



1	2	6	2	11	3	16	3	21	3
2	4	7	3	12	2	17	3	22	4
3	2	8	1	13	2	18	3	23	4
4	1	9	1	14	4	19	2	24	1
5	3	10	3	15	2	20	4	25	2

Q26a	
b	The young of the cockroach resembles the adult cockroach.
c	The larval stage. It molts to shed its skin to accommodate its bigger body.
Q27a	A, C, B, D
b	Air (oxygen), water and warmth.
c	
Q28a	Dimples and detached ear lobes.
b	Small eyes.
Q29a	<b>A:</b> Gas/Gaseous State <b>B:</b> Liquid
b	The water in Dish X gained heat from the flame to boil to form steam, causing the volume of water to decrease.
c	The water in Dish X gained heat from the flame to boil to form steam. The warmer steam rose and lost heat to the cooler underside of the metal tray and condensed to form water droplets on it.
d	Place ice on the metal tray. Increase the size of the metal tray.
	<i>*Accept any other reasonable answer that would increase the rate of evaporation of water or condensation of water vapour.</i>
Q30a	Set-up X
b	The exposed surface area of the towels.
c	The mass of Towel Z after 8 hours. The mass of Towel Z soaked in 100ml of water would weigh 250g at the start of the experiment. Since some water in Towel Z would evaporate, the mass of Towel Z after 8 hours would be less than 250g.

<b>Q31a</b>	Object R. When the north pole of the bar magnet was brought near both X and Y of Object R, it remained still. This shows that Object R is a non-magnetic material and is made of glass.															
<b>b</b>	Object Q is made of a magnetic material, such as Iron. When the north pole of the bar magnet was brought near the both X and Y of Object Q, it was attracted to the magnet.															
<b>c</b>	Objects P and S. Only like poles of magnets facing each other would repel. Since Objects P and S were able to repel the north pole the bar magnet, they must be magnets too.															
<b>Q32a</b>	<b>B:</b> Gullet <b>E:</b> Small intestine															
<b>b</b>	Digestive juices. The digestive juices break down food into simpler substances.															
<b>c</b>	Part D absorbs excess water and minerals from undigested food.															
<b>Q33a</b>	Kelvin inhaled air through his nose. The oxygen in the air enters the air sacs, which is absorbed into the bloodstream through the lungs. The oxygen is then transported by the circulatory system to the arms, which is used in the process of respiration to release energy.															
<b>b</b>	Oxygen and digested food.															
<b>Q34a</b>	Cells A and C. They both have a cell wall to give the cells a regular shape, which is only present in plant cells.															
<b>b</b>	Cell C.															
<b>c</b>																
<b>Q35a</b>																
<b>b</b>	i) Bulbs 1 and 3 would still light up. ii) Place a switch beside each of the bulbs arranged in parallel.															
<b>Q36a</b>	<table border="1" data-bbox="170 1128 906 1303"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Lose heat</th> <th>Gain heat</th> <th>Temperature increases</th> <th>Temperature decreases</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>Water in Container A</b></td> <td></td> <td>✓</td> <td>✓</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Water in container B</b></td> <td>✓</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>✓</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Lose heat	Gain heat	Temperature increases	Temperature decreases	<b>Water in Container A</b>		✓	✓		<b>Water in container B</b>	✓			✓
	Lose heat	Gain heat	Temperature increases	Temperature decreases												
<b>Water in Container A</b>		✓	✓													
<b>Water in container B</b>	✓			✓												

<b>b</b>	To find out which material is a better conductor of heat.				
<b>c</b>	Statements 1,2,5 <table border="1"><tr><td>✓</td></tr><tr><td>✓</td></tr><tr><td></td></tr><tr><td>✓</td></tr></table>	✓	✓		✓
✓					
✓					
✓					
<b>37a</b>	Y, X, Z				
<b>b</b>	<b>Choose:</b> Ball Y would cause a deeper depth of depression to form. <b>Use Data:</b> Ball Y has a larger mass than Ball C. <b>Explain Data:</b> Thus, Ball Y would possess more gravitational potential energy, which is converted to more kinetic energy and land on the sand with a greater force/impact.				
<b>Q38a</b>	<b>Method 1:</b> Increase the amount of water flowing out from the water source.  <b>Method 2:</b> Increase the distance between the water source and the water wheel.				
<b>b</b>	Kinetic energy				