

# Integrated Science e-Assessment

## November 2019

**Question 1** (8 marks)

Metals such as aluminium (Al) are extracted from their ores and transformed into useful materials. Aluminium is the second most used metal after iron (Fe). Aluminium and iron have different properties. They are represented in the periodic table in different groups and periods.

**Question 1a** (1 mark)

**Select** the correct definition for group and period.



Draggable labels:

Elements arranged in vertical columns that show similar chemical properties

Elements arranged in horizontal rows that show different chemical and physical properties

Group	
Period	



Scroll down to continue





## Question 1a (1 mark)

Select the correct definition for group and period.



Draggable labels:

Elements arranged in vertical columns that show similar chemical properties

Elements arranged in horizontal rows that show different chemical and physical properties

Group	
Period	



Scroll down to continue

mark)





## Question 1b (1 mark)

Use the information from the periodic table to **state** the electronic configuration of an aluminium atom.

Rich text editor toolbar with buttons for Bold (B), Italic (I), Undo, Redo, Underline (U), Text color (x<sub>2</sub>), Background color (x<sup>2</sup>), Bulleted list (≡), Numbered list (≡), Link (Ω), Unlink (Σ), Styles dropdown, and a mobile device icon.



## Question 1c (2 marks)

Aluminium can be used in a huge variety of ways including in products such as cans, foils, household items, materials for houses, and in aircraft manufacturing.



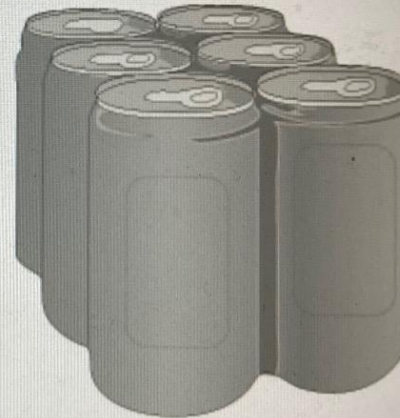
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**Question 1c** (2 marks)

Aluminium can be used in a huge variety of ways including in products such as cans, foils, household items, materials for houses, and in aircraft manufacturing.



©

**Suggest** different properties of aluminium metal that make it suitable for the following uses.

Aircraft

**B****I**U $x_2$  $x^2$  $\frac{1}{2}$  $::=$  $\Omega$  $\Sigma$ 

Styles



Scroll down to continue





**Suggest** different properties of aluminium metal that make it suitable for the following uses.

Aircraft

**B** **I** |   $x_2$   $x^2$    $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{3}{4}$   $\Omega$   $\Sigma$  Styles

Soda cans

**B** **I** |   $x_2$   $x^2$    $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{3}{4}$   $\Omega$   $\Sigma$  Styles





**Question 1d** (1 mark)

Aluminium is commonly used in medicine in different compounds. For example, aluminium hydroxide,  $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$  is often used as an antacid to relieve acid indigestion caused by excess stomach acid ( $\text{HCl}$ ). The  $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$  reacts with the excess stomach acid to relieve the symptoms of acid indigestion.



Scroll down to continue





**State** the type of chemical reaction between  $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$  and  $\text{HCl}$ .

Rich text editor toolbar with buttons for Bold (B), Italic (I), text color, background color, Underline (U), subscript ( $x_2$ ), superscript ( $x^2$ ), bulleted list, numbered list, link, unlink, and a Styles dropdown menu.



**Question 1e** (3 marks)

**Write down** a balanced chemical equation for the reaction in part (d).

Rich text editor toolbar with buttons for Bold (B), Italic (I), text color, background color, Underline (U), subscript ( $x_2$ ), superscript ( $x^2$ ), bulleted list, numbered list, link, unlink, and a Styles dropdown menu.



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## Question 2 (12 marks)

Our human body consists of different systems that carry out specific functions necessary for life. The body is divided into specific levels of organization which make the human body a complex organism.

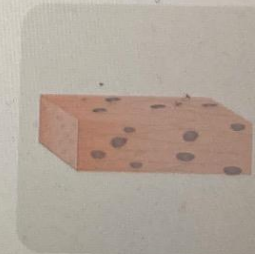


## Question 2a (2 marks)

**Organize** the images below in order of complexity.



Draggable items:



Scroll down to continue

Most  
complex



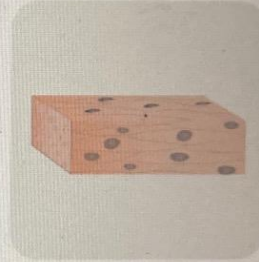
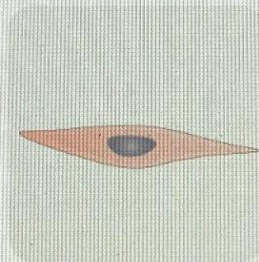


Question 2a (2 marks)

**Organize** the images below in order of complexity.

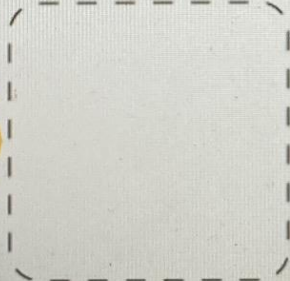
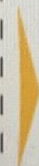
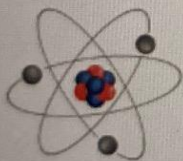


Draggable items:



Least complex

Most complex







## Question 2b (2 marks)

**Outline** the meaning of the terms *tissue* and *organ*.

*Tissue*

**B** **I** | ← →
 **U**  $x_2$   $x^2$ 
 $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{3}{2}$   $\frac{4}{2}$ 
 $\Omega$   $\Sigma$ 
 Styles ▾

*Organ*

**B** **I** | ← →
 **U**  $x_2$   $x^2$ 
 $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{3}{2}$   $\frac{4}{2}$ 
 $\Omega$   $\Sigma$ 
 Styles ▾

