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Anglo-Chinese School (Junior)

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2021
SCIENCE
PRIMARY SIX
BOOKLET A

Name: _____ ( ) **Class: Primary 6** ____

Date: 24 August 2021 **Total Time for Booklets A and B: 1 h 45 min**

Additional Materials: Optical Answer Sheet (OAS)

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. Write your name, index number and class in the spaces provided.
2. Do not turn over this page until you are told to do so.
3. Follow all instructions carefully.
4. Answer all questions.
5. Shade your answer on the Optical Answer Sheet (OAS) provided.

This booklet consists of 20 printed pages including this cover page.

For each question from 1 to 28, four options are given. One of them is the correct answer. Make your choice (1, 2, 3 or 4) and shade your answer on the Optical Answer Sheet.

(56 marks)

1 Lucy is pregnant. Besides her reproductive system, which two organ systems in her body work together to provide nutrients for her developing baby?

A Muscular system
B Digestive system
C Circulatory system
D Respiratory system

(1) A and C only
(2) B and C only
(3) B and D only
(4) A and D only

2 The roots of a plant _____.

A support the plant
B can store food for the plant
C hold the plant firmly to the soil
D absorb water and mineral salts from the soil

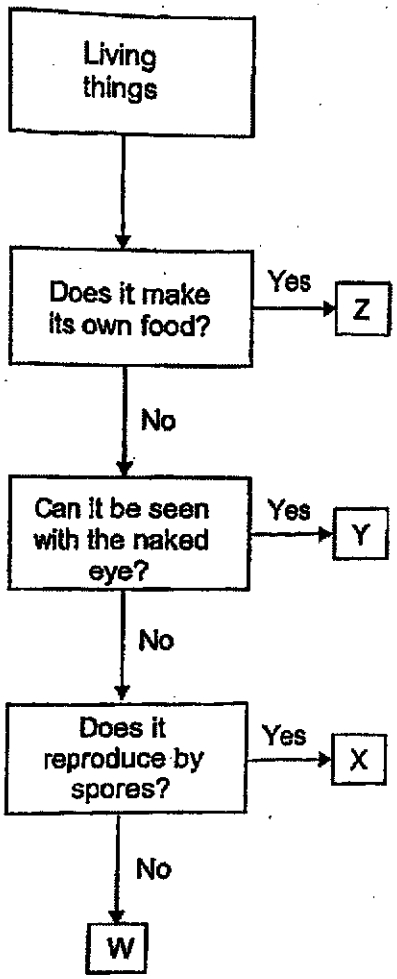
(1) D only
(2) A and C only
(3) B, C and D only
(4) A, B, C and D

3 Which of the following show(s) the correct comparison of gases between inhaled air and exhaled air in the human body?

	Gas	Inhaled Air	Exhaled Air
A	Oxygen	More	Less
B	Nitrogen	Less	More
C	Water vapour	Same	Same
D	Carbon dioxide	More	Less

(1) A only
(2) A and C only
(3) A and D only
(4) B and C only

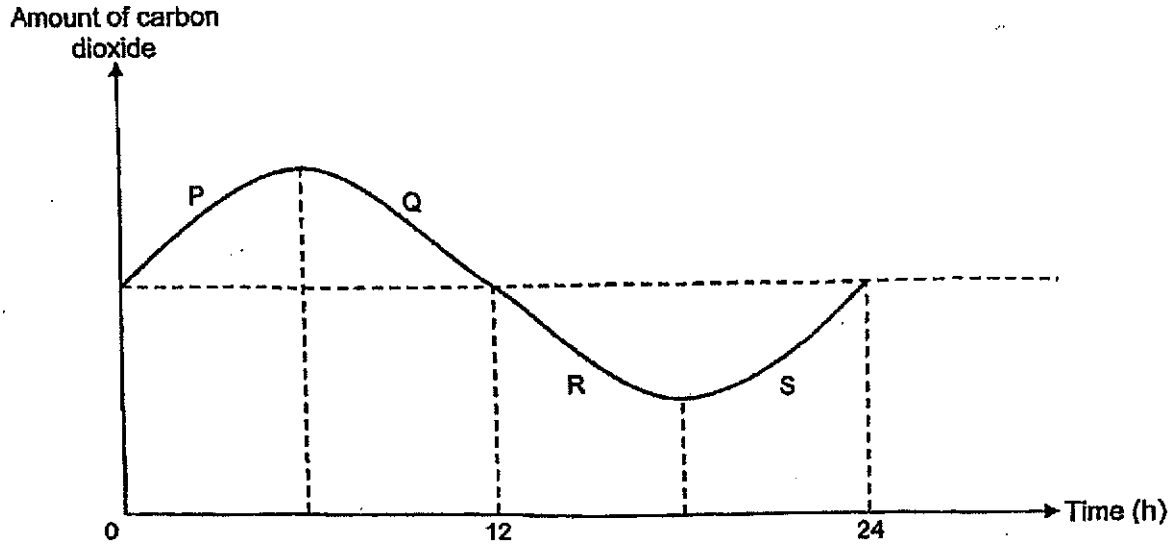
4 Study the flowchart.



Which of the following correctly identifies the living things represented by W, X, Y and Z?

	W	X	Y	Z
(1)	Bread mould	Bacteria	Orchid	Mushroom
(2)	Orchid	Mushroom	Bread mould	Bacteria
(3)	Bacteria	Bread mould	Mushroom	Orchid
(4)	Mushroom	Orchid	Bacteria	Bread mould

5 Jeffri placed a healthy potted plant in a sealed glass container and placed it in the garden. He recorded the amount of carbon dioxide in the container at regular intervals over 24 hours and plotted the graph as shown.



Which parts of the graph show respiration and photosynthesis taking place in the plant?

	Respiration	Photosynthesis
(1)	P and Q	R and S
(2)	P and S	Q and R
(3)	P, Q, R and S	Q and R
(4)	P, Q, R and S	R and S

6 A tick (✓) in the table indicates the presence of a cell part in cells W, X, Y and Z.

Cell Part	Cell W	Cell X	Cell Y	Cell Z
Nucleus	✓	✓	✓	
Cytoplasm	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cell membrane	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cell wall		✓	✓	
Chloroplast			✓	

Which two statements are correct?

A Cells W and Z are plant cells.

B Cell Y is able to photosynthesize.

C Cell X could be taken from the root of a plant.

D Cell W has a fixed shape but Cell Y does not.

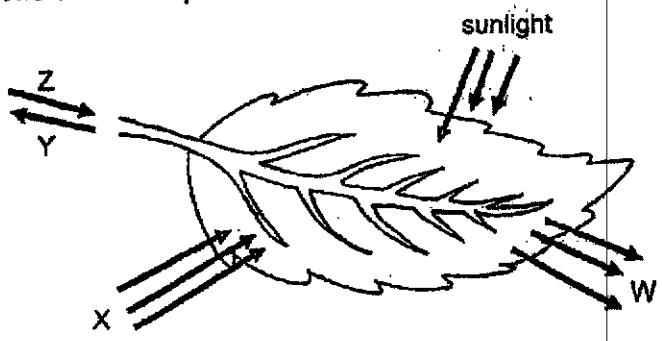
(1) A and B

(2) A and D

(3) B and C

(4) C and D

7 The diagram shows a leaf on a plant.

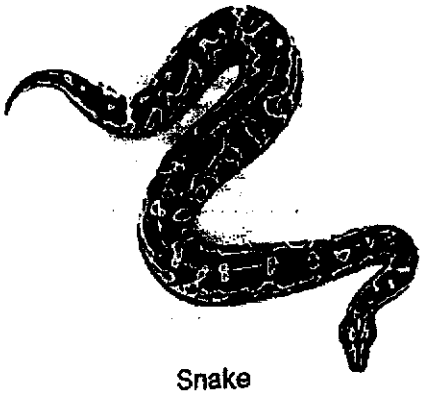


What are substances W, X, Y and Z?

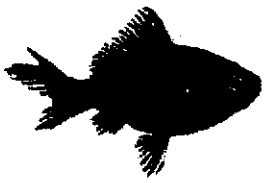
	W	X	Y	Z
(1)	carbon dioxide	oxygen	water	starch
(2)	oxygen	carbon dioxide	water	glucose
(3)	carbon dioxide	oxygen	starch	water
(4)	oxygen	carbon dioxide	glucose	water

8 The diagram shows some animals.

Frog



Snake



Goldfish

Cockroach

Which of the following statements are correct?

A Only the goldfish has scales.

B Only the cockroach has six legs.

C The frog and snake have moist skin.

D All four animals reproduce by laying eggs.

