



PRIMARY 5 END-OF-YEAR EXAMINATION 2020

Name . _____ ()

Date: 28 October 2020

Class : Primary 5 ()

Time: 8.00 a.m. - 9.45 a.m.

Parent's Signature: _____

Marks: _____ / 56

SCIENCE BOOKLET A

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

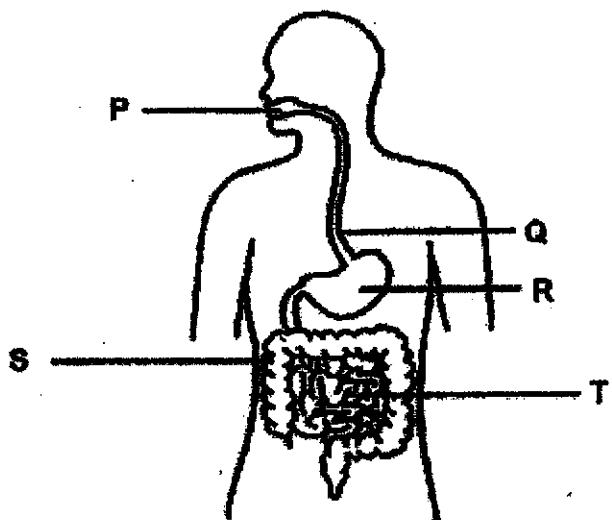
1. Write your name, class and register number.
2. Do not turn over this page until you are told to do so.
3. Follow all instructions carefully.
4. Answer all questions.
5. Shade your answers on the Optical Answer Sheet (OAS) provided.

Booklet A (28 x 2 marks)

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)

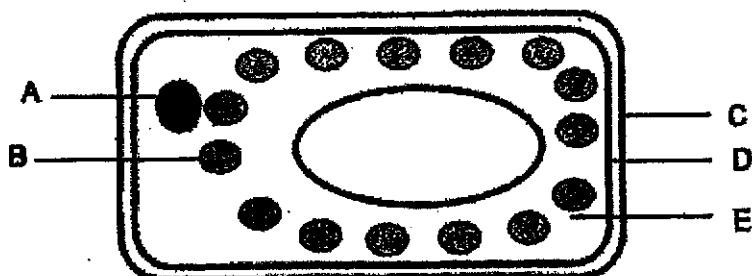
1. The diagram below shows parts, P, Q, R, S and T, of the human digestive system.



Where does digestion occur?

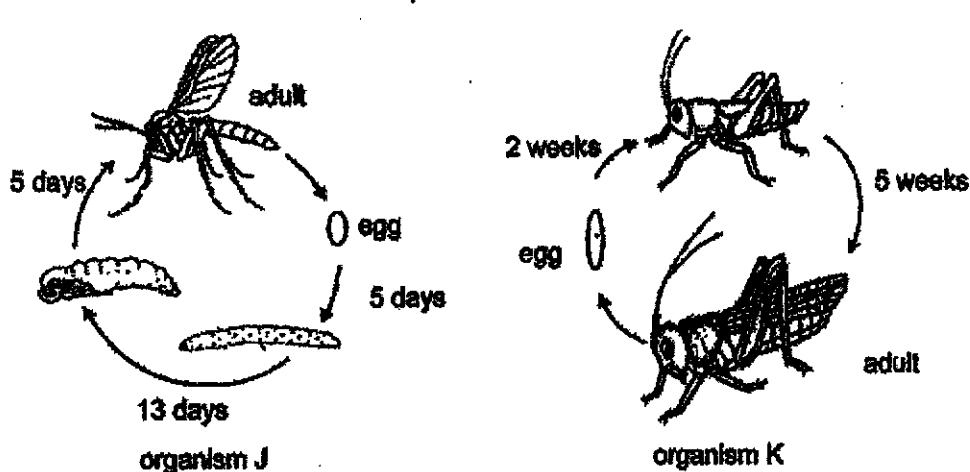
- (1) P, Q and T
 - (2) P, R and T
 - (3) Q, R and S
 - (4) R, S and T
2. Which of the following controls the substances moving in and out of a cell?
- (1) nucleus
 - (2) cell wall
 - (3) cytoplasm
 - (4) cell membrane

3. The diagram below shows a leaf cell.



Which part(s) of the leaf cell is/are also found in a human cheek cell?

- (1) A only
(2) B and only
(3) A, D and E only
(4) A, B, D and E only
4. The diagrams below show the life cycles of organisms J and K.

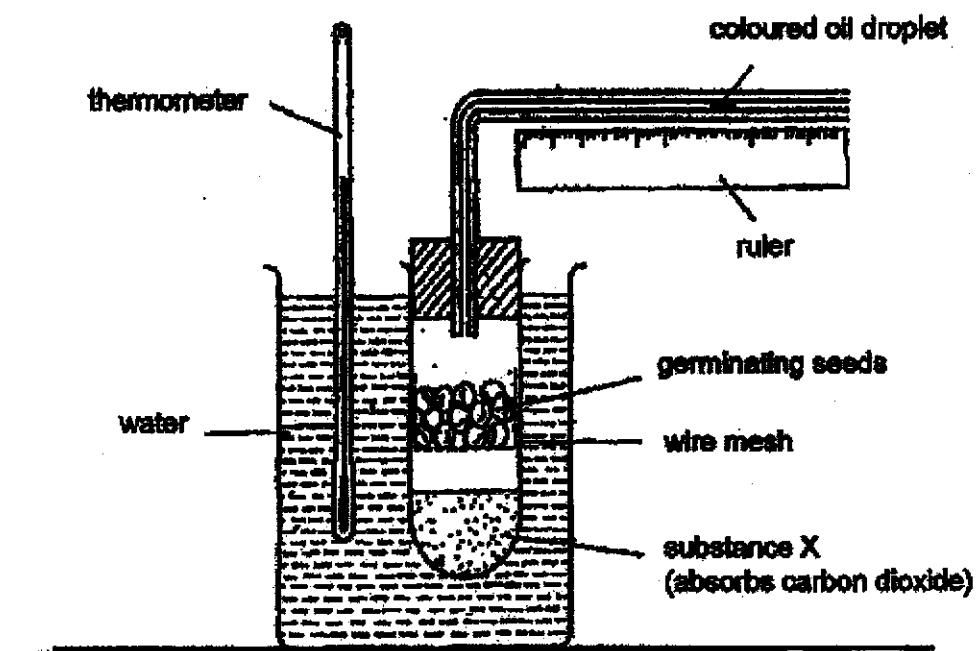


Based on the diagrams above, which of the following statements is true?

- (1) Organism K does not feed during the nymph stage.
(2) Both the young of organisms J and K resemble the adult.
(3) Organism J has a 3-stage life cycle while organism K has 4-stage life cycle.
(4) The young of organism J takes a shorter time to develop into an adult than that of organism K.

5. Seeds take in oxygen during germination.

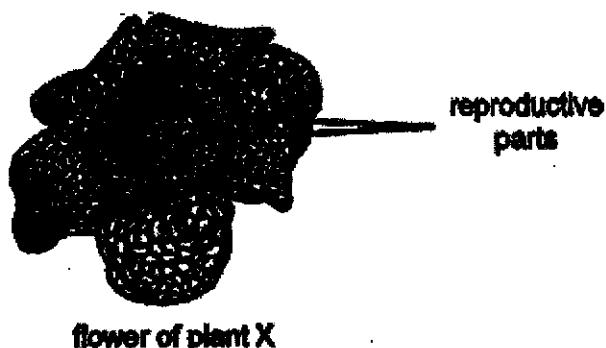
The set-up below is used to show that oxygen is taken in by the germinating seeds.



What measurement(s) should be taken to show that oxygen is taken in?
("✓" means measurement is needed)

	Size of germinating seeds (cm)	Distance moved by droplet (cm)	Temperature (°C)
(1)			✓
(2)		✓	
(3)	✓	✓	
(4)	✓		✓

6. Raff recorded his observations on the flowers of plant X:



Observations:

- The flowers give off a strong smell.
- Their reproductive parts are hidden in the flowers.
- Each flower has either male or female reproductive parts.

Which of the following can be inferred from Raff's observation?

