Suggest why the experiment worked with ethanol but not with water.

11

maximum 4 marks

Total

4

5aii

5aiii

5b

1 mark

1 mark

1 mark

KS3/06/Sc/Tier 5-7/P1

 Two pupils were given a sample of 'biological' washing powder and a sample of 'non-biological' washing powder. They investigated how the two powders compare in removing egg-stains from cloth.

Our Report

- We put 'biological' powder into one bowl and 'non-biological' powder into the other bowl. We added water.
- 2. We put some egg-stained cloth into each bowl.
- We left the bowls for 30 minutes.
 We dried out the cloth and saw what happened.

Look at their report.

6a

6b

6b

6c

1 mark

1 mark

1 mark

1 mark

(a) Give one way they made their investigation fair.

(b) Give **two** ways they could improve their investigation.

(c) What should they observe to compare the two types of washing powder?

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maximum 4 marks

Each of the observations shown below has one explanation. 7.

Draw a line from each observation to the correct explanation.

observation

explanation

The Earth spins on its axis.

A ship going out to sea goes out of sight.

We have day and night.

We have summer and winter.

One year on Earth is 365 days.

The Earth is a sphere.

The Earth orbits the Sun and the Earth's axis is tilted.

Gravity attracts objects towards the Earth.

The Earth orbits the Sun.

1 mark 1 mark 1 mark

1 mark

maximum 4 marks

Total

8

KS3/06/Sc/Tier 5-7/P1

8a

8b

8c

8c

1 mark

1 mark

1 mark

1 mark

8. The drawings show the mass and weight of four objects on different planets.



- (a) On which of the four planets is the object with the largest mass?
- (b) How can you tell, from the drawings, that gravity is greater on Earth than on Venus?
- (c) Gravity is less on the Moon than on the Earth.

Complete the sentences below to compare the weight and mass of an astronaut on the Moon and on the Earth.

The weight of an astronaut on the Moon is ______ the

weight of the astronaut on the Earth.

The **mass** of an astronaut on the Moon is ______ the **mass** of the astronaut on the Earth.

planet	distance from the Sun (million km)	time for planet to orbit the Sun (Earth-years)
Venus	110	0.6
Earth	150	1.0
Mars	230	
Jupiter	780	12.0
Saturn	1400	30.0

(d) The table below gives information about five planets.

(i) Look at the information in the table.

How does the time for a planet to orbit the Sun change with its distance from the Sun?

8di

1 mark

1 mark

(ii) Use information in the table to estimate the time for Mars to orbit the Sun.

_____ Earth-years

(e) The diagram below shows the path of a comet around the Sun.

On the path of the comet below, place a letter X to show the position where the comet is travelling the fastest.







Which statement is true? Tick the correct box.

	Force B is zero.		
	Force B is greater than force D.		
	Force D is equal to force B.		
	Force D is greater than force B.		9ci
hich stater ck the corr	nent is true about the plane just as ect box.	s it leaves the ground?	1 mark
	Force C is zero.		
	Force C is greater than force A.		

(ii) Wh Tic

Force C is zero.	
Force C is greater than force A.	
Force A is equal to force C.	
Force A is greater than force C.	

maximum 5 marks

5

9cii

1 mark

1 mark

1 mark



(i)	Some women find it difficult to become pregnant. Doctors have
	developed a technique in which an ovum is fertilised in a test-tube.
	An embryo is then implanted into the woman's reproductive system.

Which stage opposite shows an embryo and which stage shows a foetus?

embryo _____

foetus _____

- (ii) Into which part of the woman's reproductive system is the embryo implanted?
- (c) (i) Explain why a child can look like both parents but is **not** identical to either of the parents.

- (ii) In the table below, tick **one** box by each human characteristic to show whether it is:
 - I inherited only
 - inherited **and** affected by environmental conditions.

human characteristic	inherited only	inherited and affected by environmental conditions
eye colour		
skin colour		
weight		

maximum 7 marks

1 mark Total

7

10cii

10bi

10bii

10ci

10ci

1 mark

1 mark

1 mark

1 mark





(b) In the box below, draw and label a table that you could use to record your results.



maximum 4 marks

Total 4

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21



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1 mark

1 mark

1 mark

(b) Three pairs of chemicals are listed below.A reaction only takes place with two of the pairs.

Draw a line from each reaction to the correct result. Draw only **three** lines.

pair of chemicals

calcium carbonate + hydrochloric acid

magnesium + hydrochloric acid

copper + hydrochloric acid

no reaction

result

a chloride, carbon dioxide and water are formed

a chloride and hydrogen are formed

12b 1 mark 12b 1 mark

maximum 5 marks

Total

5





(b) Oxygen is needed to burn the fuel in the shuttle's engines. Vehicles on Earth do **not** need a tank containing oxygen.

Why does the shuttle need to have a tank containing oxygen?

KS3/06/Sc/Tier 5-7/P1

13a

13b

1 mark

1 mark

(c) The graph below shows how the upward force and the weight of the shuttle, including fuel, change during the first 20 seconds, after the fuel is ignited.



Why does the total weight of the shuttle decrease during the first 20 seconds?

(d) (i) Look at the graph. At 20 seconds, what is the value of:

the upward force on the shuttle?

____ millions of N

the total weight of the shuttle and fuel?

____ millions of N

(ii) At 20 seconds, what is the resultant force on the shuttle?

____ millions of N

(iii) Use the graph to explain why the shuttle **cannot** take off before 10 seconds.

			13diii
		maximum 6 marks	1 mark
KS3/06/Sc/Tier 5–7/P1	25		Total
			6

13c

13di

13dii

1 mark

1 mark

1 mark

14. Six groups of pupils burned magnesium in air. The magnesium reacted with oxygen to form magnesium oxide.

They recorded the mass of magnesium used and the mass of magnesium oxide formed. Their results are shown in the table.

group	mass of magnesium (g)	mass of magnesium oxide (g)
A	3.2	5.2
В	3.8	6.5
С	4.2	7.0
D	4.9	8.6
E	5.4	8.0
F	6.1	10.7

L

(a) Use their results to draw a graph below. Decide the scale for each axis.

Plot the points. Draw a line of best fit.

Label the axes.

Τ

L

KS3/06/Sc/Tier 5-7/P1

14a

14a

14a

14a

1 mark

1 mark

1 mark

1 mark

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maximum 8 marks

Total 8

KS3/06/Sc/Tier 5-7/P1

END OF TEST

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