(1) A and C only

(2) B and D only

(3) A, C and D only

(4) B, C and D only

9 Arie set up four containers, A, B, C and D, with 20g of oats and a mealworm larva in each of the four containers at the Science lab. He recorded the amount of oats left in each container over four days.

Container	Amount of oats left (g)			
	End of day 1	End of day 2	End of day 3	End of day 4
A	18	13	6	6
B	17	9	8	7
C	16	8	8	8
D	15	14	11	9

Which container did the larva develop into a pupa first?

(1) A
(2) B
(3) C
(4) D

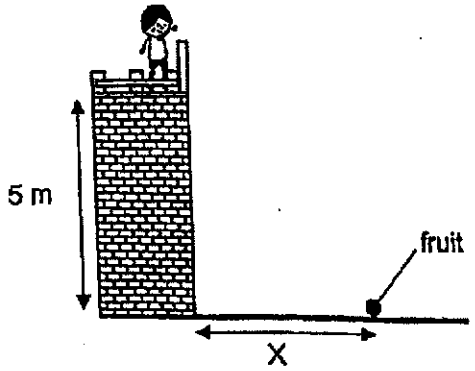
10 Mark made the following statements about a germinating seed and an adult plant.

A They need air, water and sunlight.
B They get food from the seed leaves.
C They take in water through the roots.

Which statement(s) is/are true for both the germinating seed and the adult plant?

(1) C only
(2) A and B only
(3) A and C only
(4) B and C only

11 Julian conducted an experiment by releasing fruit A from a height of five meters. The fruit landed at a distance, X, as shown in the diagram.



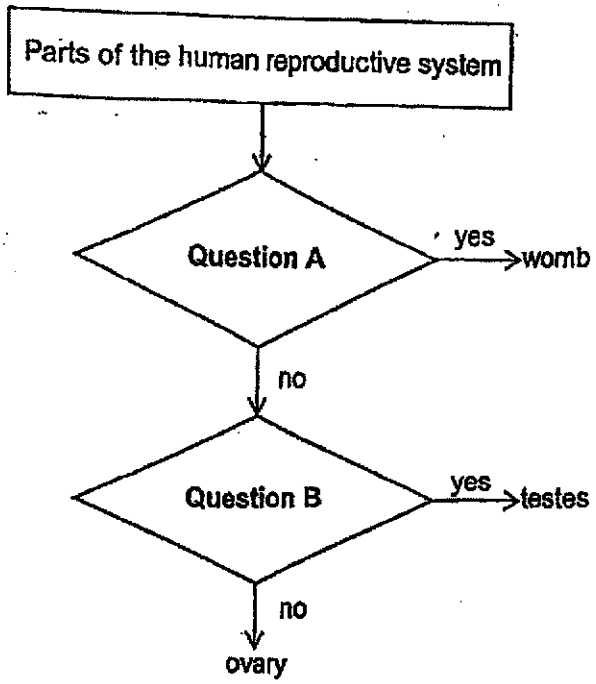
He repeated the experiment with fruit B and recorded the results in the table.

Fruit	A	B
Distance, X (cm)	60	500

Which characteristic of fruit B allowed it to travel a further distance than fruit A?

(1) Hooks
(2) Fibrous husk
(3) Wing-like structure
(4) Sweet and juicy flesh

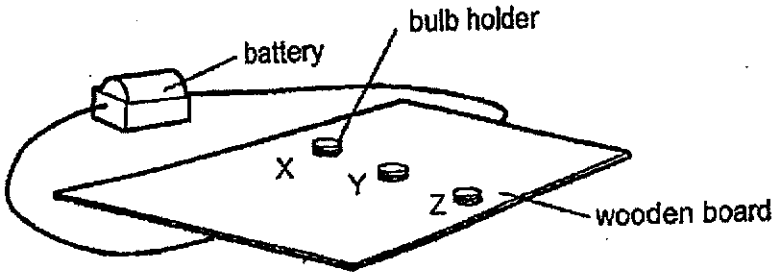
12 Study the flowchart.



Which of the following is correct?

	Question A	Question B
(1)	Does it receive the sperm?	Does it produce sperms?
(2)	Does it receive the sperm?	Does it produce eggs?
(3)	Does the fertilised egg develop here?	Does it produce sperms?
(4)	Does the fertilised egg develop here?	Does it produce eggs?

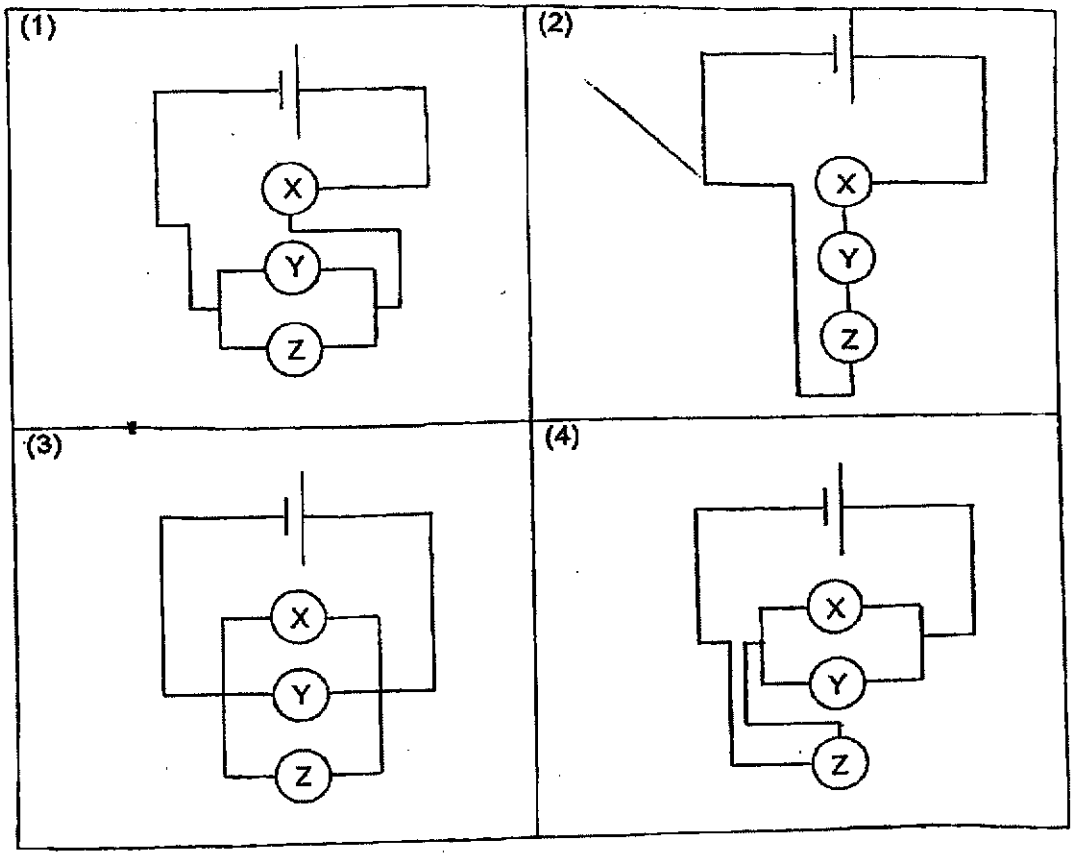
13 The diagram shows a circuit board. The wires connecting the battery to the bulb holders X, Y and Z, are hidden under the wooden board.



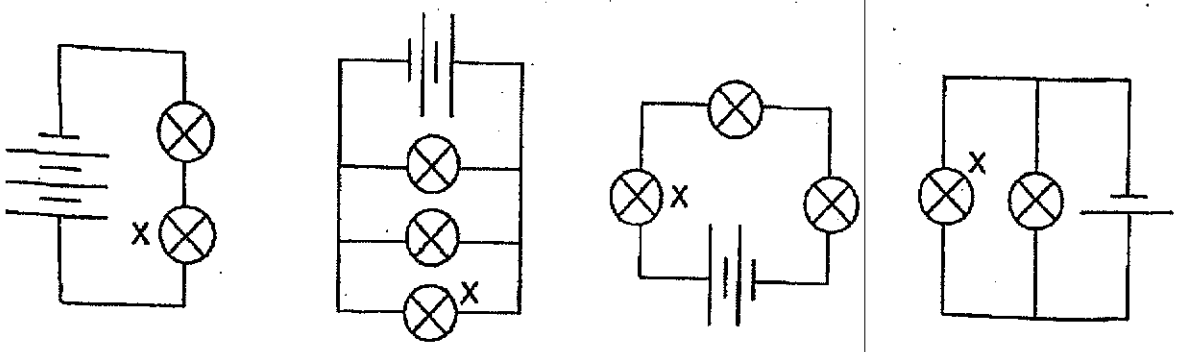
Calvin tried to find out how X, Y and Z were connected using two identical light bulbs. The bulbs would light up when they are placed in bulb holders that are connected in a closed circuit. He recorded his observations in the table as shown.

