## Time 1 hour

## Mr. A. Goodison $\mathbf{1}^{\text {st }}$ year Science GCS

Name
Answer all questions in the spaces provided.

## Good luck!



An image taken by the international space station of a solar eclipse. The moon has passed in front of the sun and the shadow of the moon may be seen on the earth.

| Question | Marks | Awarded |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 16 |  |
| 2 | 20 |  |
| 3 | 20 |  |
| 4 | 24 |  |
| 5 | 12 |  |
| 6 | 20 |  |
| 7 | 20 |  |
| 8 | 40 |  |
| 9 | 30 |  |
| 10 | 15 |  |
| Total | 217 |  |
| Grade descriptor |  |  |

## Question 1. (16 marks)

| Picture | Name | Use |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |

## Question 2 (20 marks)

Using the following list of words, complete the following sentences:

## Solar system satellite galaxy planet star moon comet

A $\qquad$ is a large round space object that circles a star in its own orbit. (2 marks)

A $\qquad$ is made up of a star and all of the objects that move around it. (2 marks)

A $\qquad$ is a natural satellite that makes an orbit around a planet. (2 marks)

A $\qquad$ is a very large ball of gas that gives off light and heat. (2 marks)

A $\qquad$ is a collection of many millions of stars. (4 marks)

A $\qquad$ is any object that orbits a larger object or planet. (4 marks)

A $\qquad$ is a small object composed of frozen gasses, ice, rock and dust that can glow and produce a 'tail'. (4 marks)

## Question 3 (20 marks) Use the planet data table below to answer the following questions.

| Planet | Distance from the <br> sun (Astronomical <br> Units) | Relative volume <br> compared to <br> Earth | Surface Gravity <br> $\left(\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}\right)$ | Number of <br> Moons |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Mercury | 0.4 | 0.056 | 0.37 | 0 |
| Venus | 0.7 | 0.87 | 8.9 | 0 |
| Earth | 1 | 1 | 9.8 | 1 |
| Mars | 1.5 | 0.15 | 3.7 | 2 |
| Jupiter | 5.2 | 1300 | 2.5 | 67 |
| Saturn | 9.5 | 760 | 10.4 | 62 |
| Uranus | 19 | 63 | 8.9 | 27 |
| Neptune | 30 | 58 | 11.2 | 13 |

Which planet is closest to the Sun
Which planet is farthest from the Sun $\qquad$
Which planet is the biggest in volume $\qquad$
Which planet is the smallest in volume $\qquad$ (2)

Which planet is the closest in volume to Earth $\qquad$ (2)

Which planet has the weakest surface gravity $\qquad$ (2)

Which planet has the strongest surface gravity
On which planet would you weigh the most?
Is Mars bigger or smaller than Earth? $\qquad$
Which planets have no Moons?

Question 4 (24) Match the correct word to the explanation (6)

| Matter |  | The amount of matter in <br> an object |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| Mass |  | The amount of space an <br> object takes up |
| Volume |  | Anything that occupies <br> space and has mass |

Imagine in 15 years' time you have achieved your dream of becoming an astronaut.
(i) Will you have mass in outer space? (yes or no) $\qquad$ (3)
(ii) Will you have weight in outer space? (yes or no) $\qquad$ (3)

Give the SI unit of mass $\qquad$ (3)


If your teacher has a mass of $72 \mathbf{k g}$ what is his weight on Earth and on Mercury? Hint, use the planet data table above. (9)

Use the following formula: Weight $=$ mass $\times$ surface gravity

Weight on Earth $\qquad$

Weight on Mercury $\qquad$

## Question 5 (12 marks)

Look at the diagrams below and decide whether each one represents the particles in an element, compound or mixture. Different colours represent atoms of different elements.


| 1 | 4 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2 | 5 |
| 3 | 6 |

## Question 6 (20 marks)

All biological organisms are made up of cells.
(a) Name the instrument shown in the picture on the right, which is used to examine cells.

(b) Name the labelled part of the instrument, which makes the cells look bigger.

(c) The picture below shows cells from an onion, which are typical plant cells.

In the box, write the name of any one part of the cell.
Draw an arrow from the box to the part of the cell you have named.

(d) State the function of the part of the cell you have chosen.

|  |
| :--- |
|  |

## Question 7 (20 marks)

Draw diagrams showing how the particles are arranged and move in a solid and in a gas (6):


## Gas:

Eoin finds two plastic bottles on the path on his way home from school. Both have lids screwed on tightly. One is empty (except for the air inside) and the other is full of water. He decides to stand on both. He notices that he can squash the empty one, but not the full one.

