



Cambridge Primary Checkpoint

CANDIDATE
NAME

CENTRE
NUMBER

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|

CANDIDATE
NUMBER

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|

SCIENCE

0097/02

Paper 2

35 minutes

You must answer on the question paper.

No additional materials are needed.

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **all** questions.
- Use a black or dark blue pen. You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes at the top of the page.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.
- Do **not** use an erasable pen or correction fluid.
- Do **not** write on any bar codes.
- You should show all your working in the booklet.
- You may use a calculator.

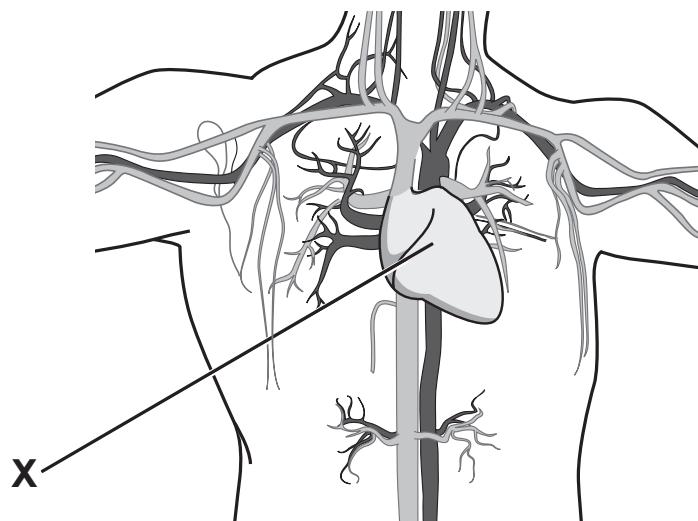
INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 40.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].

This document has **16** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

[Turn over

1 The diagram shows part of the circulatory system.



(a) Name the organ labelled X.

[1]

(b) Describe the function of the organ labelled X.

[1]

(c) Write down the name of **two** types of blood vessel shown in the diagram.

1 [2]

2 [2]

[2]

(d) A scientist measures the percentage of oxygen in the blood travelling through different blood vessels.

The table shows the results.

| blood vessel | percentage (%) of oxygen |
|--------------|--------------------------|
| A | 99 |
| B | 79 |
| C | 83 |
| D | 75 |
| E | 92 |

The blood vessels are found in different parts of the body.

Which blood vessel transports blood **from** the lungs **to** the heart?

.....

Explain your answer.

.....

[2]

2 Chen finds information about the melting points and boiling points of some substances.

| substance | melting point in °C | boiling point in °C |
|---------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| ethanol | -144 | 78 |
| propanone | -95 | 56 |
| salt solution | -6 | 106 |
| water | 0 | 100 |

(a) What is the meaning of the words **melting point**?

.....
.....
.....

[2]

(b) Which substance has the greatest difference between its melting point and its boiling point?

.....

[1]

(c) Salt solution is a mixture of salt and water.

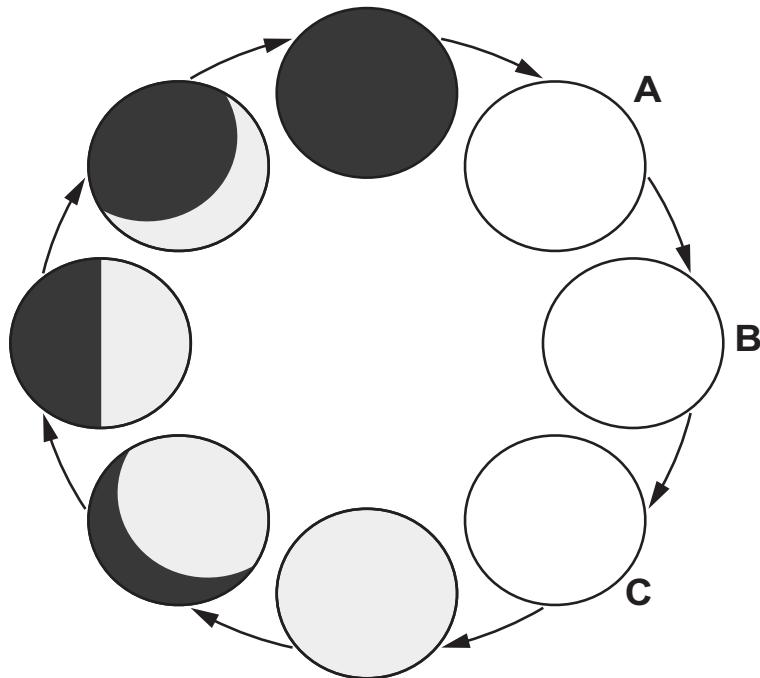
Describe the effect of adding salt to the boiling point of water.

