

EDUCATOR'S
LEARNEST
BOOKS



L2 Science

Answers

All Recap Test Answers

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This answer book is for Teachers and Parents only.

Each Recap Test aims to gauge how much of any single topic has been understood by the student. They can be used once or more, and a flexible time allowance of 10, 15 or 20 minutes is recommended.

Our tests are brief but challenging, making use of the various question formats typical of SATs and entrance exams.

Answers require more than a multiple choice guess, so students are required to write, draw or select answers accordingly. This can be done on-paper or on-screen.

ANSWERS

Total marks = 13

1. b) species
d) different

2. False
False
True
True

3. b) base

4. underground and roots
flowers and bloom
petals and colourful

5. i) b) stem
ii) c) branches
iii) a) leaves

ANSWERS

Total marks = 13

1. Plants have four key parts which perform crucial functions.
2. Plants provide food and oxygen that is consumed by organisms.
3. Flowers produce pollen and eggs which enable the plant to reproduce.
4. leaves and photosynthesis
flowers and pollen
roots and water
5. CO₂ is a gas in the air that we breathe out. (One carbon atom to two oxygen atoms.)

ANSWERS

Total marks = 15

1. sunlight, air and water
2. ...to convert carbon dioxide and water into food.
3. ...carbon dioxide absorbed by plants through their leaves.
4. ...nutrients, e.g. minerals, which help plants to grow healthily.
5. Photosynthesis is the process by which plants convert carbon dioxide and water into food.

ANSWERS

Total marks = 12

1. roots, stem, leaves, flowers
2. Leaves produce food (glucose), which is transported to the other parts of the plant.
3. i. up
ii. up and down
4. a) glucose, c) minerals
5. The process is called transpiration.

ANSWERS

Total marks = 16

1. pollination and fertilisation
2. Insects—they are attracted to the bright colours and strong smells.
3. Pollen grains are transferred from the anther of one flower to the stigma of another.
4. grains, egg, ovule
5. One mark for each of the following points:
without insects' help
use wind to transfer pollen
seeds fall, or are blown
some plants have adapted to it

ANSWERS

Total marks = 10

1. b) to spread out the seeds.
2. pollination, fertilisation
3. Explosion – seed pods split open and project the seeds away from the parent plant
Wind – disperses the lighter seeds which float, glide or spin through the air
Water – floats some seeds far from their parent plant
4. The spiky bristles or hooks attach to animal fur to be carried further away.
5. Because the new plants need enough space to grow well.

ANSWERS

Total marks = 14

1. Rocks are made of minerals.
2. Examples include buildings, beaches, gardens, quarries and underground.
3. d) two, a) hard, c) soft
4. Soft rock crumbles and scratches easily. Examples include chalkstone, lignite and soapstone.
5. Examples include marble, slate and bauxite.

ANSWERS

Total marks = 13

1. Fossils are rocks containing evidence of ancient life.
2. millions of years
3. Fossils provide us with a lot of information and evidence about the history of life on Earth.
4. Fossils are rare because they are buried and hidden.
5. c) Palaeontologists

ANSWERS

Total marks = 12

1. Soil is made from tiny particles of rock and decomposed organisms, e.g. plants and animals.
2. A mixture of sand and clay particles, which holds water and drains well.
3. Heavy and sticky which doesn't drain well.
4. Contains small stones, so it drains easily.
5. Nutrients, carried by the water in the soil.