Method of pollination	Least number of flowers involved in pollination
(1) insect	one
(2) insect	two
(3) wind	one
(4) wind	two

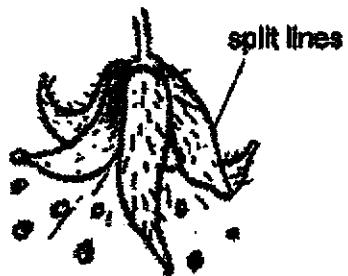
7. The diagrams below show three different fruits.



fruit 1



fruit 2

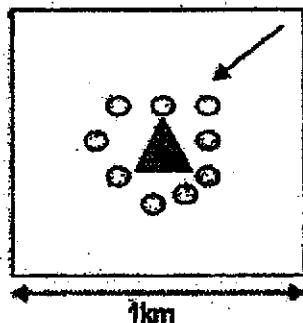


frame 3

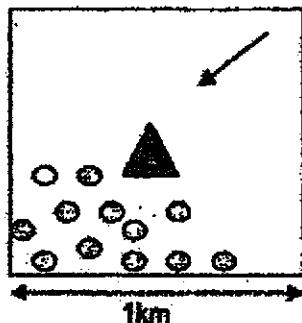
The dispersal patterns of the fruits of these three types of plants are shown below.

	Represents the parent plant
	Represents the seedlings
	Represents the direction of wind

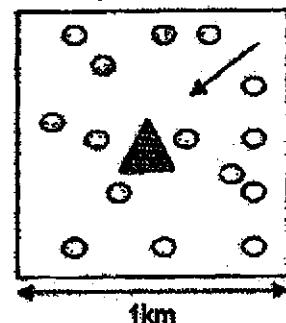
pattern P



pattern Q



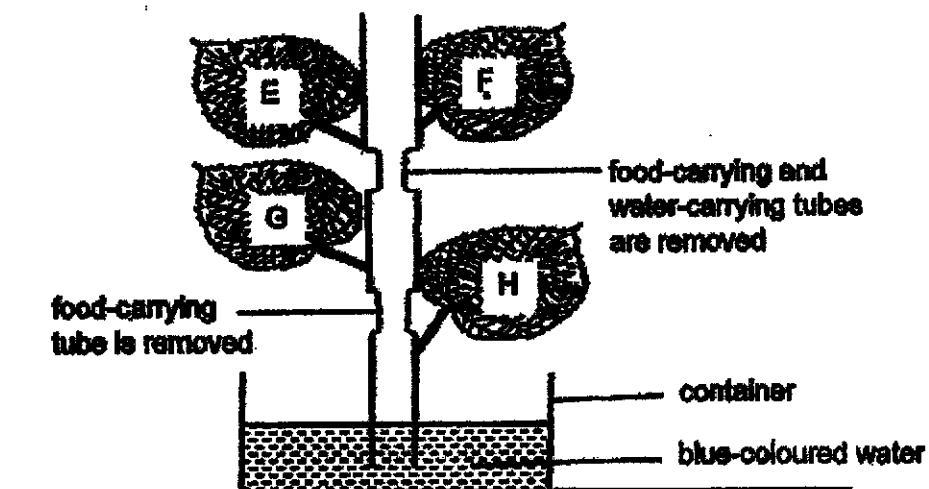
pattern R



Which dispersal patterns, P, Q and R, matches fruits 1, 2 and 3?

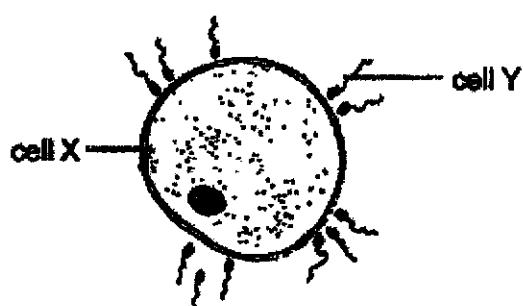
	fruit 1	fruit 2	fruit 3
(1)	P	Q	R
(2)	Q	P	R
(3)	Q	R	P
(4)	R	Q	P

8. Sam removed parts of the stem of a plant as shown below.



Which of the following leaves, E, F, G and/or H, would turn blue?

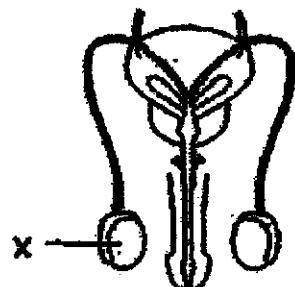
- (1) H only
 - (2) G and H only
 - (3) E, F, G and H
 - (4) None of the leaves
9. The diagram below shows two types of reproductive cells, cell X and cell Y.



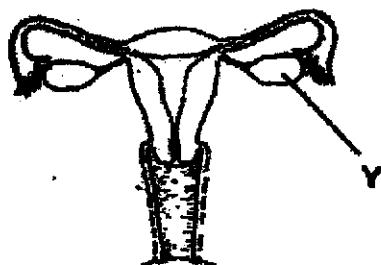
Which of the following are the reproductive organs where cell X and cell Y are produced?

	cell X	cell Y
(1)	ovule	testes
(2)	ovary	penis
(3)	ovary	testes
(4)	womb	penis

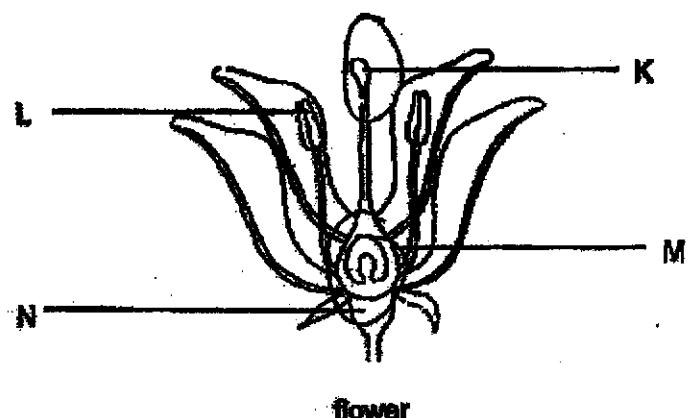
10. Study the diagrams below.



male reproductive system in human



female reproductive system in human



flower

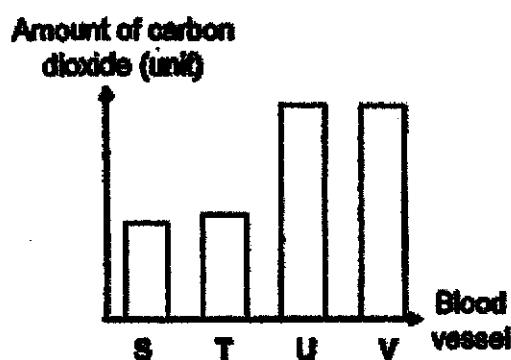
Which parts, K, L, M or N, of the flower have the same functions as X and Y in a human?

	Part X	Part Y
(1)	K	N
(2)	L	K
(3)	L	M
(4)	M	L

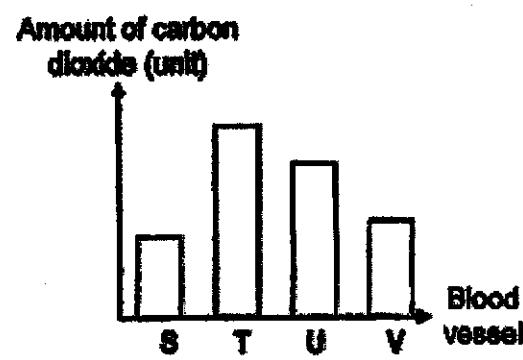
11. The arrows, S, T, U and V, represent the pathways of blood in a human circulatory system.



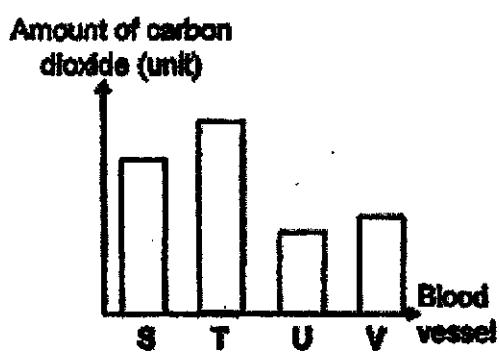
Which of the following graphs best represents the amount of carbon dioxide in S, T, U and V?