.....

[1]

3 Pierre draws a diagram.

The diagram shows the appearance of the Moon at different times during one cycle.



(a) Pierre did **not** draw the appearance of the Moon at times **A**, **B** and **C**.

He did **not** see the Moon at these times.

Suggest why he did **not** see the Moon at times **A**, **B** and **C**.

..... [1]

(b) Look at the diagram.

There are eight circles on the diagram.

Complete circles **A**, **B** and **C** to show the appearance of the Moon at these times.

[2]

(c) How much time does it take the Moon to complete this cycle?

Circle the correct answer.

one day

one week

one month

one year

[1]

[Turn over

4 Safia and Mia investigate floating.

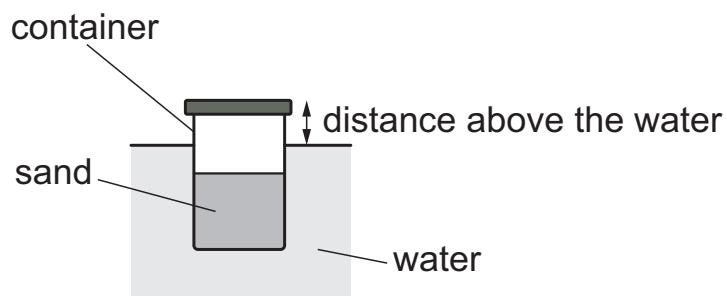
They use six identical small containers with lids.

Safia puts a different mass of sand into each container.

Mia drops the containers into the water.

All the containers float.

Look at the diagram of one of these containers.



Mia measures the distance above the water shown in the diagram.

Here are her results.

| mass of sand in g | distance above the water in cm |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 2.5 | 4.0 |
| 5.0 | 3.5 |
| 7.5 | 3.0 |
| 10.0 | 2.5 |
| 12.5 | 3.0 |
| 15.0 | 1.5 |

(a) There is **one** anomalous result.

Complete the sentence.

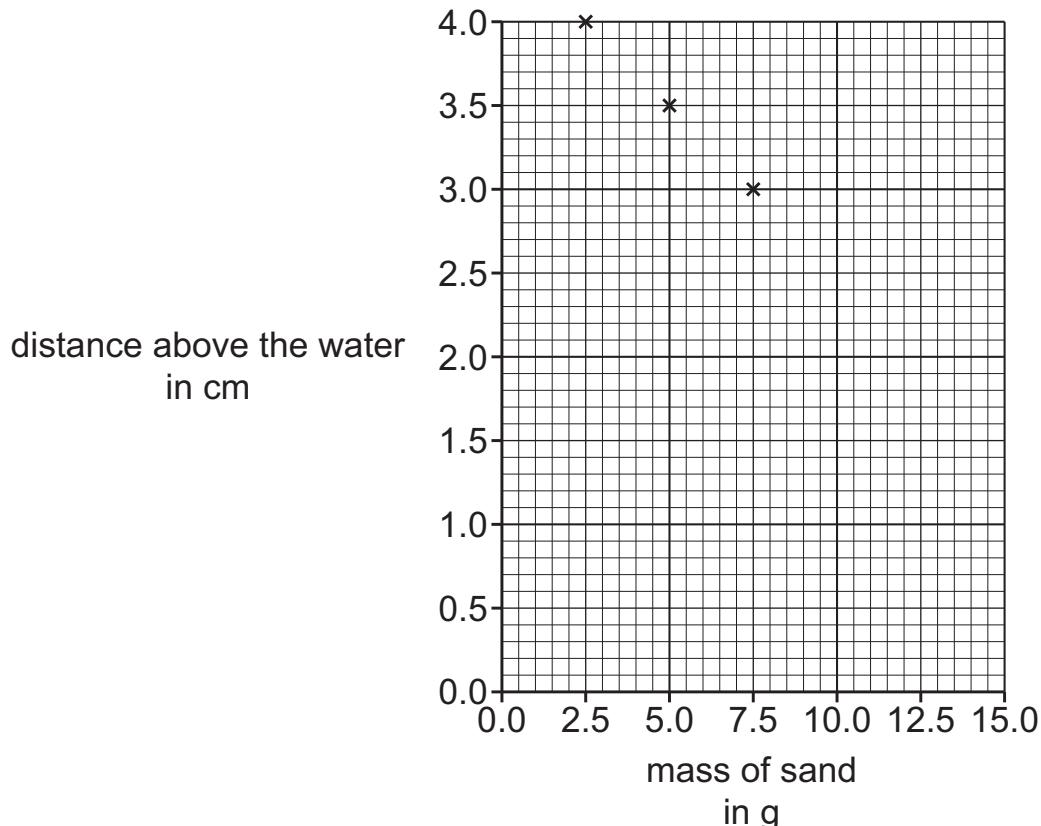
The anomalous result is **mass of sand** g and