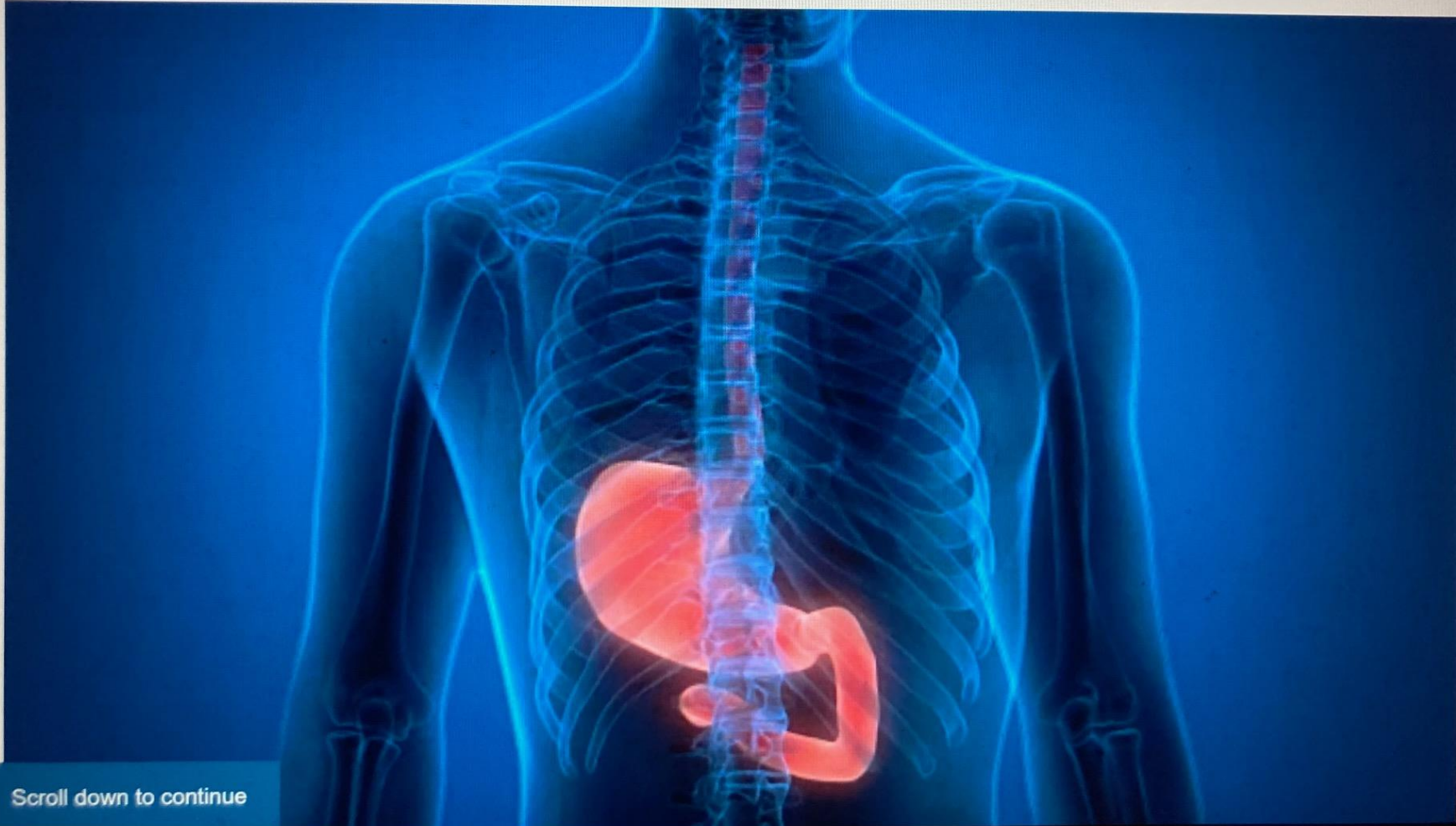






- break down foods into nutrients that can be used by the body
- absorb these nutrients that are necessary for energy and growth.

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Scroll down to continue





**State** the nutrients that are necessary for energy and growth.

Energy

**B I** | **U**  $x_2$   $x^2$   $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$   $\Omega$   $\Sigma$  Styles

Growth

**B I** | **U**  $x_2$   $x^2$   $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$   $\Omega$   $\Sigma$  Styles

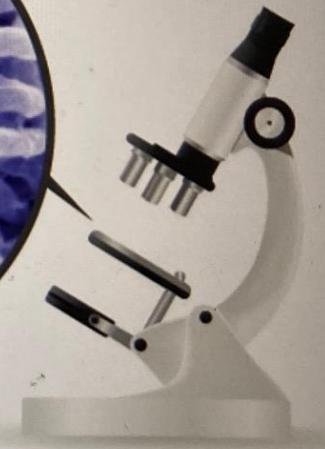
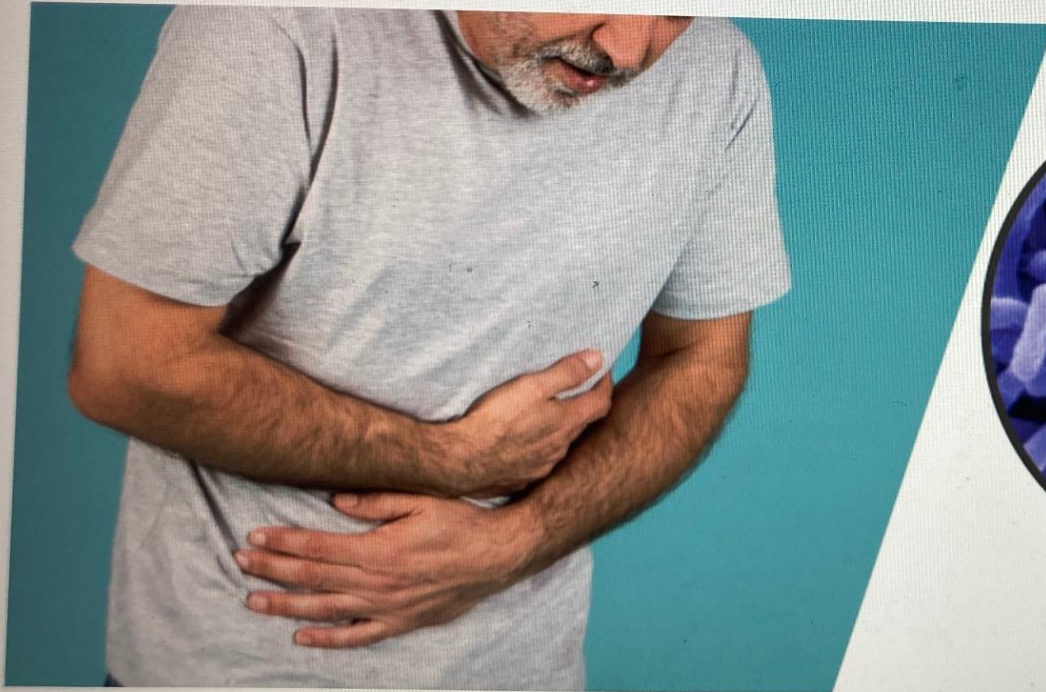






## Question 2d (1 mark)

Cholera is an infectious disease caused by bacteria called *Vibrio cholerae*. These bacteria affect the digestive system and cause severe watery diarrhoea which can lead to dehydration and even death if untreated. Cholera is caused by eating contaminated food or drinking water. The disease is most common in places with poor sanitation and over-crowding.







Cholera causes severe watery diarrhoea. **Suggest** which part of the digestive system is affected by these bacteria.

**B** **I** | **U**  $x_2$   $x^2$   $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{3}$   $\Omega$   $\Sigma$  Styles



Question 2e (3 marks)

**Suggest** why dehydration can lead to death.

**B** **I** | **U**  $x_2$   $x^2$   $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{3}$   $\Omega$   $\Sigma$  Styles



Scroll down to continue





Question 2f (2 marks)

**State** and **justify** one safety precaution you must take if this disease has spread in your community.

**B**

**I**



U

$x_2$

$x^2$

$\frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{3}{2}$

$\Omega$

$\Sigma$

Styles



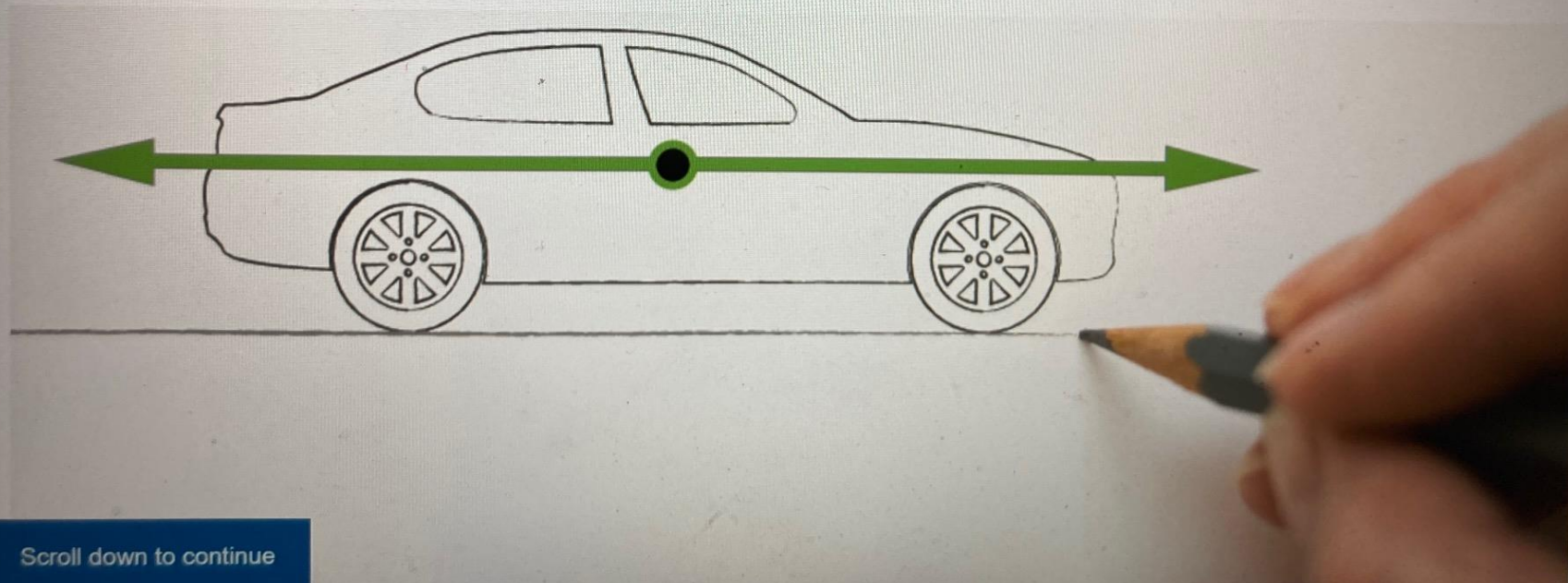


**Question 3** (9 marks)

The motion of an object can be changed when a force is applied.