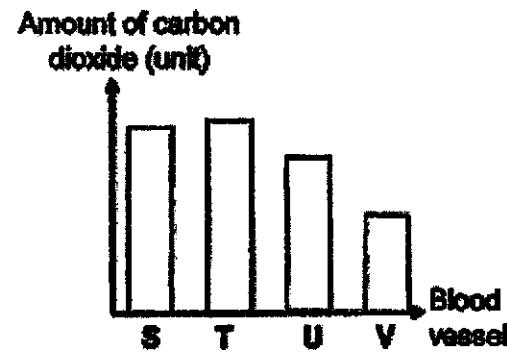
(1)



(2)



(3)



(4)

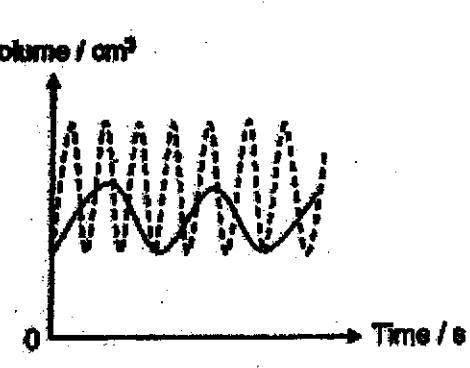
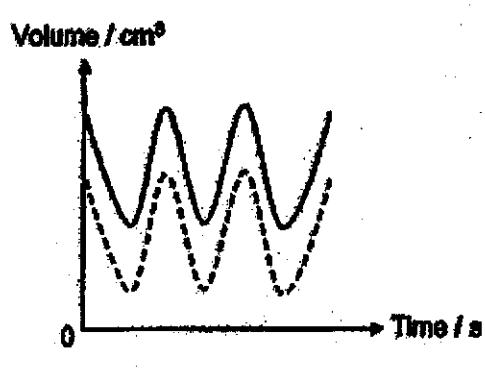
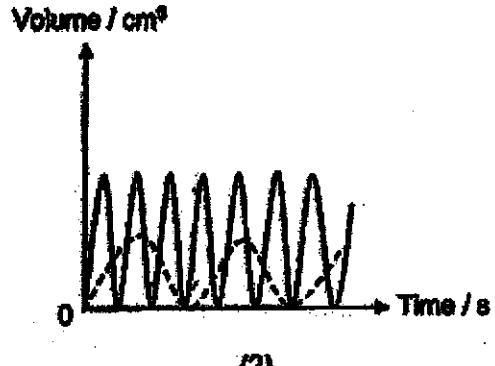
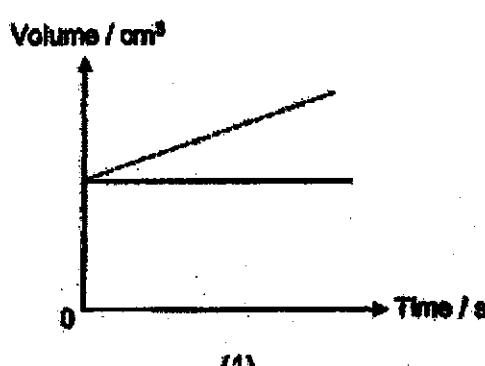
12. Which of the following parts are grouped correctly according to the body systems?

	Respiratory system	Digestive system	Circulatory system
(1)	windpipe	mouth	blood vessels
(2)	gullet	stomach	heart
(3)	lungs	small intestine	chest cavity
(4)	nose	windpipe	heart

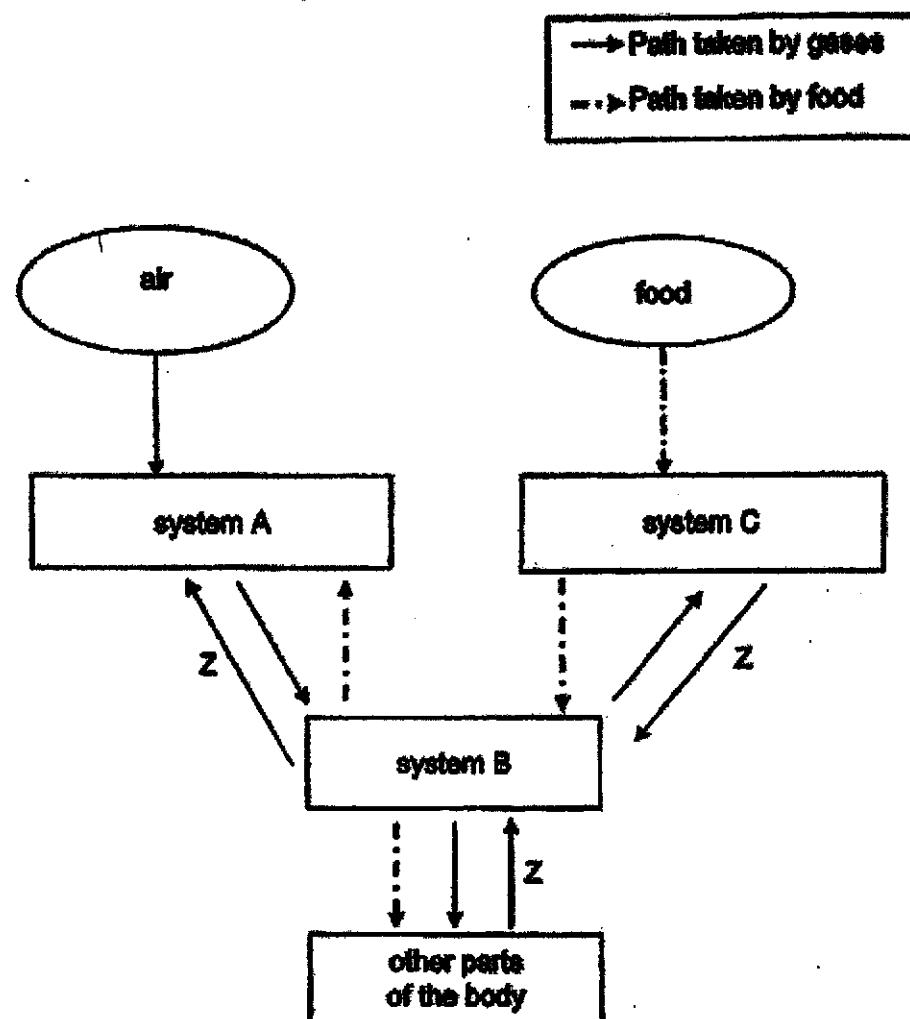
13. Alex ran 100 metres. The volume of his lungs was measured before and immediately after he completed the run.

Which of the following graphs correctly shows the change in the volume of Alex's lungs before and after the run?

Key:
 Before Alex ran: _____
 After Alex ran: - - - - -



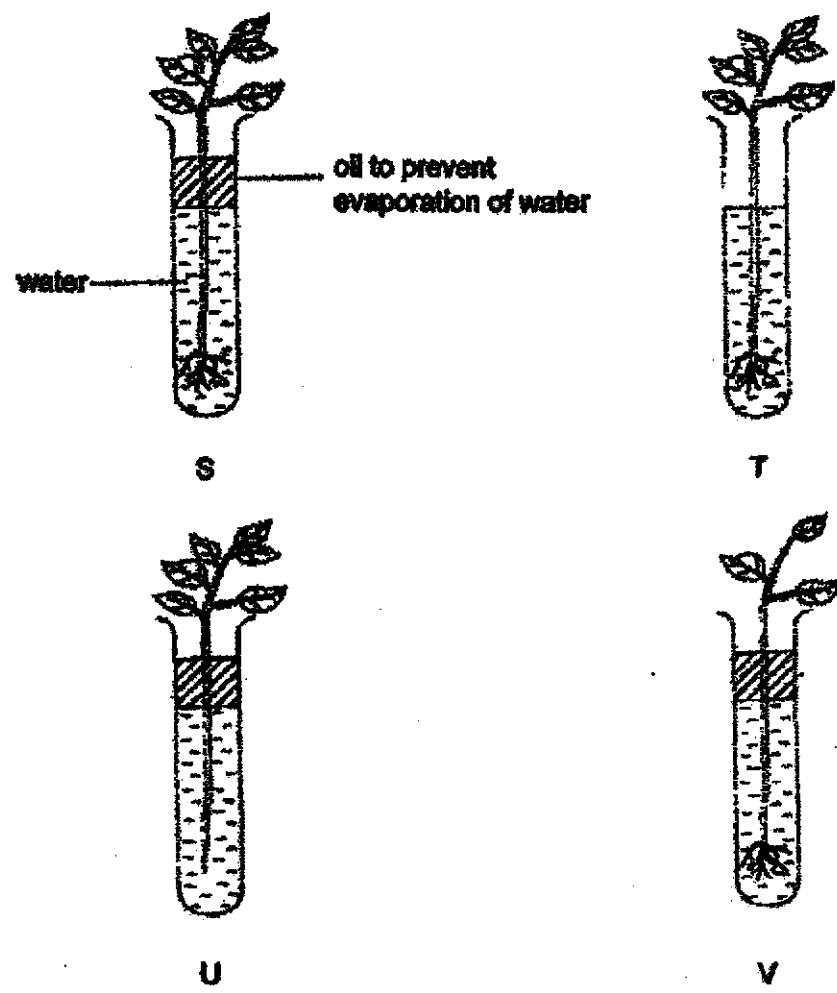
14. The diagram below shows how food and gases are transported between systems A, B and C in the human body.