When no bulb was placed in bulb holder	Observations
X	bulbs at Y and Z lit up
Y	bulbs at X and Z lit up
Z	bulbs at X and Y did not light up

Which of the following shows the correct circuit that is under the wooden board?



14 The following circuits are set up using identical batteries and bulbs, which are in working condition.

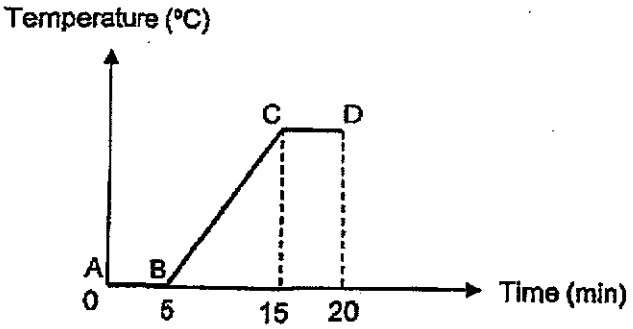


Circuit R Circuit S Circuit T Circuit U

Which of the following shows the order of the brightness of bulb X in each circuit, from the brightest to the dimmest?

(1) T, U, R, S
(2) R, S, T, U
(3) S, R, U, T
(4) U, T, S, R

15 Anna heated a beaker of ice. The graph shows the changes in the temperature of the contents in the beaker over 20 minutes.



Which part(s) of the graph show(s) when the contents in the beaker gained heat and changed state?

	Gained heat	Changed state
(1)	BC	AB and BC
(2)	AB and BC	BC and CD
(3)	AB, BC and CD	AB and CD
(4)	AB, BC and CD	AB, BC and CD

16 The table shows the freezing points and boiling points of two substances, P and Q.

Substance	Freezing Point (°C)	Boiling Point (°C)
P	110	190
Q	50	230

Which are the correct states of substances P and Q at 80°C?

	P	Q
(1)	Solid	Solid
(2)	Solid	Liquid
(3)	Liquid	Liquid
(4)	Liquid	Solid

17 The ball and ring shown in the diagrams are made of iron.

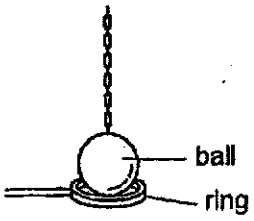


Diagram 1

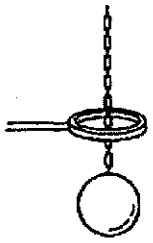


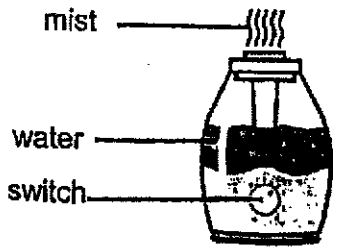
Diagram 2

In Diagram 1, the ball was unable to pass through the ring at room temperature. In Diagram 2, the ball was able to pass through the ring after heating the ring over a Bunsen burner for 10 minutes.

Why could the ball pass through the ring?

	Ball	Ring
(1)	expanded	remained the same size
(2)	expanded	contracted
(3)	remained the same size	expanded
(4)	contracted	expanded

18 Ronaldo placed a humidifier in his bedroom which releases mist into the air as shown.



After his shower, Ronaldo switched off the humidifier when he entered his bedroom.

Which of the following explains why he switched it off?

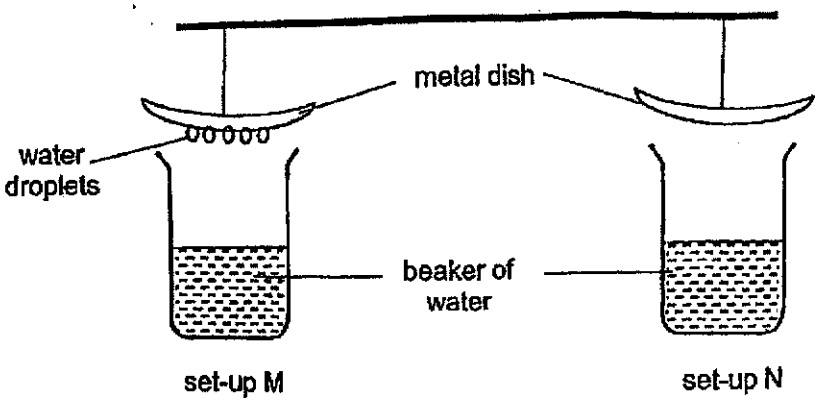
(1) This will cause the water on his skin to lose heat to the surrounding mist and evaporate faster.

(2) This will lower the temperature of the surrounding air, increasing the rate of evaporation of water from his skin.

(3) This will increase the amount of water vapour in the surrounding air, increasing the rate of condensation of water vapour from his skin.

(4) This will not further increase the amount of water vapour in the surrounding air, allowing the rate of evaporation of water from his skin to increase.

19 Samuel conducted an experiment using identical beakers and metal dishes as shown. He filled the beakers with the same volume of water at different temperatures.



After a few minutes, he noticed water droplets forming only on the underside of the metal dish in set-up M.

Which of the following explains why water droplets did not form on the underside of the metal dish in set-up N?

(1) Temperature of water in set-up N is 100°C.

(2) The maximum rate of condensation has been reached.

(3) Temperature of metal dish in set-up N is lower than the surrounding air.

(4) The metal dish in set-up N is at the same temperature as the surrounding air.