distance above the water cm.

[1]

(b) Complete the line graph by:

- plotting the last three points using small crosses
- drawing a line of best fit.



[2]

(c) Complete the sentence to describe the **pattern** in the results.

As the mass of sand in the container increases

[1]

(d) Mia wants to improve the investigation.

She wants to include a container that **sinks** in water.

Complete the sentences.

I think Mia should use a container with g of sand.

This will sink because

[2]

[Turn over

5 Carlos investigates how different types of exercise affects his breathing rate.

Carlos:

- counts how many times he breathes in for one minute before exercising
- exercises by walking around the room for one minute
- counts how many times he breathes in for one minute
- rests for five minutes.

Carlos repeats his method two more times but changes the type of exercise each time.

(a) What is the **independent variable** in this investigation?

..... [1]

(b) Explain why Carlos rests between each type of exercise.

..... [1]

(c) Here are his results.

| type of exercise | number of times Carlos breathes in for one minute |
|-------------------------|--|
| before exercise | 25 |
| walking | 28 |
| running | 45 |
| jumping | 52 |

Complete the sentence about the results.

Carlos breathes faster when he exercises.

He does this to get more into his body. [1]

6 Look at the table of information about substances.

| substance | property | | | |
|-----------|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| | electrical conductivity | thermal conductivity | melting point in °C | does it dissolve in water? |
| A | high | high | 3670 | no |
| B | low | low | 10 | yes |
| C | high | high | 30 | no |
| D | high | high | 590 | no |
| E | low | low | 35 | yes |
| F | high | high | 970 | no |
| G | low | low | 870 | no |

Metals are substances that have these properties:

- high electrical conductivity
- high thermal conductivity

(a) Which substances in the table are metals?

[1]

(b) Blessy sorts the substances into two groups.

Group 1 contains **B**, **C** and **E**.

Group 2 contains **A**, **D**, **F** and **G**.

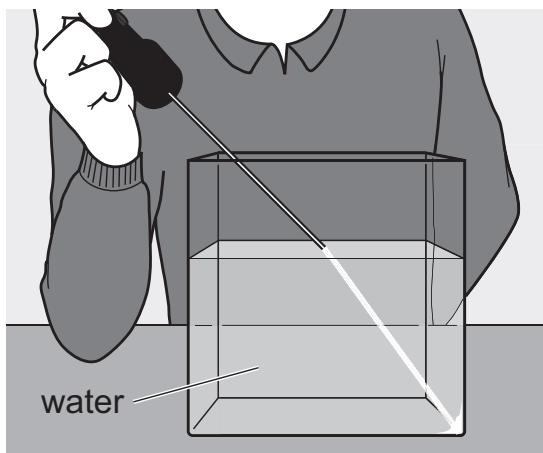
Explain how Blessy sorts the substances into these two groups.

Group 1

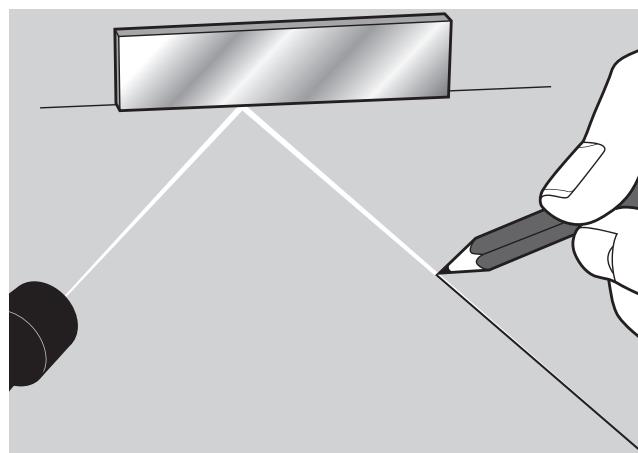
Group 2

[1]

7 Mike does two different investigations using light rays.



investigation A



investigation B

(a) Describe what happens to the light ray in investigation A.