What systems do A, B and C represent and what is gas Z?

	System A	System B	System C	Gas Z
(1)	respiratory	circulatory	digestive	oxygen
(2)	circulatory	digestive	respiratory	oxygen
(3)	respiratory	circulatory	digestive	carbon dioxide
(4)	circulatory	respiratory	digestive	carbon dioxide

16. Muthu wanted to find out if roots of a plant take in water.



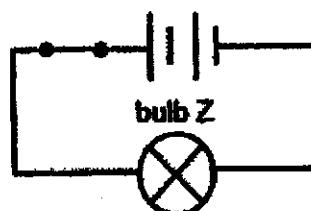
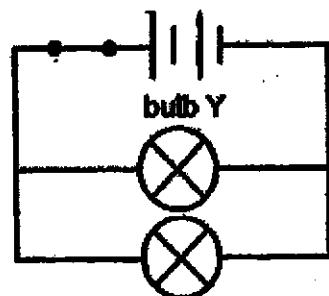
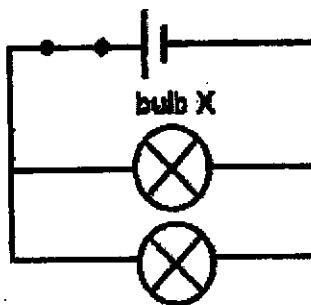
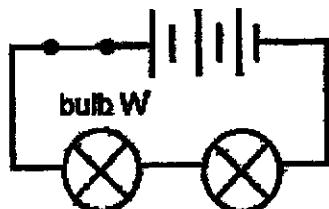
Which of the two set-ups above should he choose to carry out his experiment?

- (1) S and T only
- (2) S and U only
- (3) T and U only
- (4) U and V only

18. Which of the following can be attracted by a magnet?

- (1) iron
- (2) gold
- (3) copper
- (4) aluminium

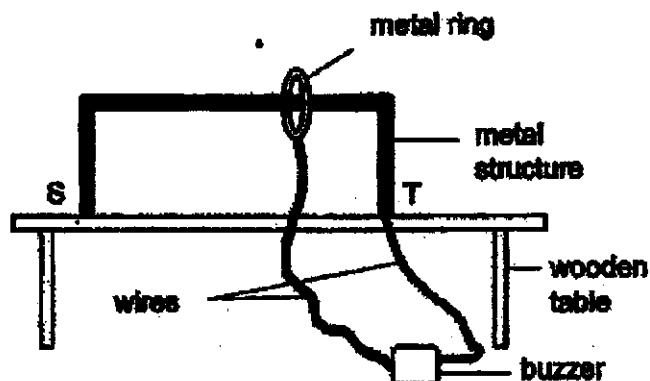
17. The diagrams below show four circuits.



Which of the following bulbs are of equal brightness?

- (1) W and Y
- (2) X and Y
- (3) X and Z
- (4) Y and Z

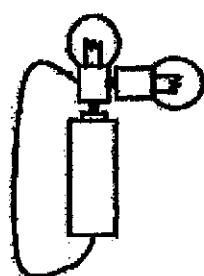
18. A player has to move a ring from S to T without touching the metal structure to win the game. The buzzer would sound if the metal structure is touched.



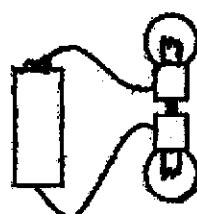
However, during the game, the buzzer did not sound when the ring touches the metal structure. From the diagram above, what change must be done to the set-up to allow it to work?

- (1) Use a plastic ring.
(2) Use a longer wire.
(3) Insert a bulb into the circuit.
(4) Connect a battery to the wires.
19. Which of the following electrical circuits allows only one bulb to light up?

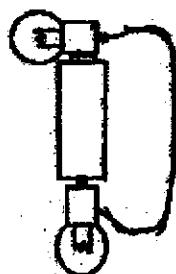
(1)



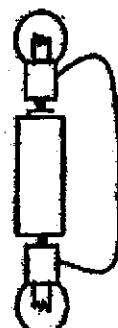
(2)



(3)



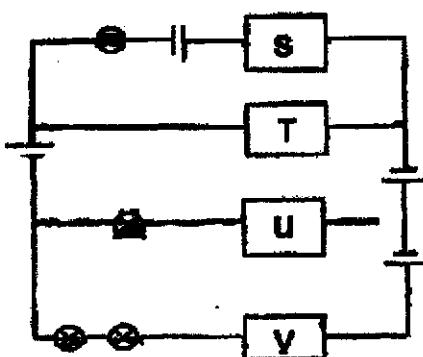
(4)



20. Which of the following actions does not conserve electrical energy?

- (1) Using energy-saving lamps.
- (2) Leaving the lights on when not in the room.
- (3) Using an electric fan instead of an air conditioner.
- (4) Hang the clothes outdoors to dry instead of using an electric dryer.

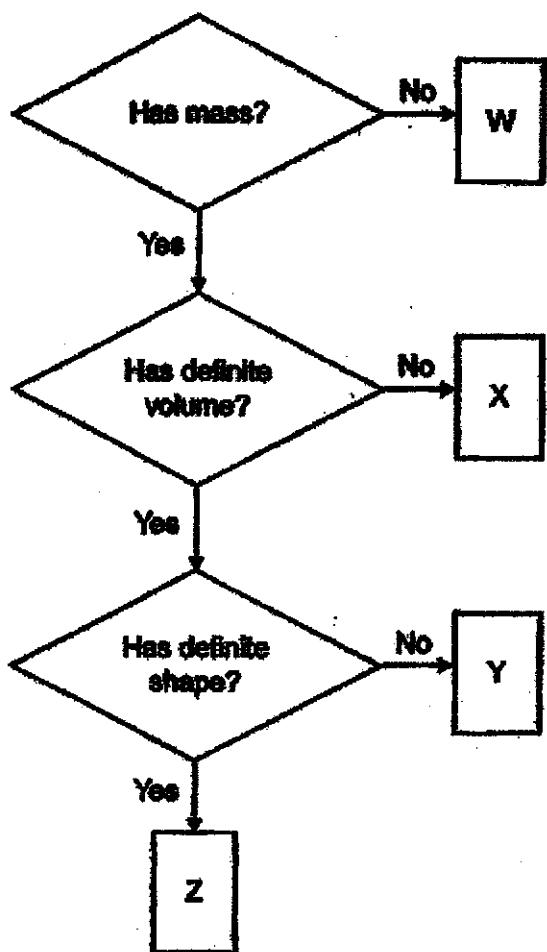
21. Four materials, S, T, U and V, were connected in the electrical circuit as shown below.



Which of the following correctly represents materials, S, T, U and V, in the electrical circuit so that only two of the bulbs light up?