**Question 3a** (2 marks)

A teacher has asked a student to sketch a diagram showing the horizontal forces acting on an accelerating car.



Scroll down to continue





**Outline** why the student's sketch is incorrect.

**B**

**I**



U

$x_2$

$x^2$

$\frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{1}{2}$

$\Omega$

$\Sigma$

Styles



### Question 3b (3 marks)

Scientists and engineers are working on new types of vehicles to prevent pollution. For example, AEV (all-electric vehicles), vehicles that do not need any type of fossil fuel to work, were designed to prevent emission of pollutants to the atmosphere.



Scroll down to continue



**Question 3b** (3 marks)

Scientists and engineers are working on new types of vehicles to prevent pollution. For example, AEV (all-electric vehicles), vehicles that do not need any type of fossil fuel to work, were designed to prevent emission of pollutants to the atmosphere.



Scroll down to continue





The most important part of an AEV is the battery. This battery should be a powerful enough device to run all accessories and long-lasting enough to take the driver to the desired place.

**Select** the correct energy type to complete the diagram showing energy transformations.

Draggable items:

Kinetic   Sound   Chemical   Electrical   Nuclear   Gravitational

Input energy

Useful Output energy

The diagram illustrates the energy transformation in an AEV. It features a side profile of a car with a battery represented by a dashed box in the center. A green arrow points from an 'Input energy' box on the left to the battery, and another green arrow points from the battery to a 'Useful Output energy' box on the right. The entire diagram is set within a software interface that includes a toolbar at the top with icons for a mouse, eraser, trash, undo, and redo, and a list of energy types for dragging.



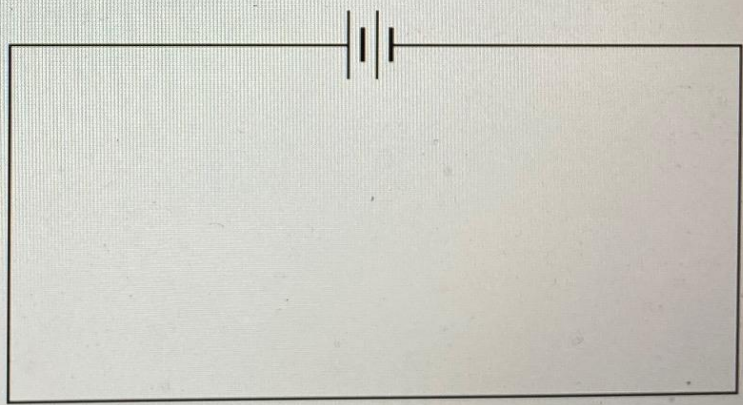
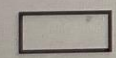
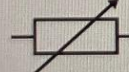
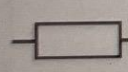
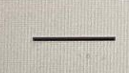
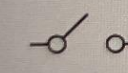
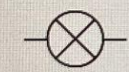
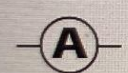


### Question 3c (2 marks)

Lights are an important part of a car and are needed for signalling and driving at night. Use the tool to **construct** a parallel circuit with two light bulbs that could be used in a car.



Draggable items:



Scroll down to continue





## Question 3d (2 marks)

**State** two advantages of using a parallel circuit.

**B****I**U $x_2$  $x^2$  $\frac{1}{2}$  $\frac{1}{2}$  $\Omega$  $\Sigma$ 

Styles

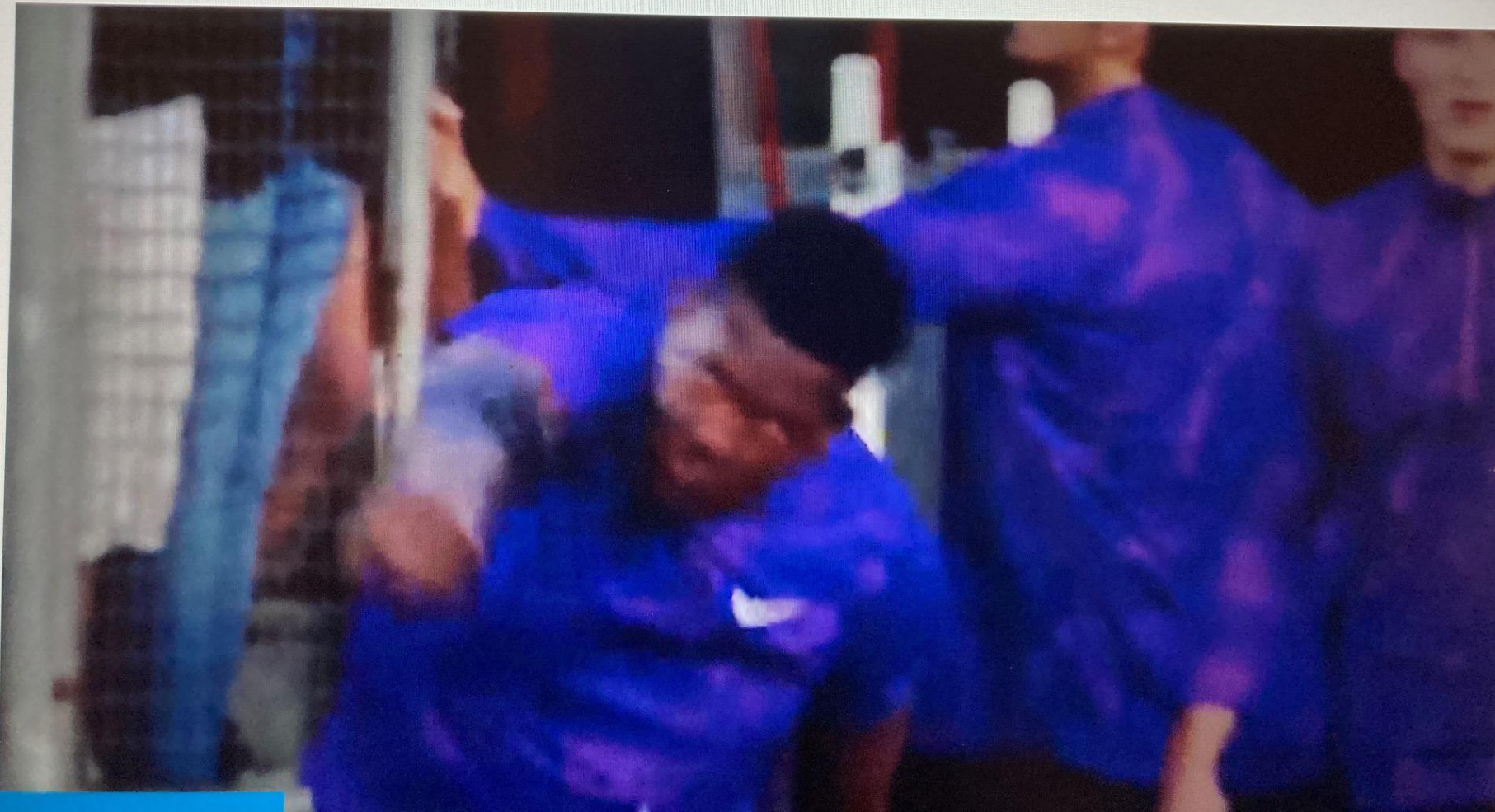






Many systems work based on the laws of physics. Javelin throwing is one sport that depends on understanding the motion of an object.

The video below shows an athlete throwing a javelin in a competition.





**Question 4a** (2 marks)

The two main factors that affect the horizontal distance the javelin travels (the range) are:

- the speed at which the javelin is thrown
- the angle at which it's thrown.

A student decides to study one of the factors that affects the motion of a javelin.

**State** the student's research question.

**B****I**U $x_2$  $x^2$  $\frac{1}{2}$  $\frac{1}{2}$  $\Omega$  $\Sigma$ 

Styles

**Question 4b** (2 marks)

Scroll down to continue



**Question 4b** (2 marks)

**Suggest** two variables that the student must control.

Control variable 1

**B** **I** | ← → **U**  $x_2$   $x^2$   $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{3}{2}$   $\Omega$   $\Sigma$  Styles

Control variable 2

**B** **I** | ← → **U**  $x_2$   $x^2$   $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{3}{2}$   $\Omega$   $\Sigma$  Styles





**Question 4c** (2 marks)

The student decided to use darts as shown below to model the motion of a javelin. This model is only partially valid. **Suggest** two reasons why the model is only partially valid.