ANSWERS

Total marks = 10

1. Light enables us to see things.
2. d) emit, c) light, a) sources
3. darkness
4. Examples include fire, stars, the Sun and fireflies.
5. No

ANSWERS

Total marks = 11

1. Shadows are formed when the light is blocked by an opaque object.
2.
 - a) the size of the shadow
 - c) the shape of the shadow
 - d) the direction of the shadow
3. An object made of a material which allows no light to pass through.
4. Bent or twisted out of shape, distorted.
5. Any two of the following points:
earliest form of timekeeping
dating back to 1500BCE
uses sunlight
a shadow line marks the hour

ANSWERS

Total marks = 10

1. c) strength, d) physical, a) action, b) movement
2. Yes
3. a) a change in speed
c) a change in direction
d) a change in shape
4. Yes
5. Yes

ANSWERS

Total marks = 10

1. c) physical action, a) movement
2. Friction slows down moving objects.
3. When any force is applied to an object, there is an equal and opposite force applied back.
4. a) faster
5. friction

ANSWERS

Total marks = 9

1. magnetic
2. b) metals
3. the magnetic field
4. 'Attract' means to draw to, or towards.
5. 'Repel' means to push away.

ANSWERS

Total marks = 12

1. Nutrition is needed for health and growth.
2. The two forms of carbohydrates are starches and sugars.
3. ANY THREE FROM: milk, egg, meat, nuts, seeds, cereals, fish, yoghurt and other dairy products
4. Vitamins and minerals help to grow healthy cells.
5. Fibre — helps the digestive system
Water — transports all the nutrients around the body
Fats — stores energy and help vitamins to function

ANSWERS

Total marks = 11

1. A skeleton is made of bones.
2. Skeletons protect organs, support the body and allow movement.
3. The skull protects the brain.
4. ANY THREE FROM:
mammals, amphibians, birds, fish and reptiles
5. They have their skeletons outside of their bodies (called exoskeletons).

ANSWERS

Total marks = 9

1. Muscles helps animals with their movements.
2. pulling
3. c) pairs, d) contracts, a) stretches
4. Muscles are attached to bones by tendons.
5. The biceps contract (and become shorter).

ANSWERS

Total marks = 10

1. a) soft, c) flexible
2. 650
3. You can find quadriceps, hamstrings and calves.
4. You can find cardiac muscles in the heart.
5. i) the same
ii) different

ANSWERS

Total marks = 9

1. down, absorbing
2. It is rejected from the human body.
3. It takes about twenty-four hours.
4. stomach
5. Water is passed into the bloodstream from the large intestine.

ANSWERS

Total marks = 10

1. eating, drinking and breathing
2. lungs
3. The blood circulates oxygen and nutrients to every cell in the body.
4. Kidneys – liquid waste (urine) is processed
Lungs – separates oxygen and carbon dioxide (CO₂) waste
Large intestine – solid waste (faeces) is processed
5. excreted

ANSWERS

Total marks = 10

1. b) tissues
2. brains, eyes and ears
3. Brain – controls the body
Liver – cleans the blood
Kidneys – extract waste from fluids
4. In the circulatory system, the heart pumps blood around the body.
5. c) Skin

ANSWERS

Total marks = 11

1.

Tooth type	Description	Purpose
Canines	Have sharp ends	Tearing
Molars	Bumpy and broad	Crushing
Incisors	Have flat edges	Biting and cutting

2. e) 20

3. d) canines, molars and incisors

4. Incisors are especially useful for plant-eating animals, including humans.

5. Because modern humans use utensils (such as knives) to cut their food.

ANSWERS

Total marks = 9

1. d) milk, c) permanent
2. gargling and rinsing, flossing and brushing with toothpaste
3. Oral bacteria feed on sugars and starches.
4. enamel
5. c) Twice a day

ANSWERS

Total marks = 10

1. chains / webs
2. i) Producers
ii) Consumers
3. Food chains always begin with a producer.
4. They are called prey.
5. i) beetles and rabbits
ii) snakes and weasels

ANSWERS

Total marks = 13

1. 'Classifying' means grouping things together by key characteristics.
2. animals, plants, fungi, protists, bacteria
3. animals, plants
4. a) backbone, b) flowers
5. taxonomy

ANSWERS

Total marks = 14

1. Classification keys help us to group, identify and name living things by using questions.
2. 1) Choose one animal from the set and answer the questions with that animal in mind.
2) Go through the questions in order, until the correct answer is identified.
3. A sweet liquid (usually located) on or inside a flower.
4. 'To diversify' means to change, to include more variety.
5. b) tool, c) key, a) information

ANSWERS

Total marks = 11

1. c) particles
2. The main states of matter in our everyday lives are
solid
liquid
gas
3. The state of matter can be changed by heating or cooling.
4. Solids are rigid.
Liquids are fluid.
Gases are expanding.
5. Steam is created when water boils.