	Material S	Material T	Material U	Material V
(1)	plastic	wood	glass	metal
(2)	metal	metal	plastic	wood
(3)	metal	glass	metal	plastic
(4)	plastic	metal	metal	metal

22. Substances W, X, Y and Z are classified in the flowchart shown below.

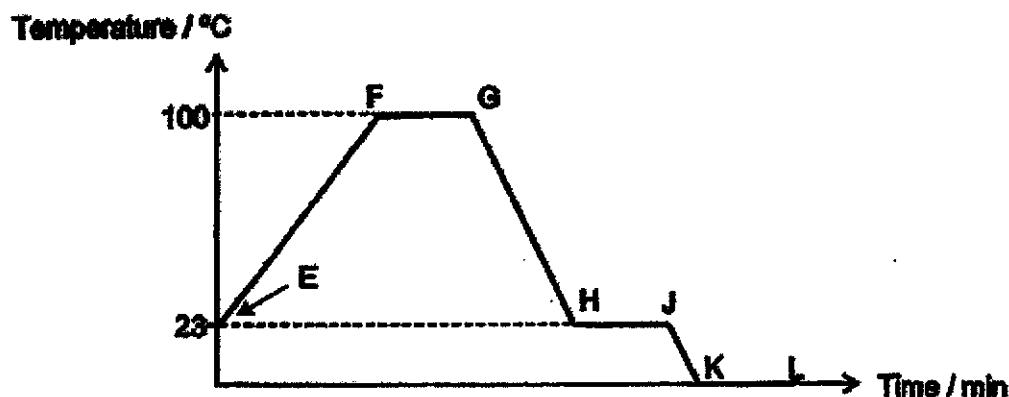


What could W, X, Y and Z be?

	W	X	Y	Z
(1)	light	water vapour	sand	oil
(2)	sound	oxygen	oil	sand
(3)	heat	sand	water vapour	oxygen
(4)	oxygen	oil	sand	sound

Use the graph below to answer Questions 23 and 24.

The graph below shows the change in the temperature of water in a beaker. The water was heated over a flame. Then, the flame was removed. Finally, the beaker of water was placed into the freezer.



23. Which of the following statements is correct?

- (1) There was heat gain from E to G.
- (2) There was no heat gain during FG.
- (3) During HJ, water changed from liquid state to solid state.
- (4) During JK, water changed from liquid state to solid state.

24. Which of the following correctly matches the time at which the beaker was removed from the flame and placed into the freezer?

	Flame was removed	Beaker was placed into the freezer
(1)	F	H
(2)	F	J
(3)	G	K
(4)	G	J

26. Below are the diagrams of the top view of three pieces of foam, foam S, foam T and foam U.



foam S

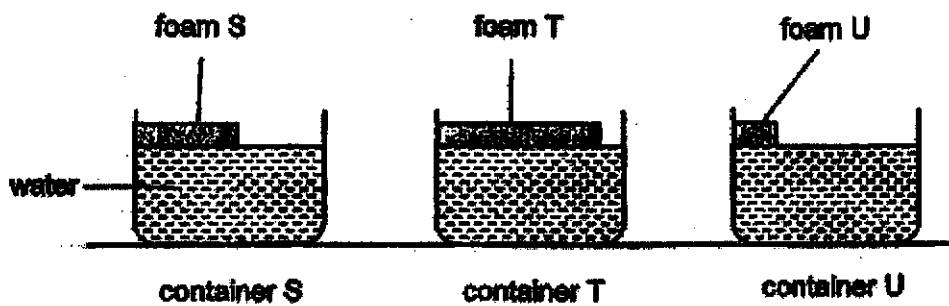


foam T



foam U

These three pieces of foam are placed in three identical containers, container S, container T and container U, with the same amount of water.

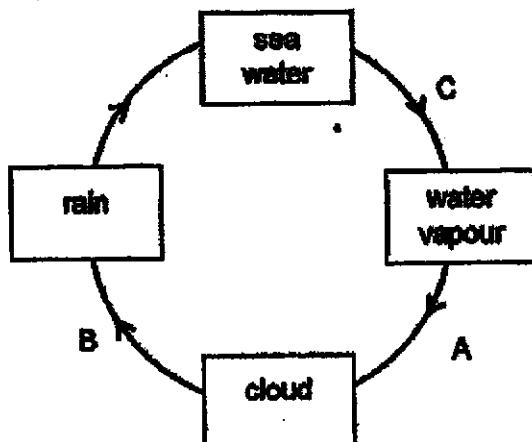


The volume of water left in each container was observed after one day.

Which of the following shows the correct order of the volume of water left in the containers, from the most to the least?

Volume of water left (cm ³)			
	Most → Least		
(1)	S	U	T
(2)	T	U	S
(3)	T	S	U
(4)	U	S	T

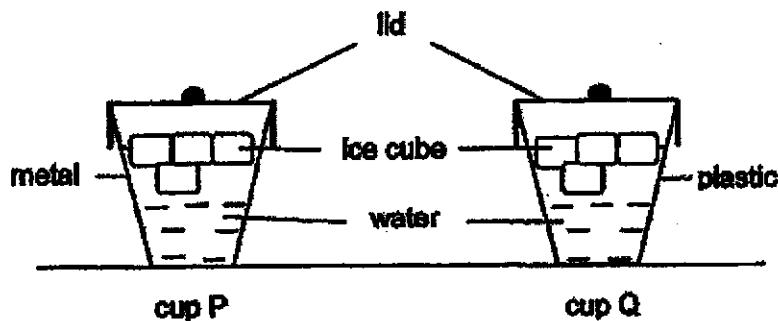
- 26 The diagram below represents the water cycle.



Which of the following is correct?

	Evaporation occurred at	Condensation occurred at
(1)	A	B
(2)	B	A
(3)	C	A
(4)	C	B

27. Equal amount of iced-water is placed in two similar-sized cups, P and Q, made of different materials. Both cups are placed in a room.

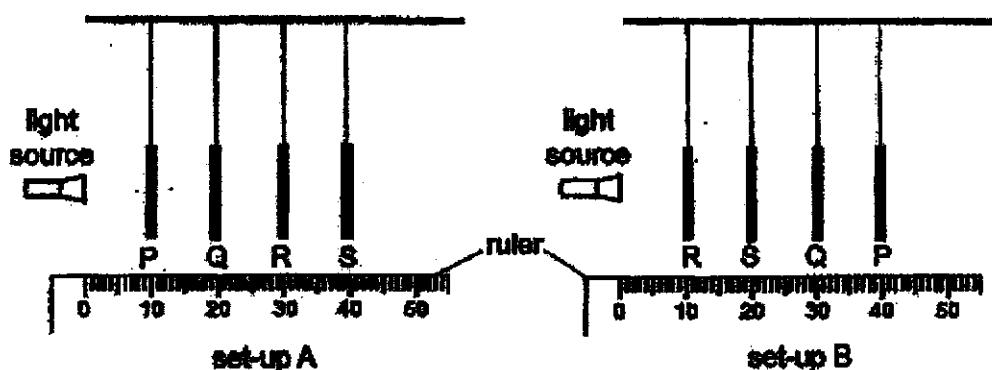


What will most likely happen after some time?

- (1) The ice cubes in both cups will lose heat to the water.
- (2) The ice cubes in cup P will melt more slowly than that in cup Q.
- (3) The water in cup Q will gain more heat from the surrounding air than that in cup P.
- (4) The temperature of the water in cup Q will increase slower than that in cup P.

28. An experiment was conducted in a dark room to find out whether light can pass through four sheets, P, Q, R and S, made of different materials but of equal thickness.

A ruler was used to determine how far the light travelled before it was blocked.



The distance travelled by the light for each set-up was measured and the results are shown in the table below.

Set-up	Distance travelled by light (cm)
A	30
B	10

Which one of the following correctly describes sheets P, Q, R and S?

	Does it allow light to pass through?			
	P	Q	R	S
(1)	Yes	Yes	No	Not possible to tell
(2)	Yes	Not possible to tell	No	Yes
(3)	Yes	Yes	No	No
(4)	No	Yes	Yes	Not possible to tell

End of Booklet A



PRIMARY 5 END-OF-YEAR EXAMINATION 2020

Name : _____ ()

Date: 28 October 2020

Class : Primary 5 ()

Time: 8.00 a.m. – 9.45 a.m.

Parent's Signature : _____

Duration: 1 hour 45 minutes

SCIENCE

BOOKLET B

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. Write your name, class and register number.
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 the booklet.