Scroll down to continue





Reason 1

**B** *I* | ← →
 **U**  $x_2$   $x^2$ 
 $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{3}{4}$   $\frac{5}{6}$ 
 $\Omega$   $\Sigma$ 
 Styles ▾

Reason 2

**B** *I* | ← →
 **U**  $x_2$   $x^2$ 
 $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{3}{4}$   $\frac{5}{6}$ 
 $\Omega$   $\Sigma$ 
 Styles ▾





## Question 4d (1 mark)

**Suggest** one reason why a student might choose to use a model to study the motion of a javelin instead of using the javelin itself.

Rich text editor toolbar with buttons for Bold (B), Italic (I), Undo, Redo, Underline (U), Subscript ( $x_2$ ), Superscript ( $x^2$ ), Bulleted list, Numbered list, Omega ( $\Omega$ ), Sigma ( $\Sigma$ ), Styles dropdown, and a mobile device icon.



## Question 4e (7 marks)

In order to investigate the motion of a javelin, a student decided to use the simulation below in order to determine the maximum range (horizontal distance) the javelin can travel if released



Scroll down to continue

initial speed. In all of his experiments, he used a simplified model in which the air

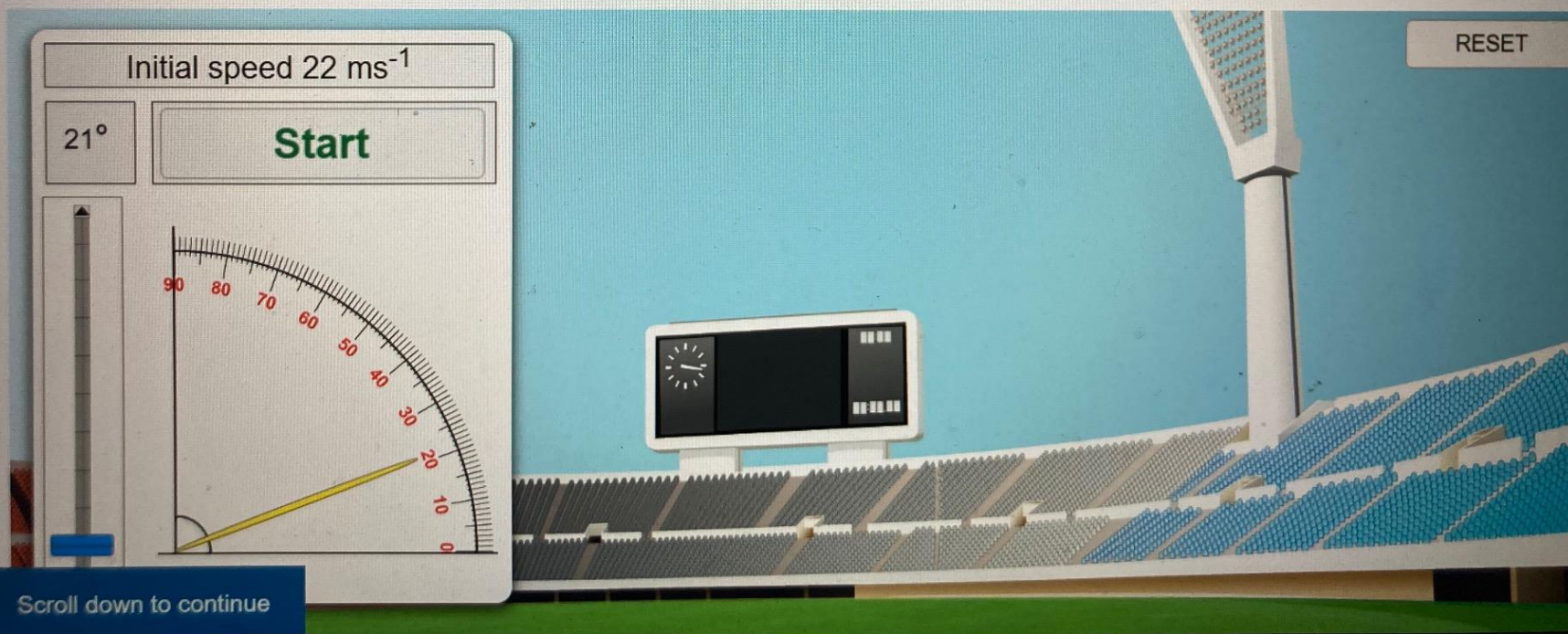


**Question 4e** (7 marks)

In order to investigate the motion of a javelin, a student decided to use the simulation below in order to determine the maximum range (horizontal distance) the javelin can travel if released with the same initial speed. In all of his experiments, he used a simplified model in which the air resistance and the height of the thrower were ignored.

Use the slider to change the angle of the javelin and click start to throw it.

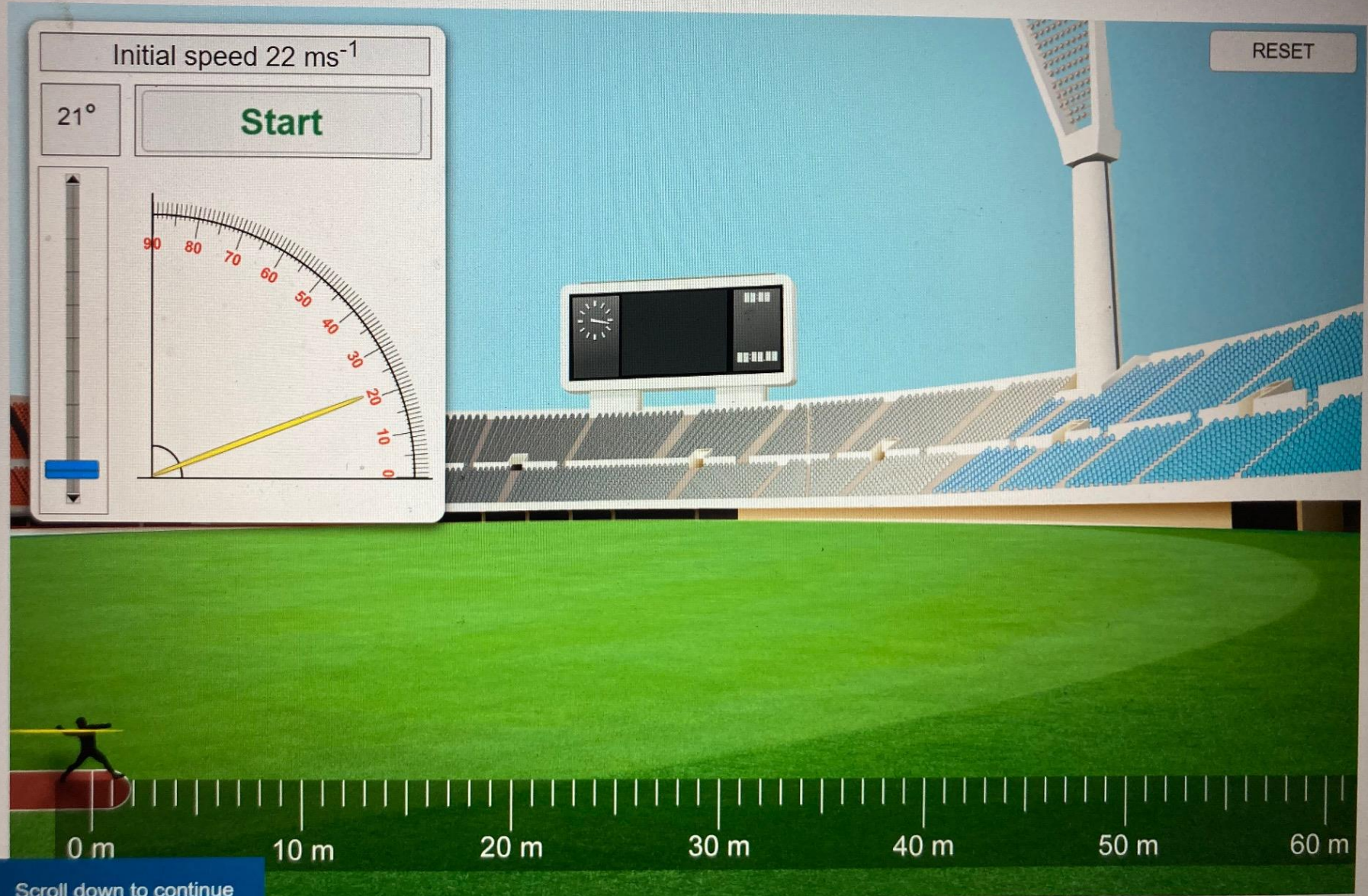
This media is interactive



Scroll down to continue



This media is interactive



Scroll down to continue





**Design** a table to record sufficient data for a single trial. Use the simulation to collect data and **present** this data in your table.

