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## **2017 IMSO SCIENCE THEORY TEST 2**

## Answer Key

| Q  | Answer   | Alternatives accepted                              | Not accepted / Partial credit                                     |
|----|--|--|---|
| 1  | Bat: finger bones spread out Bird: finger bones close together  Bat: wing supported by 4 fingers Bird: wing supported by 3 fingers (or 1 main finger)  Bat: wing made of stretched skin Bird: wing covered with feathers (as outlined in diagram) [1m for each matching comparison]  |  |   |
| 2a | Allows light to pass through (this part alone no marks) + plants need light to <u>photosynthesise</u> / make food [1m]   | Allows light energy to enter [1m]                  | Allow light to pass through                                       |
| 2b | Water vapour released from the plant (through transpiration) is trapped in the container / condensed on the wall to be recycled for the plant to use (or any reference to the water cycle) [1m for water part]  The organic matter trapped in dead leaves can be decomposed to release carbon dioxide for photosynthesis (or any reference to carbon cycle) [1m for air part]  OR  During respiration, plants give off carbon dioxide which can be used for photosynthesis. During photosynthesis, plants give off oxygen which can be used for respiration. [1m for air part]  [Total: 2 marks] |  |   |
| 3a | The flow of blood will be slower / reduced / decreased [1]   |  | Heartbeat slower [0] Pulse slower [0] Flow of blood will stop [0] |
| 3b | The heart muscles would not get enough oxygen / nutrient (any one) [½m] and result in death of heart muscle / cell death [½m]  | Heart muscle gets no oxygen / no blood [accept ½m] | Get heart attack [0]  |
| 3c | If blood vessels in the heart that are partially blocked become <u>narrower / smaller [½m]</u> , they may become <u>more/totally blocked</u> [½m] (which will lead to a heart attack)  |  | Get heart attack [partial ½m]                                     |
| 4a | When there is very little light, the amount of   |  | More carbon dioxide is  |

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| Q  | Answer   | Alternatives accepted | Not accepted / Partial credit  |  |  |
|    | carbon dioxide taken in by photosynthesis is less than the amount of carbon dioxide being produced by respiration [1m]  OR  rate of respiration is faster than rate of photosynthesis [1m]  OR  The rate of photosynthesis is lower than the rate of respiration. [1m] |                       | given out than taken in by the plant [0] (No mention of either process) The plant gives out more carbon dioxide than it uses in photosynthesis. /The plant respires more carbon dioxide than it uses up. [½] (Only mention of one process) |  |  |
| 4b | Line 1. [½] When the amount of light is more than 100 units, the amount of carbon dioxide used continues to increase in Line 1 but not line 2. [½]  OR  At high amounts of light, the amount of carbon dioxide used in Line 1 is higher than in Line 2 [½]             |                       |  |  |  |
| 4c | Single layer of leaves High density of chloroplasts [1m for both correct, 0 for both or one wrong]   |                       |  |  |  |
| 5a | large surface area increases uptake/absorption of water/nutrients/mineral salts [1m for both points]   |                       |  |  |  |
| 5b | Villi / microvilli [1m]  |                       | Epithelial cells [0]   |  |  |
| 5c | Ability to digest food Ability to Decrease [1m] absorb food and water  |                       | <u>Cannot</u> instead of decreased [0]   |  |  |
| 6a | (i) CD [½ mark]<br>(ii) BC [½ mark]  |                       |  |  |  |

| Q  | Answer  | Alternatives accepted | Not accepted / Partial credit |
|----|---|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 6b | Time  [1] or [0] no [½]   |                       |                               |
| 7a | Boiling [1m]  |                       |                               |
| 7b | The specific latent heat of vaporisation for wax is higher than the specific latent heat of fusion [1m] OR The energy required to change a fixed mass of wax from solid to liquid is less than the energy required to change the same mass of wax from liquid to gas. [1m]  |                       |                               |
| 7c | Temperature / °C  80  60  40  B <sup>1</sup> BC <sup>1</sup> C  Any temperature / °C  B  D  E  E  Any temperature / °C  B  D  D  E  Any temperature   C  D  D  E  Any temperature   C  D  D  E  Any temperature   C  Any temperature   C  B  B  Any temperature   C  B  B  Any temperature   C  B  B  B  Any temperature   C  B  B  B  B  B  C  B  B  B  B  B  B  B |                       |                               |
| 8a | In penalty for drawing image of tree upright instead of upside down on the screen.  |                       |                               |

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|-------------------------------------|---|---|------------------------------|
|                                     | Any <u>two</u> of the following:  Real  Inverted  Diminished / smaller / reduced in size  marks]  |   |                              |
| L.<br>(a<br>fo<br>d<br>C<br>fr<br>b | normal force / normal contact force  weight / gravitational force  weight / gravitational force  weight / gravitational force  abel weight – [1m]  abel friction + normal OR reaction force – [1]  also accept if students can replace normal force and frictional force with a reaction force directly opposite the weight)  Correct position of weight - [½] for starting from CG, [½] for arrow passing through cottom right corner of block.  Extra bonus: [1] for normal force at the cottom edge of block (see diagram) | reaction weight / g                         | force<br>gravitational force |
| 9b V ft o                           | When the angle of inclination $\theta$ increases further, the line of action of the weight lies outside the base area of the box. [1m]  This gives rise to a resultant clockwise moment about the right bottom edge of the box that is still in contact with the surface of the ramp, causing the box to topple over. [1m]  | Position of CG changes [1] (for first part) |                              |
| o<br>re                             | The oil reduces the friction between the base of the box and the surface of the ramp. As a result, there is a resultant force acting on the box down the ramp. [1m]   |   |                              |
| 10a S                               | Sublimation (accept sublime, subliming) [1m]  |   |                              |
| n                                   | The particles become free to move about / move far/further apart [½ marks] and move faster / have more KE [½ marks]   |   |                              |
| 10c C                               | C [1m]  |   |                              |

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|-----|--|-----------|----------------------------|------|---|--|
| 10d |  | <b>A</b>  |                            |      |   |  |
|     | Tempera  | ture      |                            |      |   |  |
|     |  | 30 +      |                            |      |   |  |
|     | solid liquid   |           |                            |      |   |  |
|     | _  | correct s | shape of graph, correct la | bell | ing of states, total = 2m]  |  |
| 11a | Process  |           | Letter From Diagram        |      |   |  |
|     | i) Condens   | ation     | <b>B</b> [½m]              |      |   |  |
|     | ii) Precipita  | ition     | <b>C</b> [½m]              |      |   |  |
| 11b | Heat from the sun is needed to <u>evaporate water</u> [1] and for <u>transpiration</u> – bonus [1] for transpiration |           |                            |      | Alternative to "evaporate": change water from liquid to gaseous state / to water vapour | Vaporise [0 if don't specify from the sea] |
| 11c | Process Explanation [½m each]  |           |                            |      |   |  |
|     | E More surface run-off / rain water flowing into the sea (because trees are not there to hold onto the water)        |           |                            |      |   |  |
|     | D Less evaporation of water from the [½m] land (from transpiration in leaves)  |           |                            |      |   |  |
| 11d | Increased evaporation [½] and increased cloud cover / heavy rains or typhoons [½] (total [1m])                       |           |                            |      |   |  |

END