Booklet A	56
Booklet B	44
Total	100

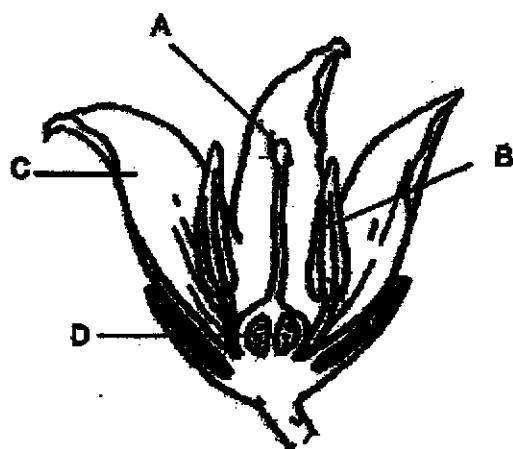
Booklet B (44 marks)

For questions 29 to 40, write your answers clearly in this booklet.

The number of marks available is shown in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

(44 marks)

-
29. A, B, C and D are parts of flower X.



Flower X

Sharon removed two of these parts. Then, she dusted some pollen grains on the remaining two parts of flower X. After some time, a fruit was still observed to be formed.

- (a) Based on the diagram above, identify the two parts of flower X which had been removed. [1]
-

- (b) Explain how with the remaining two parts, a fruit can be formed. [2]
-
-

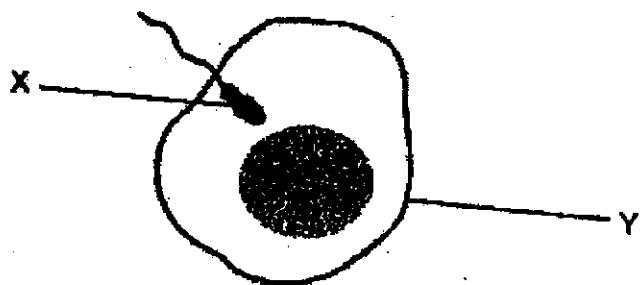
The fruit of flower X is shown below.



- (c) Describe how the seeds of this fruit can be dispersed over a wide area. [2]

Score	2
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30. The diagram below shows a process that takes place in a female human body.



(a) Describe the process shown in the diagram above.

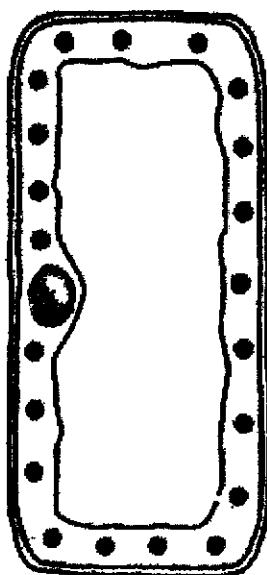
[1]

(b) Explain why there is a need to have many cell X.

[1]

Score	2
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31. Study the plant cell below.



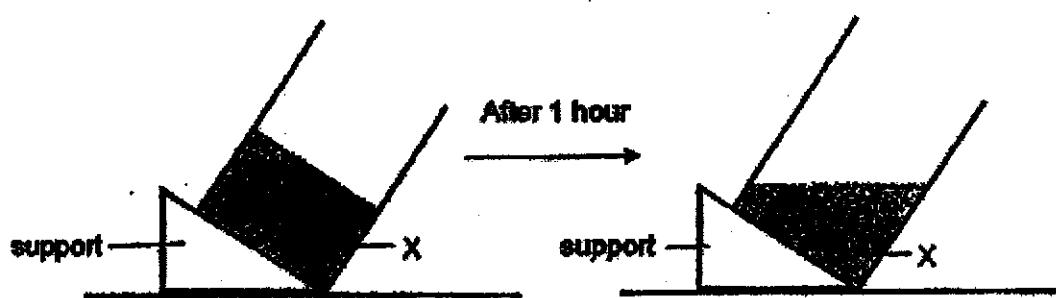
- (a) Identify and label the cell wall in the diagram above. [1]

- (b) State the function of the cell wall. [1]

- (c) Name the part(s) of the cell shown above that is/are also found in the animal cell. [1]

Score	3
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32. Mel Lan placed a container with substance X on a table in a room. The temperature of the room is 32°C. After one hour, she observed a change in substance X.



- (a) Explain what had happened to substance X in the above diagram. [1]

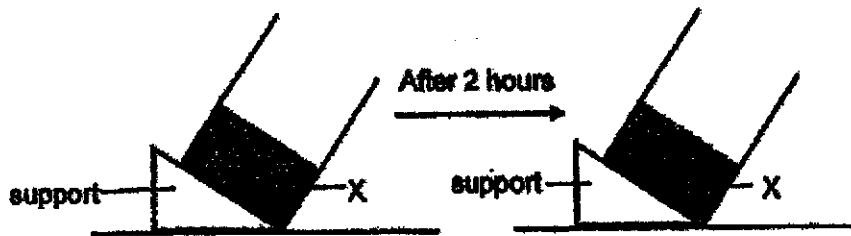
Score	1
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The container with substance X was placed in a freezer for 6 hours.

- (b) Describe the process of freezing.

[1]

Substance X was then taken out of the freezer and left on the table in a room at the temperature of 25°C. After two hours, there was no observable change to substance X as shown below.

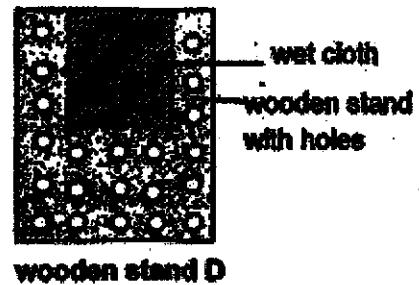
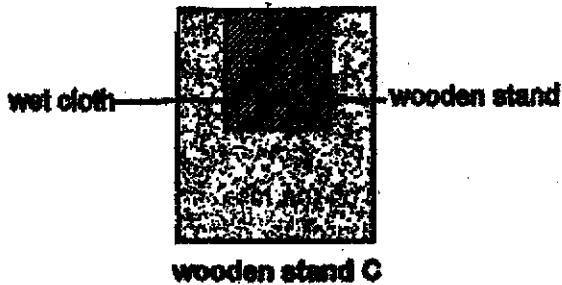


- (c) Based on the information above, state a possible freezing point of X.

[1]

Score	2
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33. Wee Kiat placed two identical pieces of wet cloth, on wooden stands, C and D, as shown below in a room. He measured the mass of each cloth before and after the experiment.



The results of his experiment are shown in the table below.

	Mass of cloth (g)	
	on wooden stand C	on wooden stand D
Start of the experiment	40	40
End of the experiment	27	24

- (a) On which wooden stands, C or D, did the cloth dry faster? Give a reason for your answer. [2]

- (b) Wee Kiat wanted both cloths to dry faster. Suggest another way for Wee Kiat to dry the cloths faster. [1]

34. The diagram below shows the temperature inside and outside Jeremy's car.

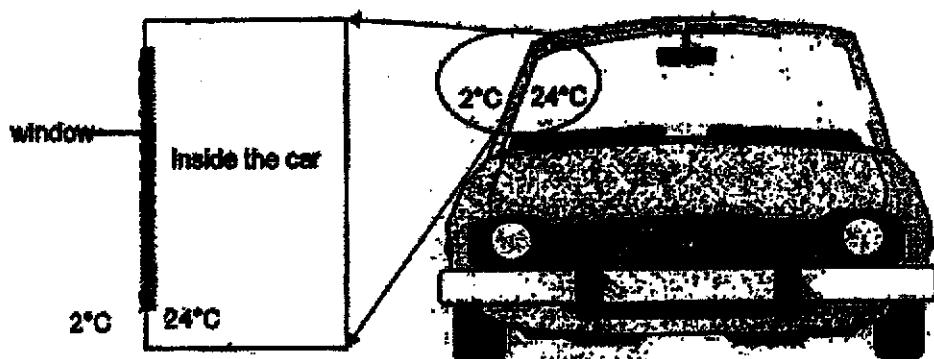


Diagram H

The temperature in the car is 24°C while the temperature outside is 2°C . After some time, water droplets are formed on the window.