20 Which is/are renewable source(s) of energy?

A Coal

B Wind

C Sunlight

D Natural gas

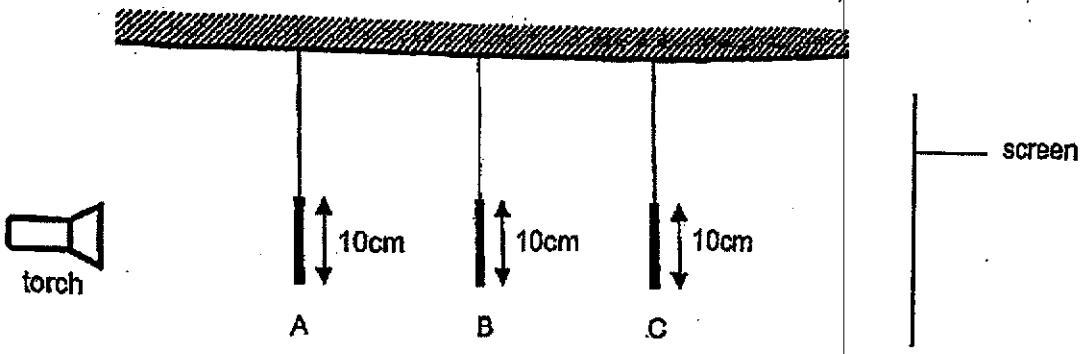
(1) A only

(2) B and C only

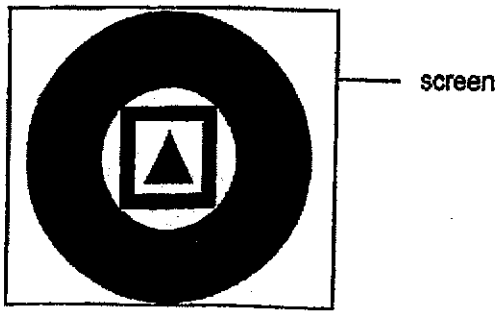
(3) B, C and D only

(4) A, B, C and D

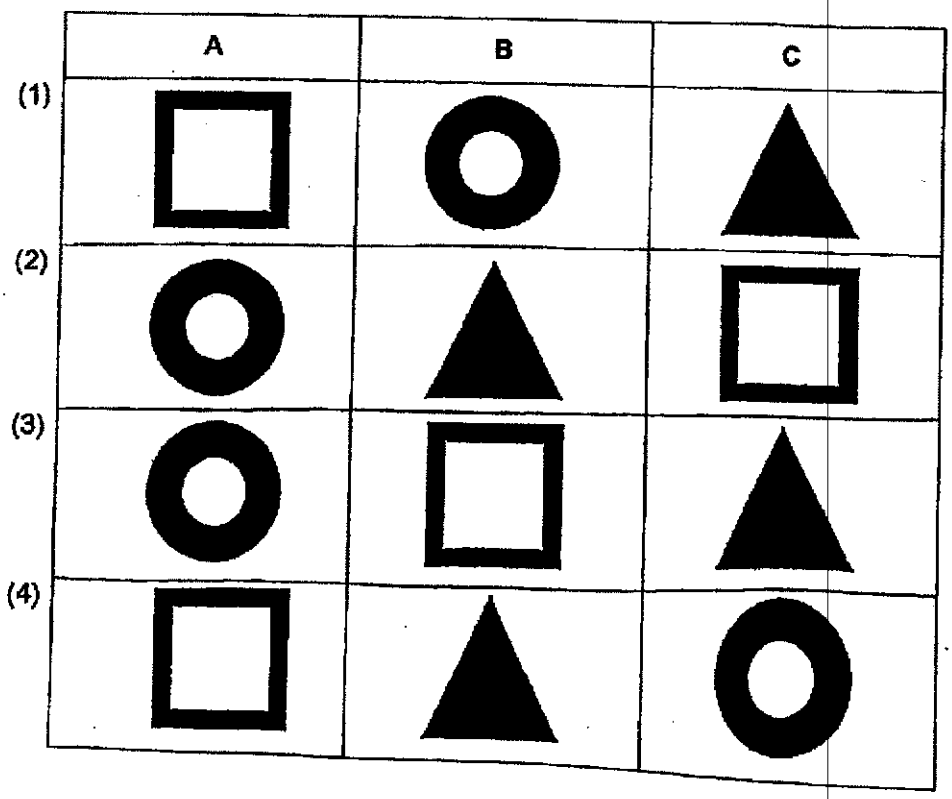
21 The set-up shows a torch shining light on three objects A, B and C made of cardboard. The objects are placed at different distances from the torch light.



The diagram shows what was seen on the screen.



Which of the following correctly represents objects, A, B and C?



22 Diagram 1 shows a container filled with three different substances, R, S and T. Diagram 2 shows the same container filled with more of substance S.

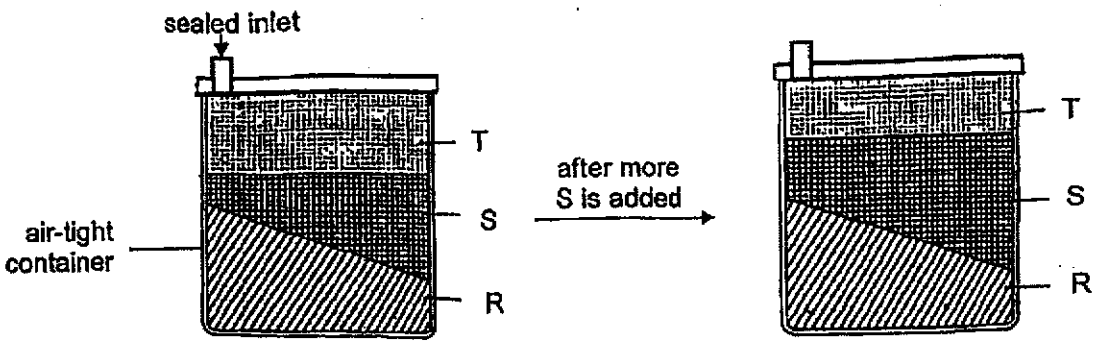
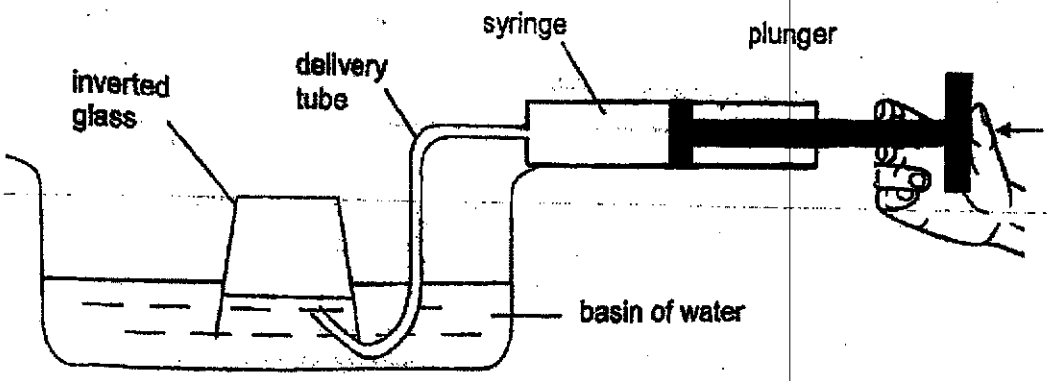


Diagram 1 Diagram 2

Based on your observation of the diagrams, which are the states of matter of substances R, S and T?

	Substance R	Substance S	Substance T
(1)	Solid	Gas	Liquid
(2)	Solid	Liquid	Gas
(3)	Liquid	Gas	Solid
(4)	Liquid	Solid	Gas

23 Lucien set up an experiment as shown.

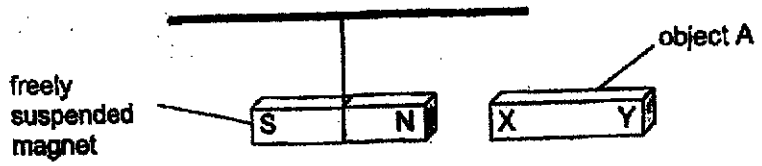


After Lucien pushed the plunger in three times, he observed that the water level in the glass decreased as the water level in the basin increased. What properties of air and water were observed?

A Air takes up space.
B Water takes up space.
C Air can be compressed.
D Water has an indefinite shape.

(1) A and B only
(2) A and C only
(3) A, B and D only
(4) B, C and D only

24 Nathan set up an experiment to find out which objects, A, B and/or C, are magnets. He labelled the two ends of each object, X and Y. He brought the ends of each object near the North pole of a freely suspended magnet and recorded his findings in a table.

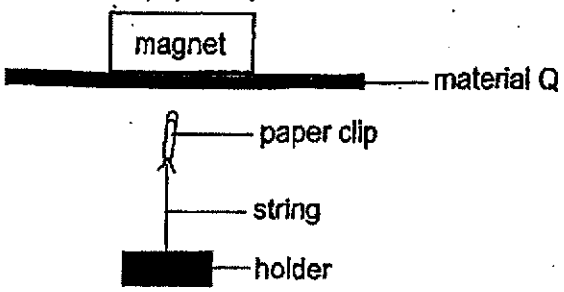


Object	End	Interaction with magnet	
		Attracted	Repelled
A	X	✓	
	Y	✓	
B	X		✓
	Y	✓	
C	X	✓	
	Y		✓

Nathan can conclude that object(s) _____ is/are magnets.

(1) A only
(2) A and C only
(3) B and C only
(4) A, B and C

25 Matthew set up an experiment to find out how the thickness of material Q affects the magnetic force acting on the paper clip.



Which two actions must Matthew take to test the aim of his experiment?

A Use different thicknesses of material Q.

B Use different magnets throughout the experiment.

C Use the same paper clip throughout the experiment.

D Vary the distance between the paper clip and material Q.

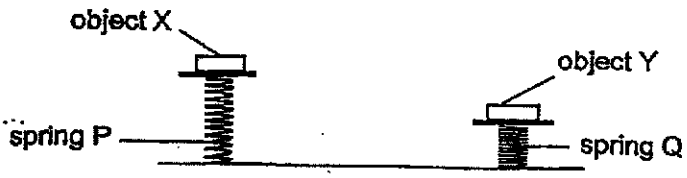
(1) A and B

(2) A and C

(3) B and C

(4) B and D

26 When Alex placed two identical objects, X and Y, on two springs of the same length, P and Q, spring Q compressed more than spring P as shown.



Which of the following statements are true?

A Spring P is more stiff than spring Q.

B Spring Q has a greater mass than spring P.

C Elastic spring force is acting on objects X and Y.

D There was more force acting on spring Q than spring P.