ANSWERS

Total marks = 9

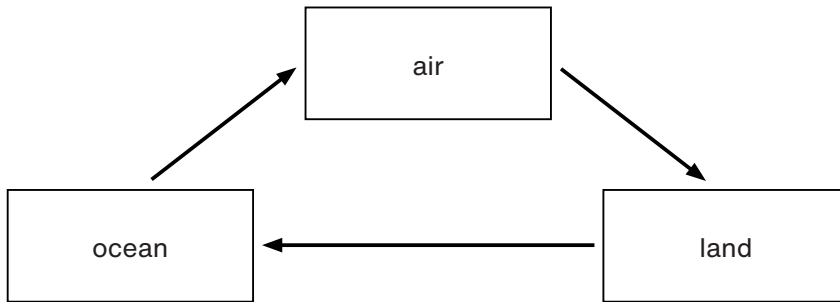
1. Most matter changes state when its temperature is changed.
2. Water turns into ice at 0°C.
3. c) solid, b) liquid
4. It condenses, or condensation occurs.
5. No, because different materials have different boiling points.

ANSWERS

Total marks = 9

1. b) circulates

2.



3. The water changes into vapour.

4. Clouds are formed of tiny droplets of water / condensed vapour.

5. c) the clouds become heavy and water falls back to Earth as rain or snow.

ANSWERS

Total marks = 9

1. b) vibrating
2. ear drums
3. a) Solid, liquid and gas
4. Because sound cannot travel through a vacuum, or an empty medium.
5. We can use soft, padded materials like ear muffs or ear plugs.

ANSWERS

Total marks = 10

1. a) highness or lowness, d) loudness or quietness
2. a) smaller vibrating objects, c) shorter strings, e) thinner strings
3. A low-pitched sound travels further.
4. Because the vibration of sound gets smaller and smaller.
5. A 'note' is a musical sound.

ANSWERS

Total marks = 9

1. Electricity is used to power things to move, light up, heat up, make sounds or compute.
2. power stations
3. We can use electricity safely by plugging a cable into the mains supply, or using a battery.
4. battery-powered
5. Yes, for example, lightning is electric.

ANSWERS

Total marks = 9

1. c) flow
2. a series circuit
3. A battery stores electricity.
4. a wire
5. No, because the circuit does not have a complete loop / the bulb and the switch are not connected.

ANSWERS

Total marks = 8

1. b) Electricity will flow when a circuit is complete.
2. gap
3. When the switch is ON, it closes (completes) the circuit and allows electricity to flow.
4. a) one
5. It is called a parallel circuit.

ANSWERS

Total marks = 9

1. i) do
ii) do not
2. metals
3. ANY THREE FROM:
rubber, glass, fabric, oil and wood
4. Silver is the most conductive of all metals.
5. Yes

ANSWERS

Total marks = 14

1. b) safety
2. It could cause electric shock, fire or death.
3. 'Lethal' means it can cause death.
4.
 - a) Stick your fingers or objects into an electrical socket.
 - b) Overload a socket with lots of plugs and adaptors.
 - c) Unplug appliances from the socket by pulling the cord.
 - d) Touch switches with wet hands.
 - e) Switch on an appliance when you can smell gas.
 - g) Take electronic devices into the bathroom or where there is water.
 - h) Unplug appliances from the socket by holding the metallic part.
5. Because the plastic parts are insulators (they do not allow electricity to pass through).