- (a) Draw in diagram H the water droplets on the side of the window where they are most likely to be found. [1]

- (b) Explain how the water droplets are formed on that side of the car window. [2]

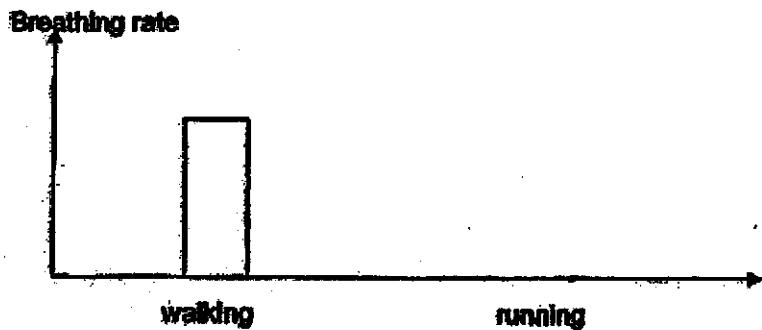
- (c) Describe what Jeremy would likely observe if he raises the temperature in his car to 29°C . [1]

35. Farah wanted to find out how the different exercises would affect her heart rate. The table below shows Farah's heart rate when she carries out three different forms of exercise.

Exercise	Heart rate (beats per minute)
Walk for 20 minutes	100
Jog for 20 minutes	
Run for 20 minutes	148

- (a) Complete the table above by writing down a possible value for his heart rate during jogging. [1]
- (b) Explain the difference in her heart rate when she runs compared to when she walks. [2]

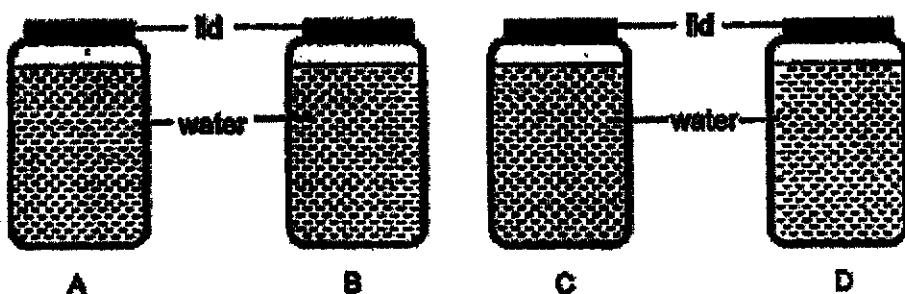
- (c) Complete the bar graph below to show a possible breathing rate for Farah when she is running. [1]



10

Score	4
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36. Anna poured equal amounts of hot water at 80°C into four different containers, A, B, C and D, that of the same size and thickness but made of different materials.



She measured the temperature of water after one hour. Her results are shown below.

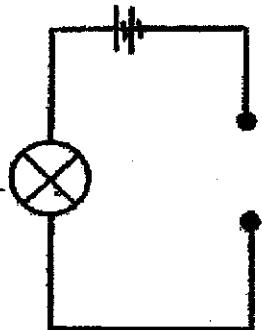
Container	Temperature of water after one hour/ °C
A	65
B	50
C	55
D	75

- (a) State the aim of this experiment. [1]

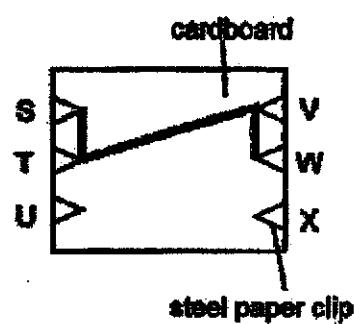
- (b) State another two variables that must be kept constant for this experiment. [2]

Score	
	3

37. Jane connected a circuit tester to the circuit card as shown below.



circuit tester



circuit card

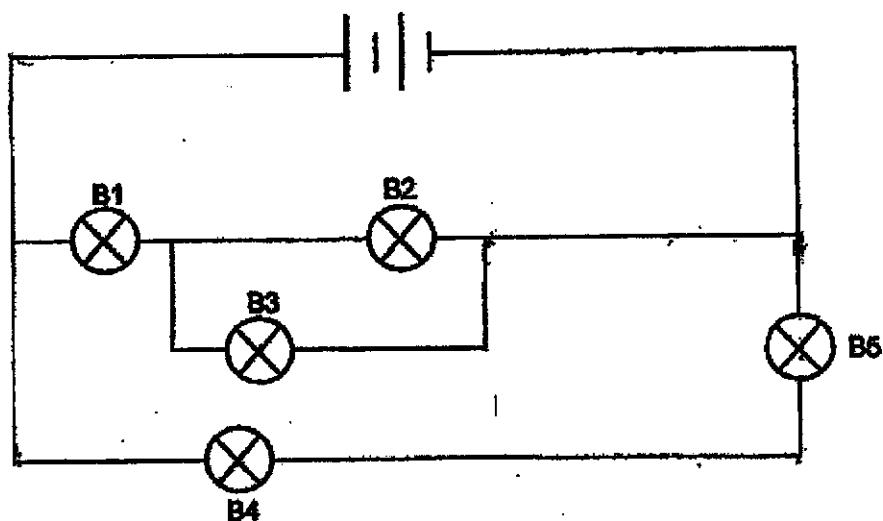
The wires of the circuit card are connected as shown above. Jane connected the two ends of the circuit tester to two different steel paper clips at a time. She recorded her results as shown below.

Points connected to circuit card	Does the bulb light up?
S and W	Yes
T and V	No
W and T	Yes
U and X	No
S and T	Yes

- (a) Jane's teacher told her that one of her observations is wrong. Explain why.
[2]

Score	2
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Jane set up another circuit as shown below.

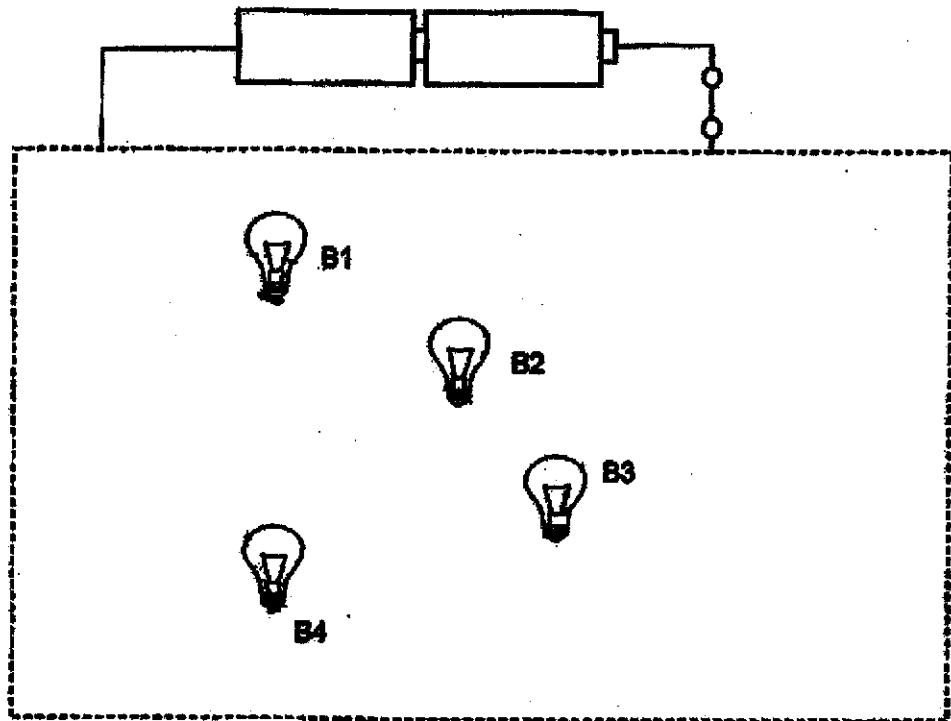


- (b) If B3 fuses, which bulbs will remain lit? Explain why. [2]

- (c) Mark 'X' on the circuit diagram to show the position Jane can place a switch so that she can turn all the bulbs on and off together. [1]

Score	3
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38. Bulbs B1, B2, B3, and B4 are connected in a circuit hidden in a wooden box as shown below. All the light bulbs lit up when the switch is closed.



Darren removed one light bulb from the electric circuit above each time and observed what happened to the rest of the bulbs. His observations are recorded in the table below.