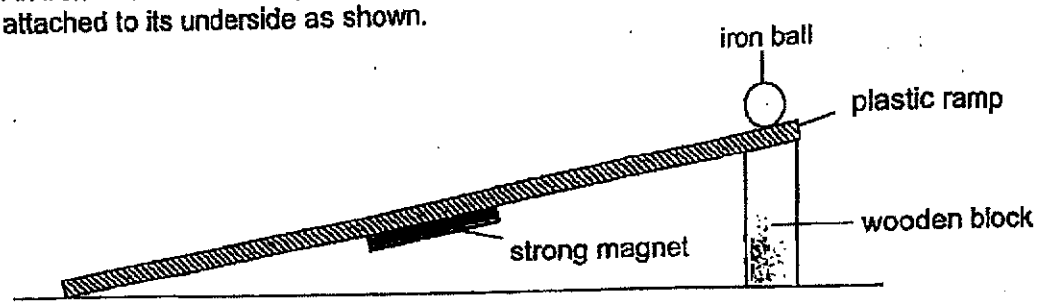
(1) A and B only

(2) A and C only

(3) B and D only

(4) A, C and D only

27 An iron ball is released from the top of a plastic ramp which has a strong magnet attached to its underside as shown.

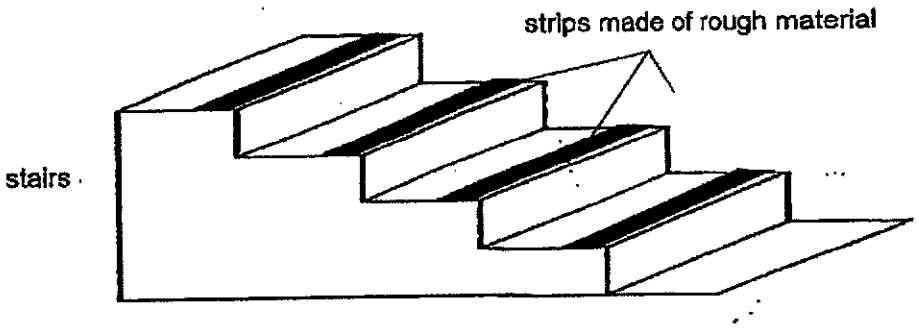


Which forces are acting on the iron ball as it rolls down the ramp?

A Kinetic force
B Magnetic force
C Frictional force
D Gravitational force

(1) A and D only
(2) B and C only
(3) B, C and D only
(4) A, B, C and D

28 The diagram shows a flight of stairs.



How do the strips prevent Tom from falling?

(1) They will not break when stepped on.
(2) They reduce the gravitational force acting on him.
(3) They act as lubricant to increase the amount of friction.
(4) They increase friction between the soles of his shoes and the surface of the stairs.

End of Booklet A

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Anglo-Chinese School (Junior)

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2021
SCIENCE
PRIMARY SIX
BOOKLET B

Name: _____ ( ) **Class: Primary 6** ____

Date: 24 August 2021 **Total Time for Booklets A and B: 1 h 45 min**

_____
Parent's/ Guardian's signature

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

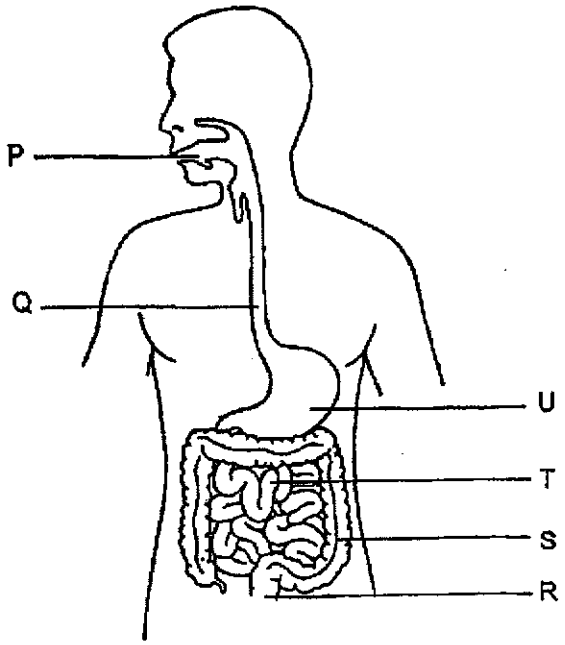
1. Write your name, index number and class in the spaces provided.
2. Do not turn over this page until you are told to do so.
3. Follow all instructions carefully.
4. Answer all questions.
5. Write your answers in this booklet.

BOOKLET	MAX MARKS	MARKS OBTAINED
A	56	
B	44	
Total	100	

This booklet consists of 14 printed pages including this cover page.

For questions 29 to 40, write your answers in this booklet.
The number of marks available is shown in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
[44 marks]

29. The diagram shows the human digestive system.



(a) At which part(s) P, Q, R, S, T and/or U is/are digestive juices produced? [1]

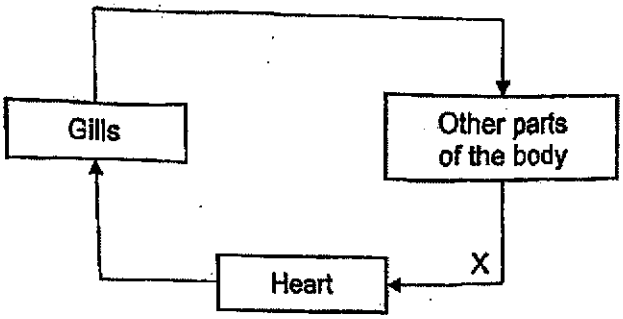
(b) Describe what happens to the partially digested food at part T. [2]

(c) What is the function of part S?

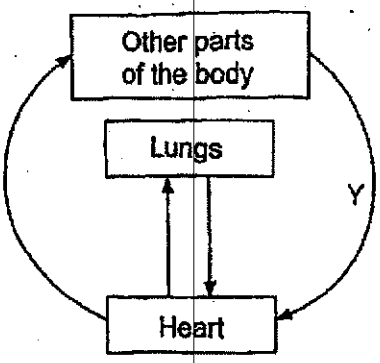
(Go on to the next page)

SCORE	
	4

30. The diagrams show the circulatory systems of a fish and a human. The arrows represent the movement of blood in each system.



Fish Circulatory System



Human Circulatory System

(a) State how oxygen is absorbed into the blood in each of the systems. [2]

Fish Circulatory System: _____

_____

Human Circulatory System: _____

_____

(b) The blood at X and Y is poor in oxygen. Explain why. [1]

_____

_____

_____

(Go on to the next page)

SCORE	/ 3

31. Jonathan recorded the number of young plants, S and T, at various distances from their parent plants in the table shown.

Distance from parent plant (m)	Number of young plant S	Number of young plant T
2	8	2
4	2	3
6	0	7
8	0	6

(a) Explain why growing further away from the parent plants benefits the young plants. [1]

_____

_____

(b) The diagram shows two fruits, X and Y.

Fruit X

Fruit Y

Based on your observation of the characteristics of the fruits, which fruit, X or Y, is likely to be from plant T? Explain your answer. [2]

_____

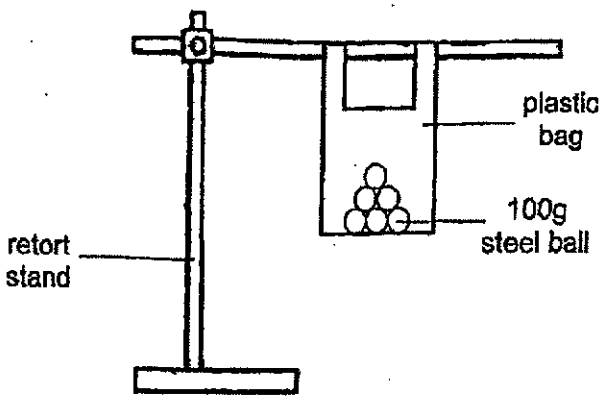
_____

_____

(Go on to the next page)

SCORE	/ 3

32. Ayden wanted to find out which material, plastic, paper or fabric, can hold the most mass before tearing. He set up the experiment as shown



He added steel balls of mass 100 g to each bag until it tore.

(a) State a hypothesis for Ayden's experiment. [1]

He recorded the results in the table.

Material of bag	Number of steel balls added before the bag tore
Plastic	48
Paper	25
Fabric	83

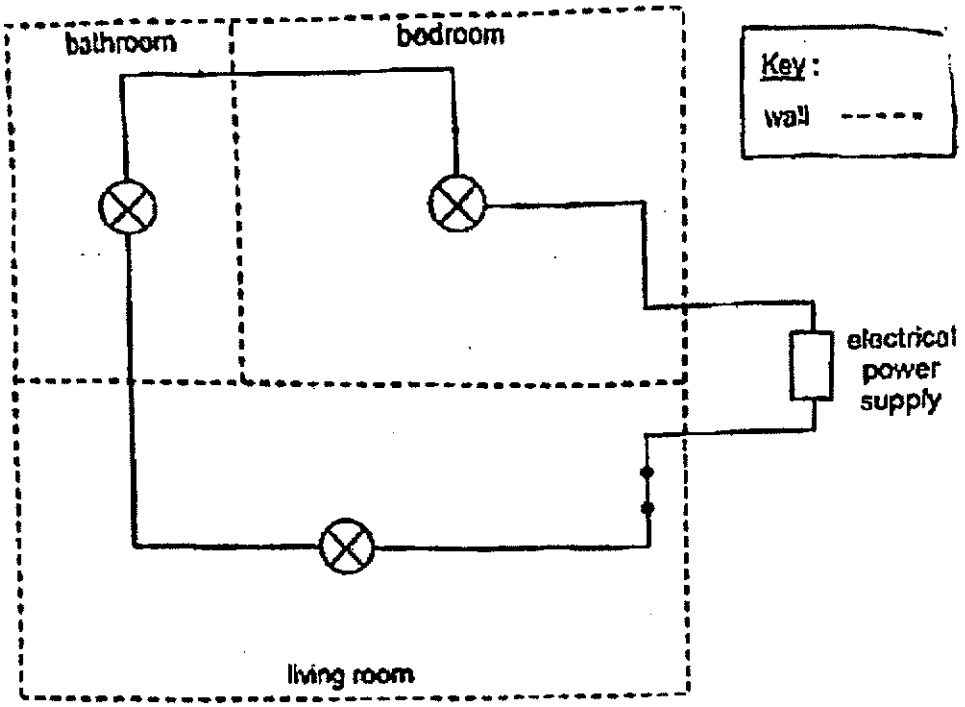
(b) State two common properties of plastic and fabric that make them suitable for making bags to carry things. [1]