Create New Table



Reset



**Question 4f** (1 mark)

A javelin used in male sports events has a mass of 800 g. **State** the mass of this javelin in kilograms.



Scroll down to continue

$\frac{1}{x}$

$\frac{1}{x^2}$

$\frac{1}{x^3}$

$\frac{1}{x^4}$

$\frac{1}{x^5}$

$\frac{1}{x^6}$

$\frac{1}{x^7}$

$\frac{1}{x^8}$

$\frac{1}{x^9}$

$\frac{1}{x^{10}}$

$\frac{1}{x^{11}}$

$\frac{1}{x^{12}}$

$\frac{1}{x^{13}}$

$\frac{1}{x^{14}}$

$\frac{1}{x^{15}}$

$\frac{1}{x^{16}}$

$\frac{1}{x^{17}}$

$\frac{1}{x^{18}}$

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$\frac{1}{x^{20}}$

$\frac{1}{x^{21}}$

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$\frac{1}{x^{43}}$

$\frac{1}{x^{44}}$

$\frac{1}{x^{45}}$

$\frac{1}{x^{46}}$

$\frac{1}{x^{47}}$

$\frac{1}{x^{48}}$

$\frac{1}{x^{49}}$

$\frac{1}{x^{50}}$

$\frac{1}{x^{51}}$

$\frac{1}{x^{52}}$





## Question 4f (1 mark)

A javelin used in male sports events has a mass of 800 g. **State** the mass of this javelin in kilograms.

**B** ***I*** | ← →U  $x_2$   $x^2$  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{3}{2}$  $\Omega$   $\Sigma$ 

Styles



## Question 4g (4 marks)

An athlete threw a javelin at a speed of  $22 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ . Use information from the formula sheet to **calculate** the kinetic energy of the javelin. Give your answer to three significant figures.



Scroll down to continue

 $x_2$   $x^2$  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{3}{2}$  $\Omega$   $\Sigma$ 

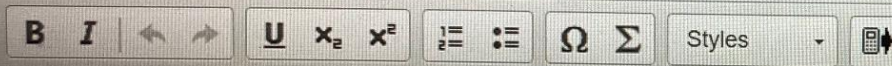
Styles





**Question 4g** (4 marks)

An athlete threw a javelin at a speed of  $22 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ . Use information from the formula sheet to **calculate** the kinetic energy of the javelin. Give your answer to three significant figures.



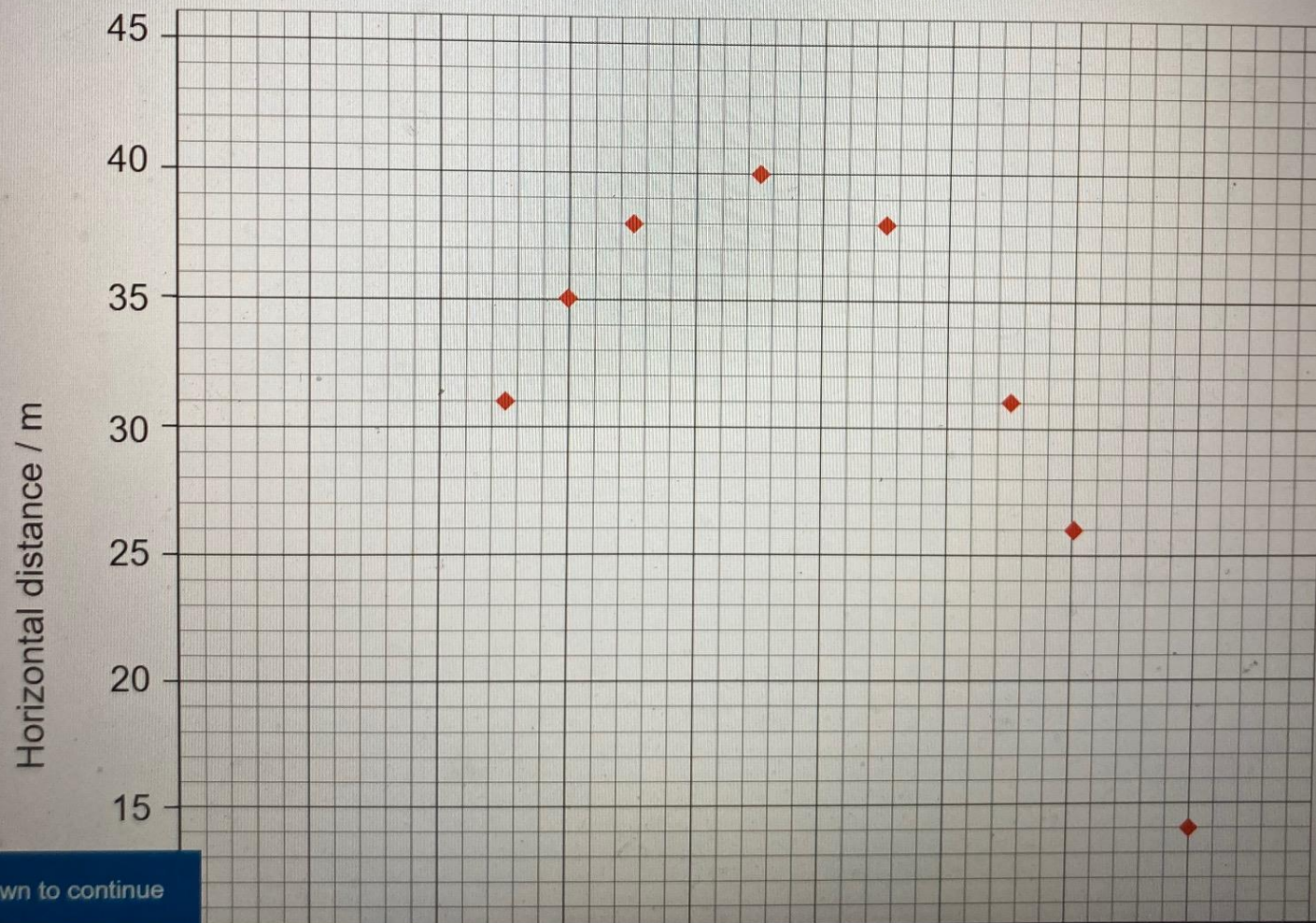
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### Question 5 (7 marks)

