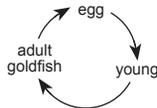


## MOCK EXAMINATION 5

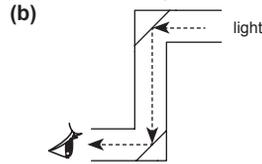
### BOOKLET A

- |        |        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1 (3)  | 2 (3)  | 3 (4)  | 4 (3)  | 5 (2)  |
| 6 (4)  | 7 (3)  | 8 (4)  | 9 (2)  | 10 (1) |
| 11 (2) | 12 (4) | 13 (1) | 14 (2) | 15 (4) |
| 16 (4) | 17 (2) | 18 (4) | 19 (4) | 20 (2) |
| 21 (3) | 22 (2) | 23 (3) | 24 (2) | 25 (4) |
| 26 (4) | 27 (1) | 28 (3) |        |        |

### BOOKLET B

- 1 (a) W: Warm-blooded animal that lays egg  
Z: Cold-blooded animal that gives birth to young alive
- (b) Yes. A lizard is a reptile (a cold-blooded animal) and it reproduces by laying eggs.
- 2 (a) 
- (b) Both animals have 3 stages/lay eggs in their life cycles.
- (c) A bird's nest fern reproduces by spores but a green bean plant reproduces by seeds.
- 3 (a) Small intestine  
(b) Water is absorbed.
- 4 (a) Fungi  
(b) B reproduces by spores.  
(c) C can make its own food but not A.  
(d) The aim of the experiment was to find out whether the roots of the plant could take in water.  
(e) The stopper prevented the water in the flask from evaporating into the air.
- 5 (a) Put the dented table tennis ball into a basin of hot water.  
(b) Heat from the hot water will cause the air in the table tennis ball to expand. The expanded air will push the dented surface of the ball outwards.
- 6 (a) X: liquid  
Y: solid  
(b) X which was a liquid had no definite shape but Y which was a solid had a definite shape.  
(c) When the ice cream gained heat from the surrounding air and the metal cup, the ice cream in its solid state would melt to form a liquid state.
- 7 (a) Air in the flask expanded when heated and forced its way out of the tube. It would escape from the tube as air bubbles.  
(b) The flask will lose heat to the ice cubes and contract. Air inside the flask will also lose heat and contract, thus creating more space in the flask. Water from the basin would then enter the tube.  
(c) Water would flow out from the hole in the lid of the glass jar.  
(d) Matter occupies space and water cannot be compressed. When air was pumped into the balloon, it became inflated. Air took up space in the glass jar and pushed the water out from the hole.

- 8 (a) A periscope makes use of mirrors to reflect images. Light shines on an object and with the help of mirrors, images will be reflected into the eyes.



- 9 (a) The iron rod was a magnet too. Only magnets repel each other if their like poles are facing each other.  
(b) Drop the iron rod to demagnetise it. Turn the iron rod around so that the unlike poles of both magnets would attract each other.
- 10 (a) The plank would tilt towards container Y.  
(b) Air has mass and it can be compressed.
- 11 (a) To measure an object, he should let the object sink to the bottom and record the new water level. The difference between the two volumes recorded would be the volume of the object.  
(b) He could tie a heavier object to the Styrofoam cube and let it sink to the bottom. He could then drop the object without the Styrofoam cube and measure the volume of the heavier object. The difference between the two sets of volume recorded would be the volume of the Styrofoam.
- 12 (a) (i) Rib cage  
(ii) Skull  
(b) Muscular system  
(c) His body needed more oxygen to break down the digested food to produce energy for him to run. His heart had to pump more blood so that more oxygen and energy could reach his muscles to allow him to run faster. As he needed more oxygen and energy, his heart would pump blood faster and he would pant.
- 13 (a) Cup A. There was an additional layer of cardboard around cup A to slow down the heat gain from the hot drink.  
(b) Cup B did not have a layer of air between the cup and the thin cardboard like the one around cup A. Since air is a poor conductor of heat, it would slow down heat gain from the hot drink. Cup A would remain at a higher temperature and the hot drink in cup B would lose heat to the surroundings and its temperature would be much lower after 10 minutes.