Complete the sentences.

In investigation A the light ray changes

This is called

[2]

(b) Describe what happens to the light ray in investigation B.

Complete the sentences.

In investigation B the light ray changes

This is called

[2]

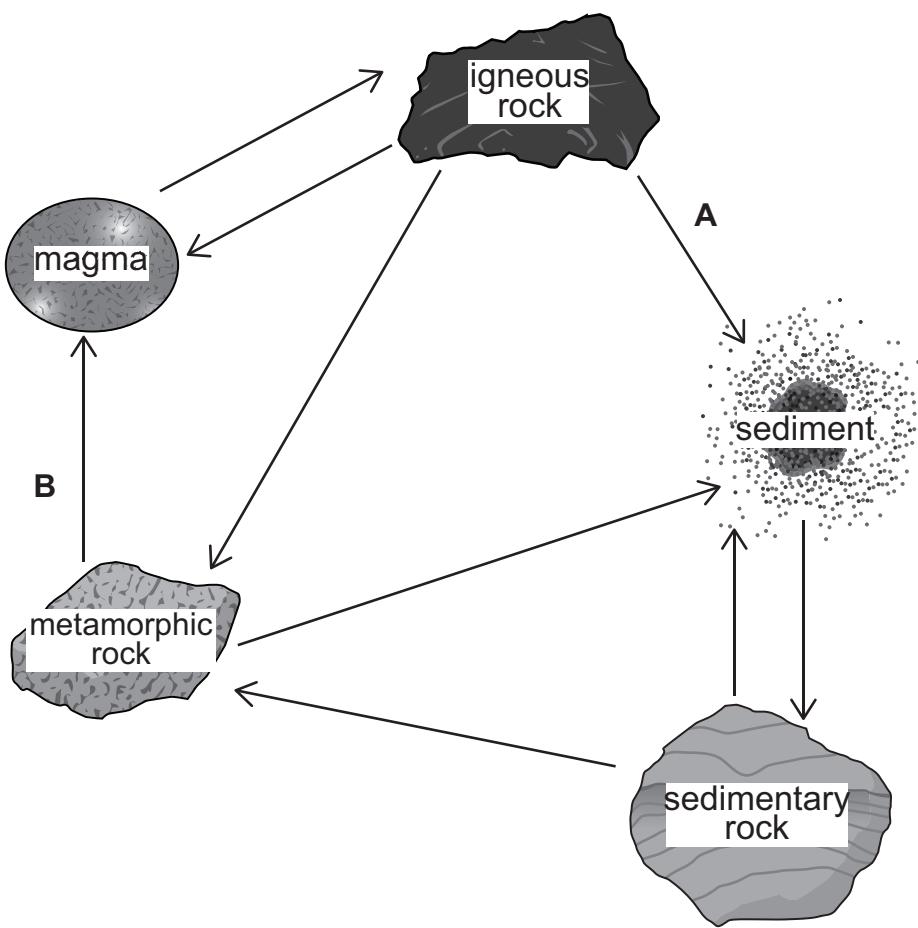
(c) Mike removes the water from the container in investigation A.

Describe what happens to the light ray.

.....

[1]

8 Lily draws a diagram of the rock cycle.



(a) Circle process A.

burial erosion heating melting

[1]

(b) Circle process B.

cooling erosion melting solidification

[1]

(c) Describe the processes of sedimentation and metamorphism.

sedimentation

.....
metamorphism

[2]

9 Some fungi cause diseases in the body.

(a) Name **one other** type of living thing that causes diseases in the body.

.....

[1]

(b) Mucus is a defence mechanism against infectious diseases.

Which organ system of the body contains mucus?

.....

[1]

10 Boiling and evaporation are two physical changes.

(a) Name the process that is the **reverse** of evaporation.

[1]

.....

(b) Write down **one similarity** between boiling and evaporation.

[1]

.....

(c) Write down **two differences** between boiling and evaporation.

1

2

[2]

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced online in the Cambridge Assessment International Education Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download at www.cambridgeinternational.org after the live examination series.

Cambridge Assessment International Education is part of Cambridge Assessment. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of the University of Cambridge Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is a department of the University of Cambridge.