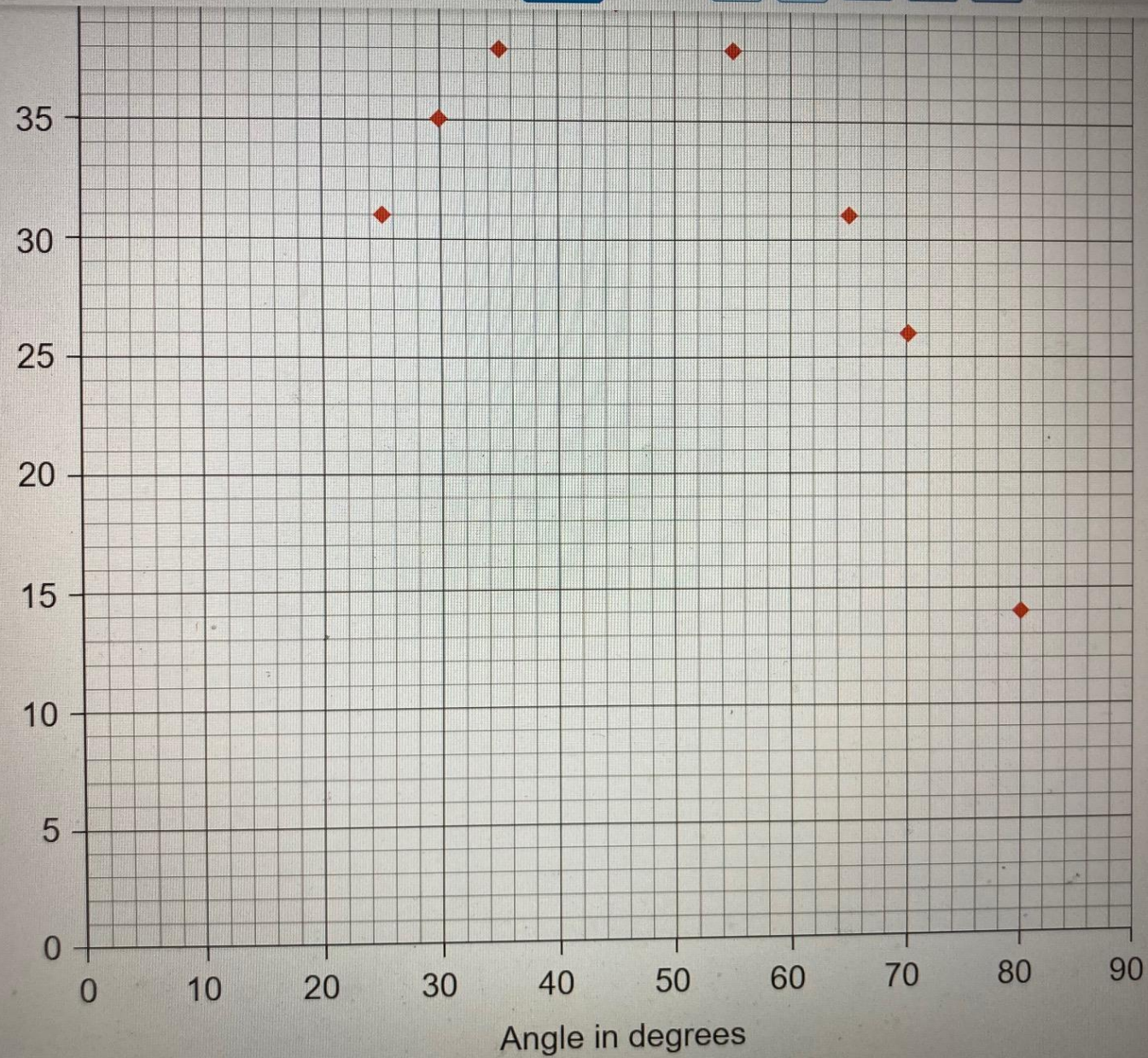
Another student is doing a similar investigation but experimenting with a greater range of angles. He collected the data and plotted the graph below.







Horizontal distance / m







## Question 5a (1 mark)

Suggest a suitable title for the graph.

**B** **I** | ← → **U**  $x_2$   $x^2$   $\frac{1}{z}$   $z^2$   $\Omega$   $\Sigma$  Styles



## Question 5b (2 marks)

Use the graph to **state** the maximum distance the javelin travelled.

**B** **I** | ← → **U**  $x_2$   $x^2$   $\frac{1}{z}$   $z^2$   $\Omega$   $\Sigma$  Styles



**Question 5b (2 marks)**

Use the graph to **state** the maximum distance the javelin travelled.

**B** **I** | ← → **U**  $x_2$   $x^2$   $\frac{1}{x}$   $\frac{1}{x^2}$   $\Omega$   $\Sigma$  Styles

**Question 5c (3 marks)**

Use the graph above to **analyse** the student's results. You should use data to support your answer.

**B** **I** | ← → **U**  $x_2$   $x^2$   $\frac{1}{x}$   $\frac{1}{x^2}$   $\Omega$   $\Sigma$  Styles



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## Question 5c (3 marks)

Use the graph above to **analyse** the student's results. You should use data to support your answer.

Rich text editor toolbar with icons for bold (B), italic (I), undo, redo, underline (U), subscript (x<sub>2</sub>), superscript (x<sup>2</sup>), bulleted list, numbered list, link (Ω), unlink (Σ), styles dropdown, and a mobile device icon.



## Question 5d (1 mark)

In his previous investigation, the student ignored the effect of air resistance on the javelin.



Scroll down to continue

you predict would show the path of the javelin if the effect of air resistance is





**Question 5d** (1 mark)

In his previous investigation, the student ignored the effect of air resistance on the javelin.  
**Select** the image you predict would show the path of the javelin if the effect of air resistance is included.



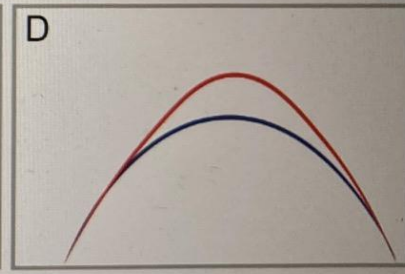
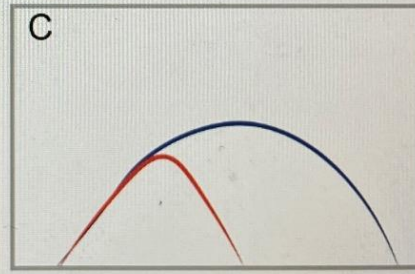
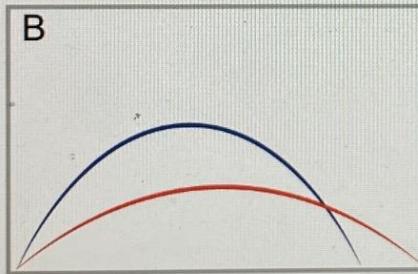
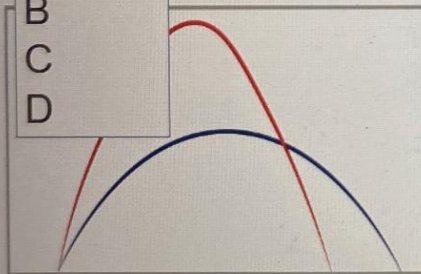
Select ▾

Select

- A
- B
- C
- D

— Effect of air resistance ignored

— Effect of air resistance included



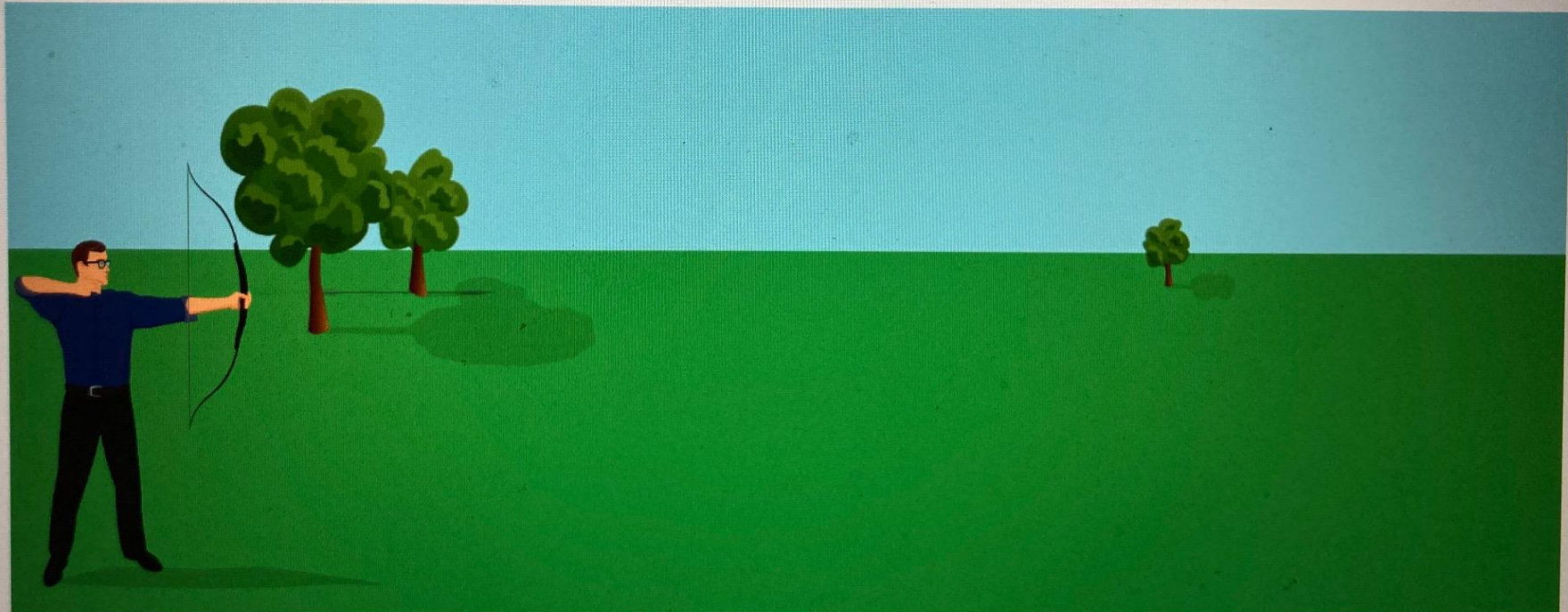




## Question 6 (23 marks)

Whether throwing a javelin, a dart or using a bow and arrow, energy is required.