(c) Based on the results of the experiment, which is the best material for making a bag to carry things? Explain your answer. [1]

(Go on to the next page)

SCORE / 3

33. Tom designed the following circuit for an apartment with a living room, bedroom and bathroom.

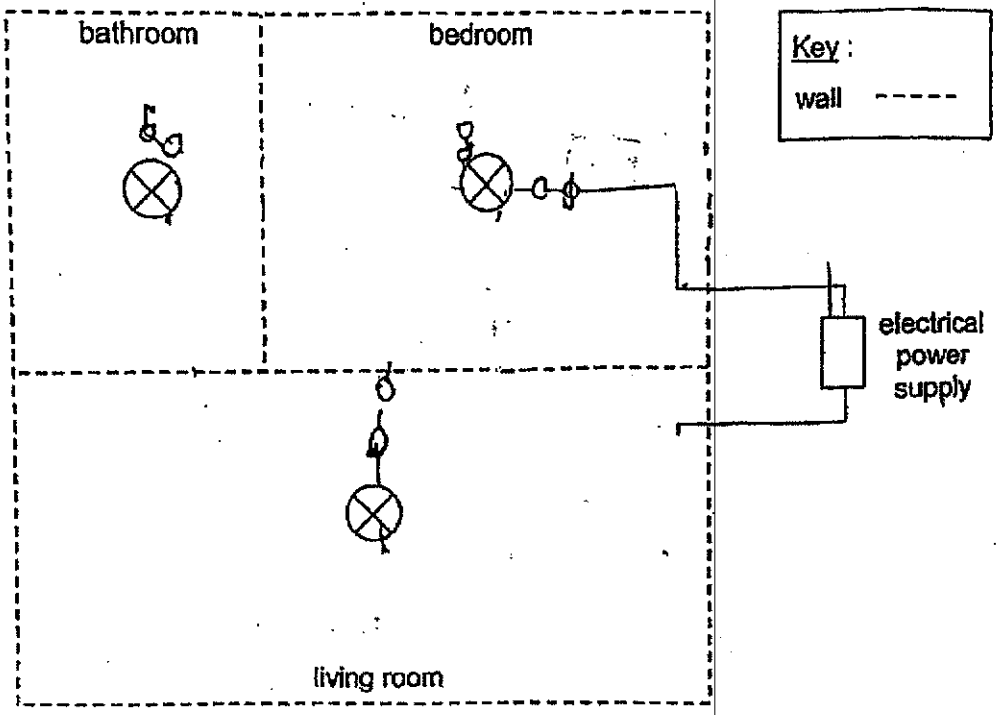


(a) List two disadvantages of this circuit and explain your answer. [2]

1

2 :

(b) Complete the following circuit diagram using only switches and wires to address the disadvantages in (a). [1]



(c) Tom wants to add an additional switch so that all the lights in the apartment can be switched off at the same time from his bedroom. Draw on your circuit in (b) an "X" to mark the position of this additional switch. [1]

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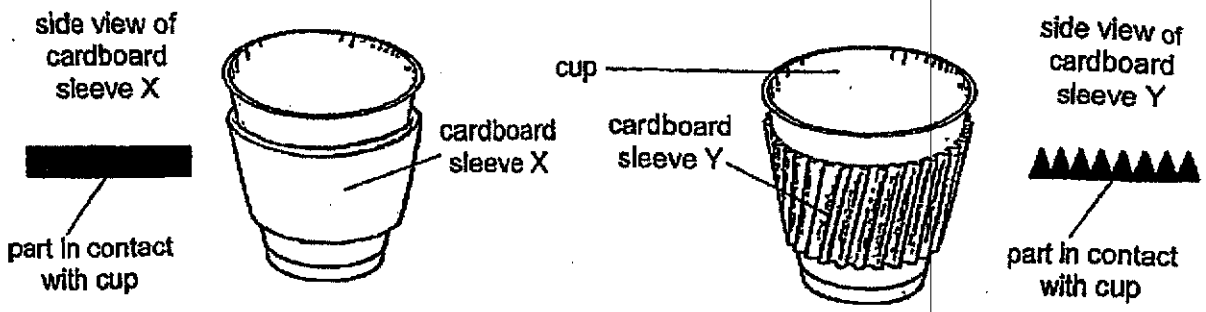
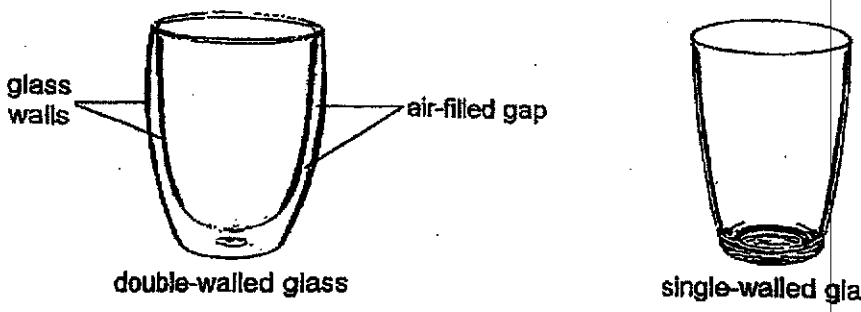
SCORE 2

34. Sally bought a cup of hot coffee from a fast food restaurant that came with two different types of removable cardboard sleeves, X and Y.



(a) Sally found that she could hold onto the cup of hot coffee with sleeve Y longer than sleeve X. Explain why. [2]

On her birthday, Sally was given a double-walled glass as shown.



(b) Sally was told that the double-walled glass would keep a cold drink cold for a longer time than a single-walled glass. Explain why. [2]

(c) State an advantage of using a single-walled glass instead of a double-walled glass to contain a hot drink.

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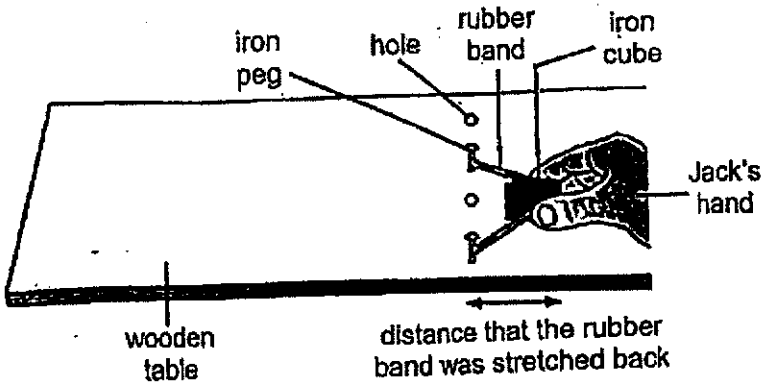
SCORE	
	5

35 Jack prepared the set-up shown.



He used the same iron cube and stretched the rubber band to different distances. He recorded the distance travelled by the cube on the surface of the table each time the rubber band was released.