Bulb removed	Bulb(s) lit
B1	B3, B4
B2	B3, B4
B3	B1, B2
B4	B1, B2

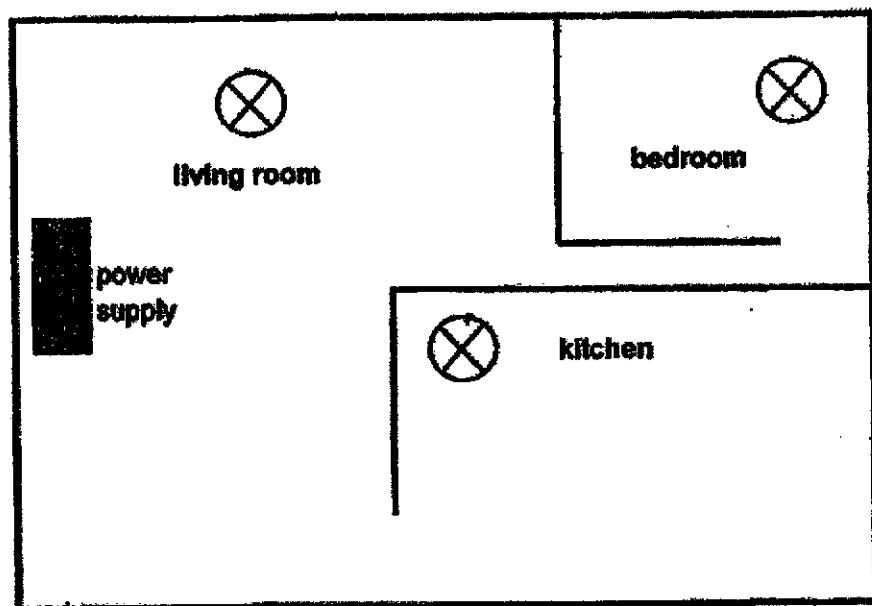
- (a) Based on his observations, draw in the wires in the diagram above to complete the electric circuit [2]

Score	2
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- (b) Darren added another battery in series to the two batteries. The bulbs in the wooden box lit up very brightly but stopped glowing after some time. Suggest a reason why this happened. [1]

- (c) Darren then designed an electrical circuit to light up an apartment with three rooms: a living room, a bedroom and a kitchen.

Complete the circuit diagram below with wires and switches such that all three bulbs will light up with equal brightness and can be switched on or off independently. The power supply is the source of electricity. [2]



Score	3
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39. Daniel set up an experiment as shown below. He pushed magnet J slowly along the ruler towards the pin. He measured the distance, d, where the pin was just attracted to the magnet.

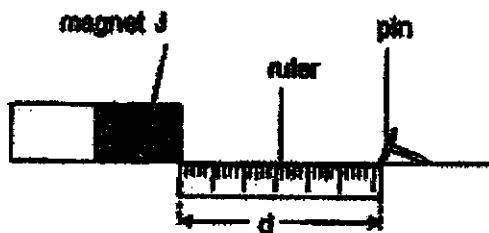


Diagram 1

He repeated these steps with magnets K then L. Daniel recorded his observations in the table below.

Magnet	d (cm)
J	3
K	8
L	6

- (a) Based on the results in the table, arrange the bar magnets, J, K and L, according to their magnetic strength from the weakest to the strongest. [1]

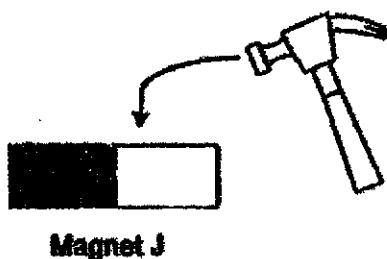
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Weakest magnetic strength

Strongest magnetic strength

Score	1
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Daniel hammered bar magnet J twenty times.

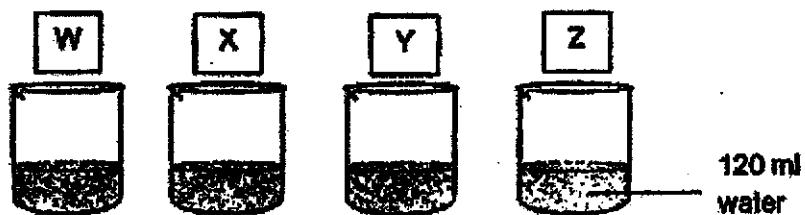


- (b) He then conducted the same experiment in diagram 1 and observed that the distance from which the pin was attracted to magnet J was less than 3 cm. Give a reason for his observation. [1]

- (c) Magnet J was brought close to an object. Instead of being attracted to Magnet J, the object moved away. Explain why this happened. [2]

Score	3
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40. Melanie conducted an experiment using four strips of different materials, W, X, Y and Z, of the same size. She dipped each material into a container with 120 ml of water for 30 seconds. She measured the amount of water remaining in the container after each material was removed. The results are shown in the table below.



Material	W	X	Y	Z
Amount of water left in the beaker (ml)	100	80	80	10

- (a) Explain why it is important that all materials are to be dipped into the water for the same amount of time. [1]

- (b) Suggest what Melanie can do to ensure that her results are reliable. [1]

- (c) Melanie picked Z to make a bath towel. Explain why. [1]

End of Booklet B

Score	3
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SCHOOL : TAO NAN PRIMARY SCHOOL
LEVEL : PRIMARY 5
SUBJECT : SCIENCE
TERM : 2020 SA2

SECTION A

Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10
2	4	3	4	2	2	3	2	3	3
Q 11	Q12	Q13	Q14	Q15	Q16	Q17	Q18	Q19	Q20
1	1	4	3	2	1	4	4	1	2
Q 21	Q22	Q23	Q24	Q25	Q26	Q27	Q28		
3	2	1	4	3	3	4	1		

2020 P5 Science SA2 Booklet B Suggested Answers

29a.	B and C.
29b.	The stigma is still present for the flower to receive pollen grains. [1] The ovule is still present for fertilisation to take place. [1]
29c.	Animals eat the fruits [1/2], move away from parent plant [1] and pass out the seeds in their droppings. [1/2]
30a.	Sperm fuses with the egg cell. [1]
30b.	This is done to increase the chances of fertilisation. [1]
31a.	Correctly identify and label cell wall [1]
31b.	The cell wall gives the cell its fixed shape. [1]
31c.	The nucleus, cell membrane and cytoplasm. [1]
32a.	The substance gained heat from the surroundings [1/2] and melted. [1/2]
32b.	Freezing is the change of state from liquid to solid [1/2] at a fixed temperature/ freezing point. [1/2]
32c.	25°C to 32°C - Any one temperature [1]
33a.	The cloth dried faster on D. The holes on D increased the exposed surface area of the cloth [1] to the surroundings so that the water can evaporate faster/ more water can evaporate. [1]
33b.	Put a fan/ hairdryer in front of the cloths on the wooden stands. [1]
34a.	(Water droplets found on the inner side of the window) [1]
34b.	The warm water vapour in the car touches the cooler surface of the window [1] and loses heat to become water droplets/ condenses. [1]
34c.	More water droplets will be found. [1]
35a.	101-147 [1]
35b.	The heart needs to pump more times to send blood faster to the muscles. [1] More oxygen [1/2] and digested food [1/2] are required by all parts of the body to carry out exercise.
36c.	(The bar graph drawn should be higher than walking) [1]
36a.	To find out if the material of the containers affects the heat loss of the water. [1]
36b.	The location of the set-ups and the surrounding temperature. [1 each]
37a.	When the circuit tester is connected to T and V [1/2], the bulb should light up. [1/2] It forms a closed circuit. [1]
37b.	B1, B2, B4 and B5 [1] The circuit is closed. [1]
37c.	(Closest to the batteries) [1]
38a.	(Parallel arrangement and correct connections for the light bulb) [1]
38b.	The bulbs fused. [1]
38c.	(The bulbs are parallel to each other and the power supply. The switches are parallel to each other and the power supply) [1 each]
39a.	J, L, K [1]
39b.	The magnetic strength of J has decreased. [1]
39c.	The object is a magnet [1] and like poles of the two magnets are facing each other [1/2] so they repel. [1/2]
40a.	To ensure that the experiment is a fair one. [1]
40b.	Repeat the experiment at least two more times. [1]
40c.	Z is the most absorbent [1/2] so the bath towel would absorb the most water from the person. [1/2]