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Scroll down to continue



**Question 6a** (1 mark)

**State** the name of the process used to provide energy to muscles.

**B** **I** |   $x_2$   $x^2$   $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{3}{4}$   $\Omega$   $\Sigma$  Styles

**Question 6b** (2 marks)

The table below shows the energy lost in a bow and arrow system.

Type of energy lost	Percentage of energy lost / %
Kinetic energy in vibrating bow and string	17
Energy lost as heat	11



**Question 6b** (2 marks)

The table below shows the energy lost in a bow and arrow system.

Type of energy lost	Percentage of energy lost / %
Kinetic energy in vibrating bow and string	17
Heat energy from friction	11
Sound energy	6

**Calculate** the percentage of useful energy output.

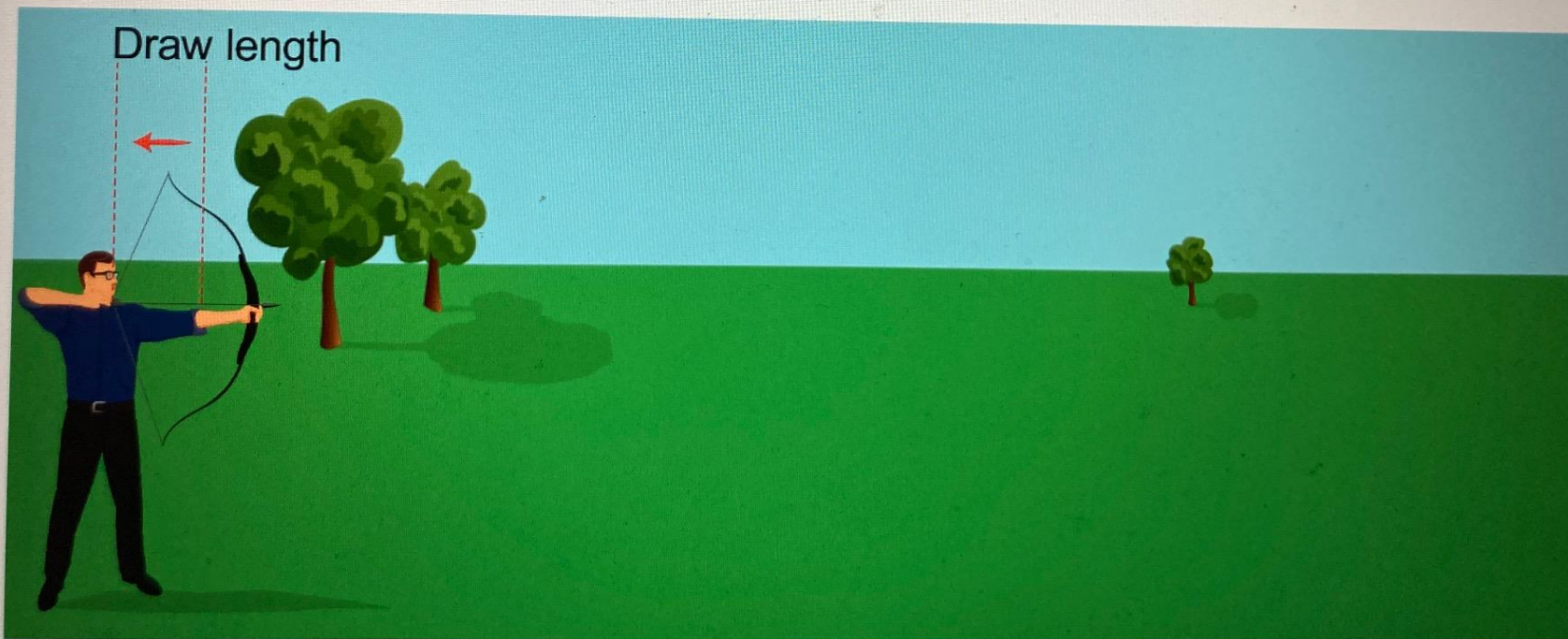
**B** **I** | ← → **U**  $x_2$   $x^2$   $\frac{1}{x}$   $\frac{1}{x^2}$   $\Omega$   $\Sigma$  Styles



**Question 6c** (4 marks)

Another student is interested in studying the relationship between the range travelled by an arrow and the initial amount of energy provided. He uses a bow and arrow in his investigation. The student assumes that the amount of energy provided is proportional to the distance the string is pulled back, known as the draw length.

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Scroll down to continue






**Identify** the variables in the student's investigation.

Independent variable

**B** *I* | ← →
 U  $x_2$   $x^2$ 
 $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{3}$   $\frac{1}{4}$ 
 $\Omega$   $\Sigma$ 
Styles
 

Dependent variable

**B** *I* | ← →
 U  $x_2$   $x^2$ 
 $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{3}$   $\frac{1}{4}$ 
 $\Omega$   $\Sigma$ 
Styles
 





Control variable 1

**B** *I* | ← →
 U  $x_2$   $x^2$ 
 $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{3}{4}$   $\frac{5}{6}$ 
 $\Omega$   $\Sigma$ 
Styles ▾

Control variable 2

**B** *I* | ← →
 U  $x_2$   $x^2$ 
 $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{3}{4}$   $\frac{5}{6}$ 
 $\Omega$   $\Sigma$ 
Styles ▾



Scroll down to continue





**Question 6d** (14 marks)

A student was given a bow and arrow, a measuring tape and a ruler.

**Design** an experiment that the student can use to study the effect of initial energy on the range travelled by an arrow. In your response, you should include:

- details of any additional equipment needed
- a hypothesis for your experiment
- how you will manipulate the variables
- details of the method you will use to collect sufficient data
- how you will make sure your method is safe.

**B** **I** | ← → U  $x_2$   $x^2$   $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{3}{2}$   $\Omega$   $\Sigma$  Styles



Scroll down to continue





Question 6e (2 marks)