Explain, in terms of the particles in the liquid and gas diagrams you have drawn above, and your knowledge of the states of matter, why Eoin can only squash the empty one.

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

Write the name of the change of state which happens in the following cases:
Tiny water drops form on the inside of a cold window when you breathe on it: eg. condensation
Wet clothes drying on a washing line: $\qquad$
Wax turns into a liquid as a candle burns: $\qquad$
In a glass factory, molten (liquid) glass cools and turns into a solid: $\qquad$

## Question 8 (40 marks)

Your science teacher has asked you to find the volume of a metal bolt using one of two methods.
Method 1 uses a graduated cylinder and water to find the volume
Method 2 uses the same equipment as method A, but also uses an overflow can (sometimes called a displacement can) to find the volume.

Describe, with a labelled diagram, one of the methods used to find the volume of the bolt:

Method (1 or 2)?
Describe the procedure (9)
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

Labelled diagram of the experiment (9)

You find the volume of the bolt to be $\mathbf{3 0} \mathbf{c m}^{\mathbf{3}}$.
Your science teacher then asks you to figure out what type of metal the bolt is made from by determining its density.

You measure the mass of the bolt to be: $\mathbf{2 7 3} \mathbf{g}$
Use the formula below to calculate the density of the bolt

$$
\text { Density }=\frac{\text { Mass }}{\text { Volume }}
$$

Density of the bolt $\qquad$ (6)

Use the density of the bolt and the table below to identify which type of metal the bolt is made from.

| Metal | Density $\left(\mathbf{g} / \mathbf{c m}^{\mathbf{3}} \mathbf{)}\right.$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Copper | 8.94 |
| Gold | 19.32 |
| Iron | 7.85 |
| Lead | 11.34 |
| Mercury | 13.59 |
| Platinum | 21.4 |
| Silver | 10.49 |
| Sodium | 0.97 |
| Steel | 7.90 |
| Tin | 7.28 |

Type of metal the bolt is made from $\qquad$ (3)

Mercury is a liquid metal. Using the table above name one metal that will float on mercury and one that will sink.

Metal that will float in mercury $\qquad$ (3)

Metal that will sink in mercury $\qquad$ (3)

Explain why the metal you have chosen will float on mercury
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

## Question 9. (30 marks)

Some mixtures can be separated with a filter. The table below shows some different mixtures.
Complete the table to show is a filter can be used to separate each mixture. ( $4 \times 3$ marks)

| Mixture | Can be separated using <br> filtration (yes or no) |
| :--- | :--- |
| Sand and water |  |
| Sand and Sugar |  |
| Mud and water |  |
| Salt and water |  |



Dervla and John have a mixture of sand, sugar and water. They try to filter the mixture using kitchen foil. The foil does not separate the mixture. Explain why the foil does not separate the mixture of sand, sugar and water. ( 6 marks)


John and Dervla make a new filter using a paper towel. The sand stays on the paper towel but the water and sugar go into the beaker. Name a separation method they could have then use to separate the water and sugar.

Name of method $\qquad$ (3 marks)

Describe how they could use this method (9 marks)
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

## Question 10 (15 marks)

Read the following article, taken from an online newspaper, and answer the following question that follow

## Grey squirrels pushing out the reds

The arrival of the grey squirrel in an area spells doom for the local red squirrels. In an infamous act of environmental vandalism, a 'scurry' of American grey squirrels was presented to a bride during a 1911 wedding celebration in Castleforbes, Co. Longford.

Released into the countryside, the invaders thrived. Slowly, but surely, they have extended their range. All eastern and northern counties are colonised and the River Shannon, which blocked their westward march for decades, has been breached.


The red squirrel is usually described as a 'native' but it was probably introduced; Ireland was already an island before suitable coniferous woods became available 9,000 years ago. Exploited for its pelt, this high-wire acrobat became virtually extinct here in the 18 th century. Today's red squirrels are descended from Scottish ones brought in to restore the population.

Their recent history in the Phoenix Park is typical. Grey squirrels were seen there for the first time in 1978. The last sighting of a red squirrel was on St. Patrick's Day, 1987. Why do reds lose out to the invader? Having lived here for millennia, reds should be perfectly adapted to local conditions, whereas the invader, used to broadleaved habitats in North America, had to change its ways to survive.
irishexaminer.com
(a) Name one invasive or 'non-native' species found in Ireland.
$\square$
(b) Describe one way the invasive species referred to in the article got to the island of Ireland.
$\square$
(c) For a long time, what blocked the arrival of the grey squirrel in the west of Ireland?
$\square$
(d) Describe an adaptation that, in your opinion, allows the red squirrel to survive Irish environmental conditions.
$\square$