Distance that the rubber band was stretched back (cm)	Distance travelled by the iron cube (cm)
4	6
6	12
8	17
10	21
12	25

(a) Fill in the blanks to show the main energy conversions that occurred. [1]

_____ energy (in the stretched rubber band) → _____ energy (in the moving rubber band) → _____ energy (in the moving iron cube)

(b) State the relationship between the distance the rubber band was stretched back and the distance travelled by the iron cube. [1]

_____

_____

(c) Without adding or removing any materials, suggest one way to make the iron cube travel a further distance on the surface of the wooden table, when the distance that the rubber band was stretched back to is 12 cm. [1]

_____

_____

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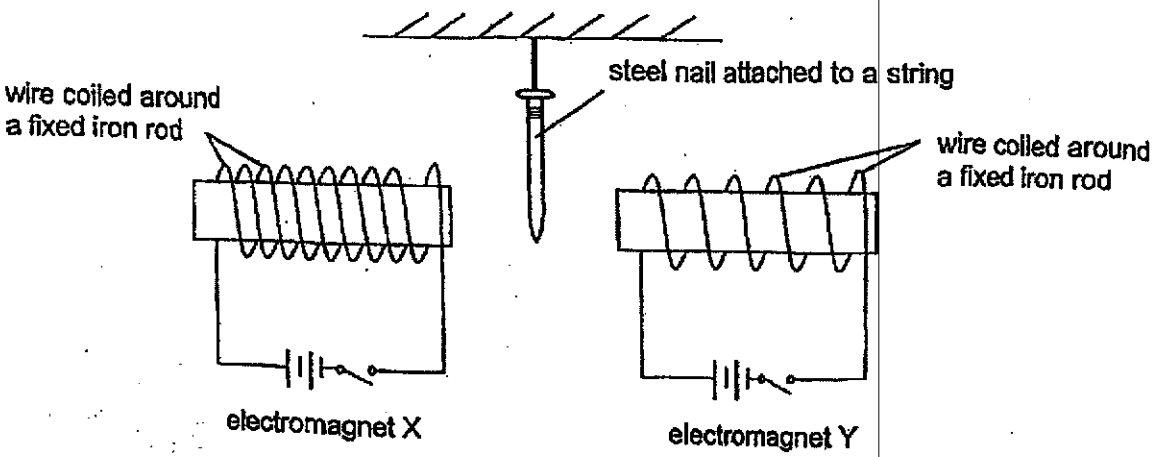
SCORE 3

36. Patrick sets up the experiment as shown using identical apparatus.



(a) What is the aim of Patrick's experiment? [1]

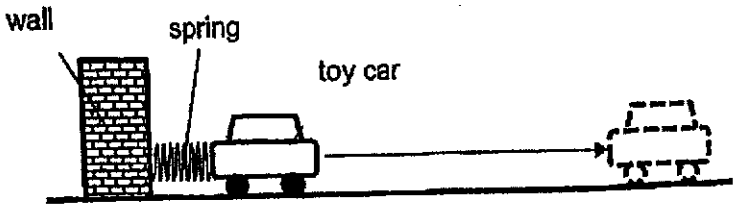
(b) When he closes the switches of both circuits at the same time, he observes that the steel nail moves towards one of the electromagnets. Which electromagnet, X or Y, does the steel nail move towards? Explain your answer. [2]

(c) Patrick wants to investigate if the material of the rod affects the strength of the electromagnet. State the change(s) he has to make to his set-up to investigate his new aim. [2]

(Go on to the next page)

SCORE 5

37. Mr Tan carried out an experiment on the floor of a classroom. He attached a 20 cm spring to a wall and placed a toy car next to it. When he pushed the toy car towards the wall and released it, the toy car moved forward.



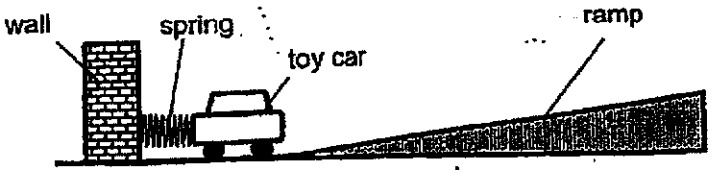
Mr Tan repeated his experiment by compressing the spring to different lengths and recorded the distances travelled by the toy car in the table.

Length of compressed spring (cm)	8	12	16
Distance travelled by the toy car (cm)	34	20	15

(a) Why did Mr Tan use the same toy car throughout his experiment? [1]

(b) Mr Tan poured some water on the floor and found that the toy car travelled a further distance when he repeated the experiment. Give a reason why. [1]

(c) Mr Tan placed a ramp as shown.

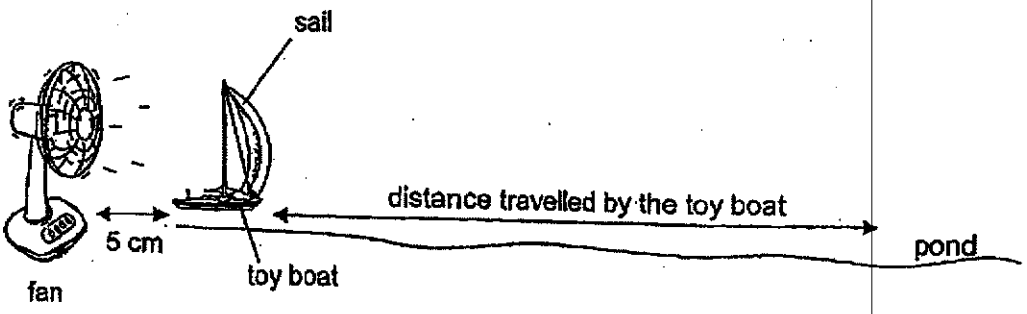


He released the toy car when the length of the compressed spring is 12 cm. Will the distance travelled by the toy car be more than, less than or remain at 20 cm? Explain your answer. [1]

(Go on to the next page)

SCORE	
	3

38. Fahim set up the experiment as shown. He wants to find out how the area of the sail of his toy boat affects the distance the toy boat travels across a pond with the fan turned on, which is placed 5 cm from the toy boat.



Fahim repeated the experiment with the same toy boat with different areas of sail and recorded the results in the table.

Area of sail (cm^2)	10	7	4	2
Distance travelled (cm)	50	38	20	12

(a) State a property of the material that the sail of the toy boat must have to allow the toy boat to travel on water. [1]

_____

(b) Explain why the toy boat travelled a greater distance when the area of the sail is larger. [1]

_____

_____

(c) State one improvement to the experiment to obtain a more accurate result. [1]

_____

_____

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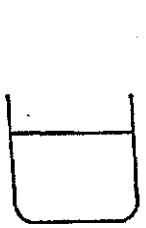
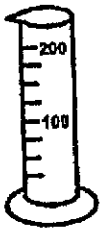
SCORE	
	3

39. Stan wants to find the volume of a stone using the following apparatus.



container with 200 ml of water

stone



200 ml measuring cylinder

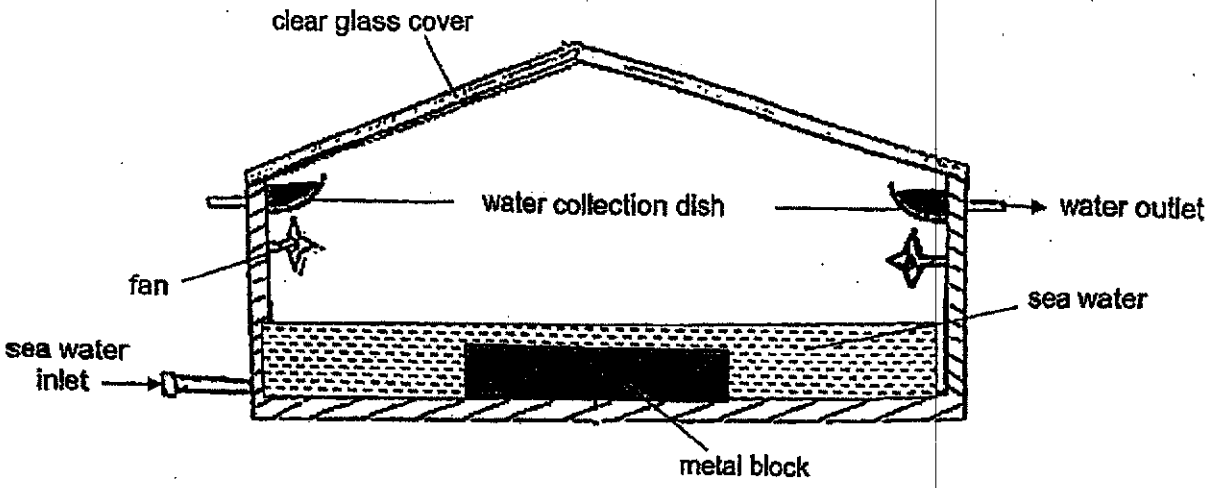
(a) Describe how Stan can find the volume of the stone using the given apparatus. You may use a diagram in your answer. [2]

(b) Using the property of matter, explain why your method in (a) works. [2]

(Go on to the next page)

SCORE

40. Sam set up the following solar still to obtain water from sea water.



(a) State the purpose of the fans in the solar still. [1]

(b) Describe how water was collected in the water collection dish. [2]

(c) Sam noticed that less water was collected once the sea water level was the same height as the metal block or lower. Explain why. [1]