**Suggest** two extensions for this investigation.

**B** *I* | ← →
 U  $x_2$   $x^2$ 
 $\frac{1}{z}$   $\frac{1}{z^2}$   $\Omega$   $\Sigma$ 
 Styles





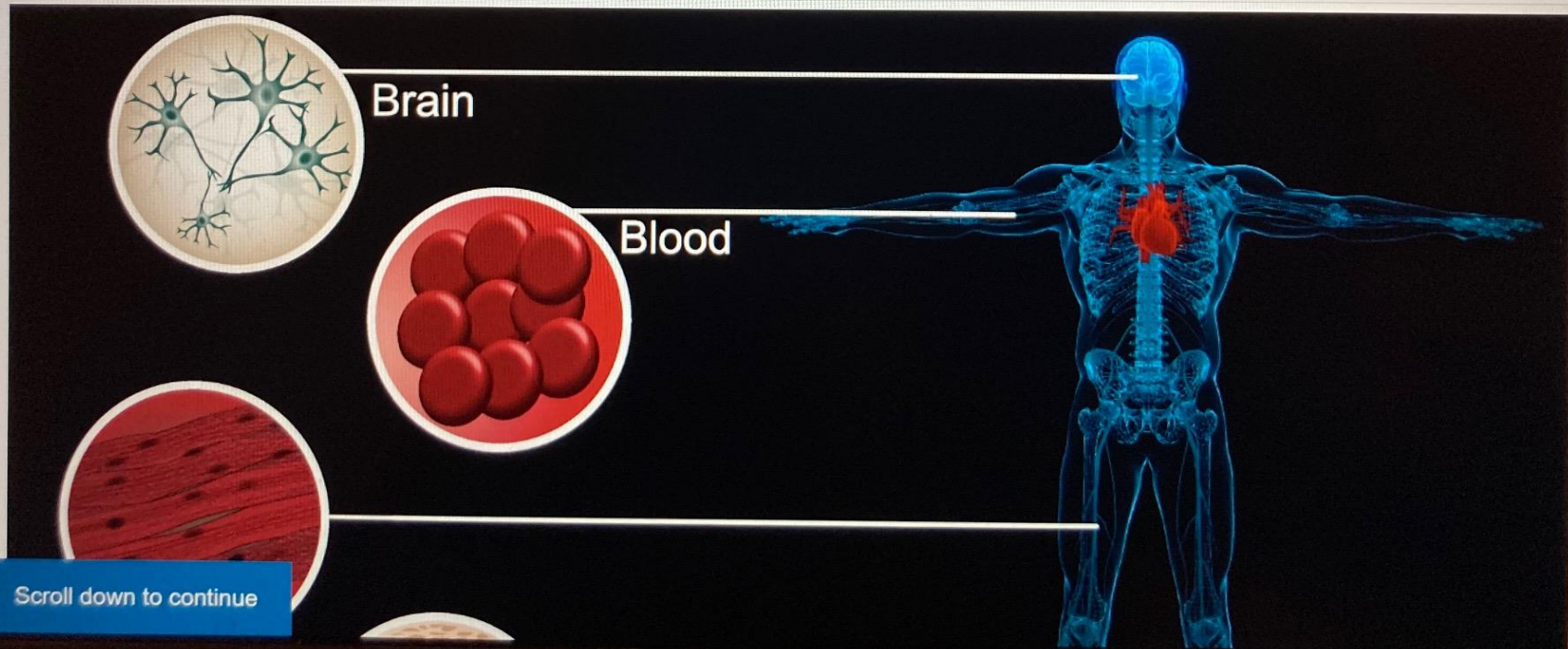
## Question 7 (22 marks)



Research into cells has been advancing with the development of technology in order to provide a greater understanding of how organisms develop. Stem cells offer promising potential to treat diseases due to their ability to become specialized cells.

Video

Transcript



Scroll down to continue





Video

Transcript

Stem cells are unspecialized cells that have not yet developed a specific function. They are used to create some specialized cell types such as brain, blood, muscle and skin. These cells can then be used for study or medical treatment.

Stem cells can be taken from embryos or from a person's own bone marrow or skin. Stem cells taken from embryos can develop into any specialized cell type.

Stem cells taken from bone marrow or skin are limited to developing into cell types of their own tissues.

Stem cells have the ability to divide rapidly.

In the laboratory, scientists modify the cells to make them specialized.

Stem cells have the potential to treat a range of medical conditions. From treating patients with diabetes, replacing lost brain cells in Parkinson's disease, growing new organs, or replacing damaged body parts.

Skin transplant is one of the methods used to treat severe burns covering a large area of the body. Surgeons would take healthy skin from another part of the body and use it to repair the burn. After many weeks and even months of recovery the skin would heal leaving scar tissue that limits





body parts.

Skin transplant is one of the methods used to treat severe burns covering a large area of the body. Surgeons would take healthy skin from another part of the body and use it to repair the burn. After many weeks and even months of recovery the skin would heal leaving scar tissue that limits movement.

A new application of stem cells is being developed by an Australian surgeon. Her team has developed a solution of stem cells which is sprayed onto the burn. Using the patient's own skin stem cells, fully functioning skin can be grown to heal burn wounds. The recovery time is shorter than for skin transplant and leaves less scar tissue.



**Question 7a** (1 mark)

The image on the left is a stem cell and the image on the right is a specialized skin cell.



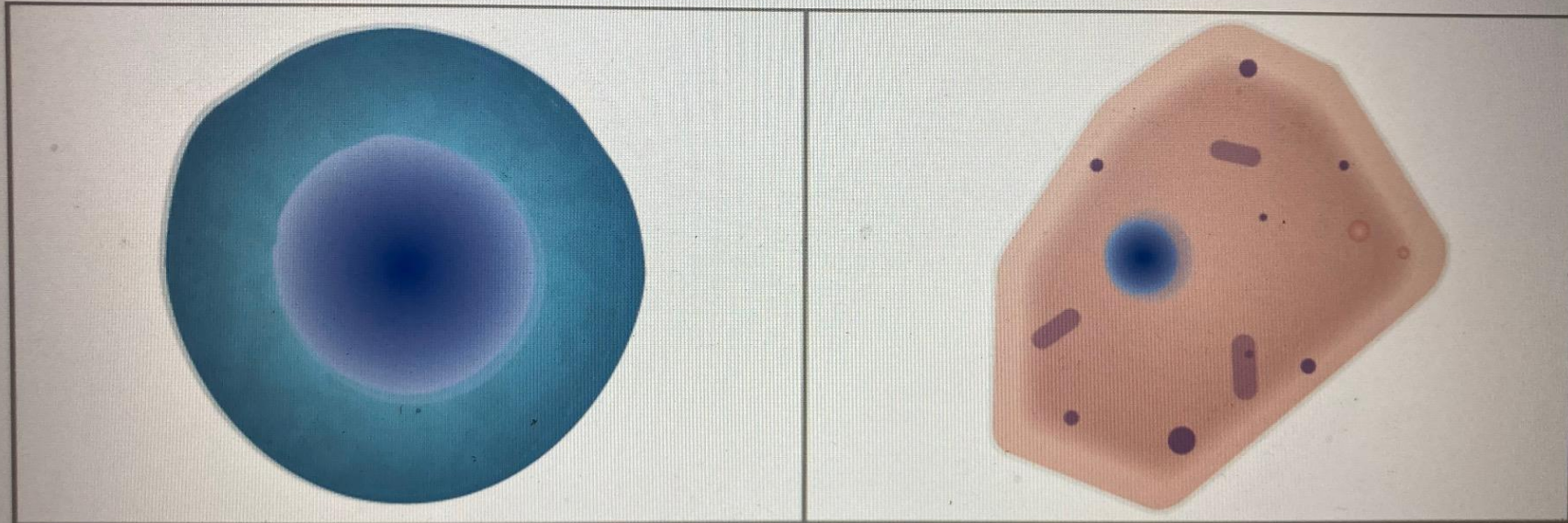
Scroll down to continue





## Question 7a (1 mark)

The image on the left is a stem cell and the image on the right is a specialized skin cell.



©

**State** one structure the stem cell and the skin cell have in common.

**B****I** $x_2$  $x^2$  $\frac{1}{2}$  $\frac{3}{2}$  $\Omega$  $\Sigma$ 


Styles






Scroll down to continue



Skin cells divide by mitosis. **Select** the correct statements which apply to skin stem cell division and drag to the table below.



Draggable labels:

- Daughter cells are identical to parent cells*
- One parent cell creates two daughter cells*
- Used in growth and repair*
- One parent cell creates four daughter cells*
- Used in sexual reproduction*
- Used to create normal body cells*
- Used to create sex cells*
- Daughter cells are different from parent cells*
- Can lead to variation in a population*





## Question 7c (3 marks)

Skin is the largest organ in the body. It is important for skin burns to be treated as soon as possible to return normal function to the skin. **Suggest** three functions of the skin.

**B****I**U $x_2$  $x^2$  $\frac{1}{2}$  $\frac{3}{2}$  $\Omega$  $\Sigma$ 

Styles



## Question 7d (4 marks)

Use information from the video to **organize** the stages for treating burns with skin stem cells.







Use information from the video to **organize** the stages for treating burns with skin stem cells.



Draggable labels:

Skin stem cells are placed into solution

Stem cells are obtained from an embryo

Stem cells are placed on a Petri dish to multiply

Stem cells are made to specialize into bone cells

Skin stem cells are sprayed onto damaged skin

Skin stem cells are injected into the burn

Skin stem cells are obtained from skin

Stage 1

Stage 2

Stage 3

Stage 4





## Question 7e (12 marks)

Stem cells can be taken from embryos or from a patient's own bone marrow or skin cells. **Discuss** and **evaluate** the implications of using stem cells to treat medical conditions.

In this extended piece of writing you should include:

- a comparison of stem cells taken from embryos and a patient's own stem cells
- ethical considerations around the use of stem cells
- economic considerations around the use of stem cells
- a concluding appraisal giving your opinion about the use of stem cells to treat medical conditions.

**B****I****U** $x_2$  $x^2$  $\Omega$  $\Sigma$ 

Styles