End of Paper

SCORE	
	4

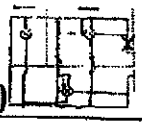
ANSWER KEY

YEAR : 2021
LEVEL : PRIMARY 6
SCHOOL : ACS (J)
SUBJECT : SCIENCE
TERM : PRELIMINARY

BOOKLET A

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

BOOKLET B

Q29	a) P , U , T b) The partially digested food mixes with the digestive juices and fully digests, and it will be absorbed through the walls of T and into the bloodstream where it is transported in blood pumped by the heart to the other parts of the body. c) It absorbs water from digested food.
Q30	a) Fish Circulatory System : the gills absorb dissolved oxygen from the water. Human Circulatory System : the lungs absorb oxygen from the air. b) The blood has returned from all parts of the where oxygen was used for respiration.
Q31	a) It reduces competition for basic needs such as space , water , air , nutrients and light. b) Y. It has hooks which hooks onto animals to be dispersed.
Q32	a) Plastic will break after the least mass is added. b) They are flexible. c) Fabric. It held the most steel balls before tearing , so it is the strongest.
Q33	ai) when one bulb fuses, the remaining bulbs cannot work as they are arranged in series. aii) the bulbs cannot be controlled individually because they are arranged in series. B and C) 

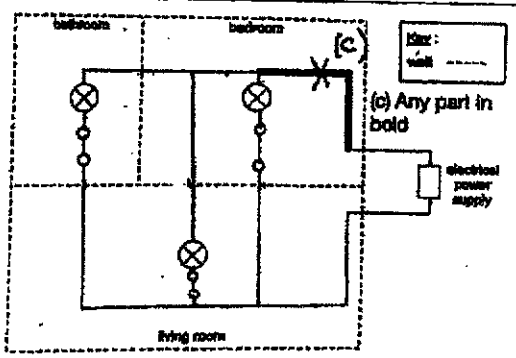
Q34	a) Less of her hand is inContact with Y than X so less heat from the cup of coffee will be transferred to her hand. This slowed down the rate which her gained heat from the cup of coffee. b) This enables the cold drink to gain heat from the surrounding air at later. c) The drink will lose heat faster.
Q35	a) Elastic potential → kinetic energy → kinetic energy b) When the distance that the rubber band was stretched back increases, the distance travelled by the iron cube increases. c) Increase the distance between the pegs using the holes.
Q36	a) To find out whether the number of coiled of wire coiled around affects its magnetic strength when it is turned into an electromagnet. b) X. There are more coils of wire coiled around the iron X than Y so X is stronger. c) Make the number of coils of wire coiled around the iron rod in X and Y the same. Change the material of one of the iron rods with another material.
Q37	a) To ensure that the distance travelled by the toy car is only affected by the length of the compressed spring. b) The water acted as a lubricant. It reduced friction between the wheels of the car and the floor of the class room. c) Less. The car will have to convert some of its kinetic energy to gravitational potential energy.
Q38	a) Flexible b) The sail is a larger surface area for the wind to apply a larger push force. c) Repeat the experiment a few times.
Q39	a) 1. Put 50ml of water in measuring cylinder 2. put stone in water (Do not spill any water) 3. measure the volume of water after stone is added. 4. take your answer from step 3 and so your answer minus 50ml. The final answer is the volume of the stone. b) As the stone take up space, the store can displace the water. Water has no definite shape so the water level can rise.
Q40	a) To increase the rate of evaporation of the water. b) The water from the sea water gains heat and evaporates into water vapour. The water droplets then slide into the water collection dish. c) There was less exposed surface area of the water, causing the rate of evaporation to be less and for the rate of condensation to be less, hence less water was collected.

SCHOOL: ACS (JUNIOR)

LEVEL: P6

TERM: PRELIMINARY EXAM

YEAR: 2021

29(a)	P, U and T
29(b)	T is the small intestine where the **partially digested food is completely digested** in it and **absorbed into the blood stream** in it.
29(c)	S is the large intestine where **water is absorbed** from the undigested food.
30(a)	Fish Circulatory System: **Water containing dissolved oxygen enters the fish's mouth and passes through the gills.** The gills **absorbed the dissolved oxygen into the blood stream.** Human Circulatory System: **Air containing oxygen is taken in by the nose, and enters down the windpipe and into the lungs.** The lungs carried out gaseous exchange and **absorbed oxygen into the blood stream.**
30(b)	The **other parts of the body** carried out **cellular respiration** and **uses most of the oxygen in the blood.** Hence, the blood that enters at X and Y are poor in oxygen.
31(a)	By growing further away from the parent plants, the young plants will have less effects of **overcrowding and reduce the competition for sunlight, water, mineral salts/minerals/nutrients and space** with the parent plants.
31(b)	Y. Y is dispersed by the animal. **Y has hook-like structures that clings/hooks onto the fur of animals and Y will dropped off from the animals after the animals have moved further away from the parent plant.** Unlike X, it is dispersed by splitting method/explosive action, **the seeds of X are shot nearer from the parent plant as compared to Y. Hence, more young plants T are found further distance from the parent plant as compared to S.**
32(a)	**Fabric can hold the most number of 100g steel balls before tearing.**
32(b)	**Flexible and Strong**
32(c)	**Fabric. It can hold the most number of 100g steel balls before tearing. So fabric is the strongest and is least likely to break when making it as a bag to carry things.**
33(a)	**1: When one of the bulbs fuse, the other bulbs will not light as they are connected in series.** **2: The bulbs connected in series as shown in the circuit above is less bright than if the bulbs are connected in parallel.**
33(b) 33(c)	

34(a)	Sleeve Y has less surface area in contact between her hand and the cup of hot coffee as compared to sleeve X. When using Y, her hand gains less heat from the hot coffee and she is able to prevent her hand from getting burn, hence, she is able to hold onto the cup of ~~hot coffee with sleeve~~ Y longer than X.
34(b)	The double-walled glass has an air-filled gap unlike the single-walled glass. As air is a poor conductor of heat, the cold drink in the double-walled glass gains less heat/gains ~~heat~~ slower from the surrounding as compared to the single-walled glass.
34(c)	The single-walled glass does not have a layer of air trapped unlike the double-walled glass. When using the single-walled glass, the hot drink will lose less heat/lose heat faster to the surroundings as compared to double-walled glass.
35(a)	Elastic Potential Energy → Kinetic Energy → Kinetic Energy
35(b)	As the distance the rubber band was stretched back increases, the distance travelled by the iron cube increases.
35(c)	Shift the iron peg into another hole such that the iron pegs are the furthest apart.
36(a)	Patrick wanted to find out how the number of wire coiled around a fixed iron rod affects the magnetic strength of the electromagnet.
36(b)	Electromagnet X. X has more wire coiled around the fixed iron rod than Y, making X a stronger electromagnet than Y. Hence, X exerts a stronger magnetic force of attraction on the steel nail than Y, causing the nail to move towards X.
36(c)	Increase the number of coils of wire coiled around the fixed iron rod for electromagnet Y to be the same as electromagnet X. Replace the iron rod for electromagnet X with another rod made from different materials.
37(a)	To ensure that the distance travelled by the toy car is only due to the length of compressed spring and not due to the type of toy car used.
37(b)	Water is a lubricant that reduces the friction between the wheels of the toy car and the floor.
37(c)	Less than 20 cm. The toy car is moving against the direction of the pull of gravity.
38(a)	Flexible
38(b)	When the area of the sail is larger, the surface area of the sail in contact with the wind is greater, more wind from the fan will be trapped by the sail, so the same amount wind can give a stronger push on the sail, allowing the toy boat to travel a greater distance.
38(c)	Distance between the fan and the toy boat must be kept the same. Position of the toy boat at the start of the experiment must be kept the same.
39(a)	Step 1: Pour water from the container into the measuring cylinder till the 100 ml water-level mark without spilling the water. Step 2: Place the stone gently into the measuring cylinder without spilling the water. Step 3: Read the new water level at eye-level. Step 4: Find the difference between the new water level and the water level at first.
39(b)	The stone is a solid that occupies space and has definite volume. The water is a liquid that does not have a definite shape, hence, allow the stone to sink to the water and displace the water upwards.
40(a)	The fans provided more wind to increase the rate of evaporation of the water in the seawater.

40(b)	The metal block is a good conductor of heat and gains heat from the Sun to become hotter. The water in the seawater gains heat from the hotter metal block and evaporated to become warm water vapour. The warm water vapour comes into contact with the cooler inner side of the clear glass cover, loses heat and condenses to become water droplets. The water droplets slide down from the clear glass cover into the water collection dish due to gravity pull and collected in the water collection dish.
40(c)	Less surface area of the water is in contact with the metal block. So the water gained less heat from the metal block and less water will evaporated to become less warm water vapour. So less water vapour will condense to form less water droplets, hence, less water will be collected.

END