



Your way to an easy A

2026 WA1 Paper
Anderson Primary School
Science
Primary 6

Instructions to candidates

- 1. Follow all instructions carefully.**
- 2. Answer all questions.**
- 3. Duration: 40 minutes**

Section A	/ 24
Section B	/ 16
Total	/ 40

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Section A

For each question from 1 to 12, four options are given. One of them is the correct answer. Make our choice and write the correct answer in the brackets provided.

1. Four students made some statements about energy as shown below.

The diagram shows four students with their statements in speech bubbles:

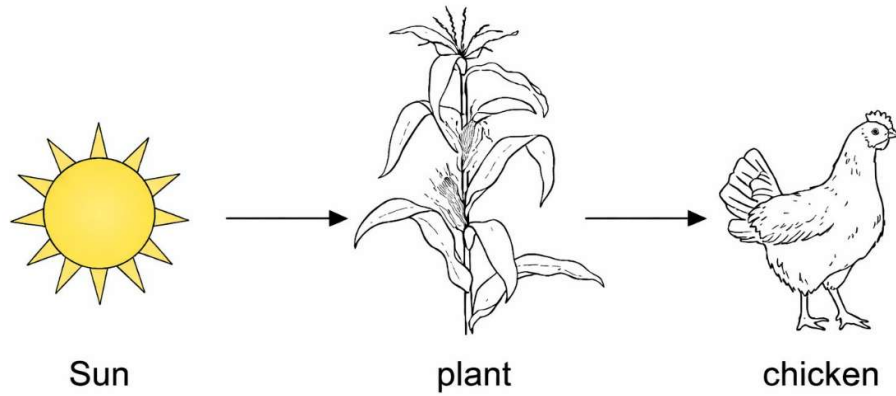
- Ameena** (girl with pigtails): "Plants need light energy to make food."
- Benjamin** (boy): "Some living things do not need energy for life processes."
- Charlie** (boy): "All living things get their energy from food."
- Denise** (girl with braids): "The Sun is the primary source of energy."

Which of the above students made a correct statement?

- (1) Ameena, Charlie and Denise
- (2) Ameena, Benjamin and Denise
- (3) Ameena, Benjamin and Charlie
- (4) Benjamin, Charlie and Denise

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2. The diagram below shows how energy is being transferred.



Jia Min made the following statements.

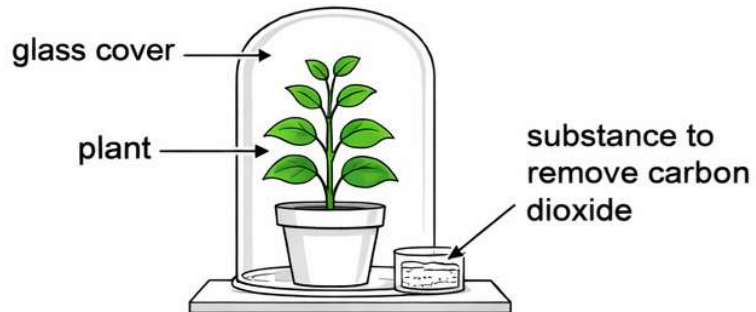
- A. The plant obtains energy directly from the Sun.
- B. The chicken obtains energy directly from the Sun.
- C. The energy is transferred from the Sun to the plant and then to the chicken.

Which of the following statements are correct?

- (1) A and B only
- (2) A and C only
- (3) B and C only
- (4) A, B and C

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3. Sally conducted an experiment to find out whether carbon dioxide is needed for photosynthesis. She used the set-up shown below.

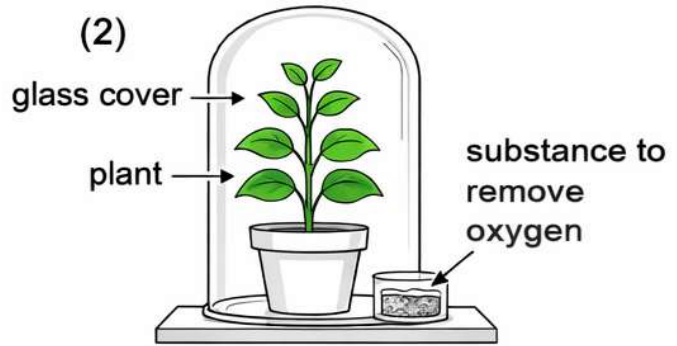


Which one of the following should Sally use as a control for her experiment?

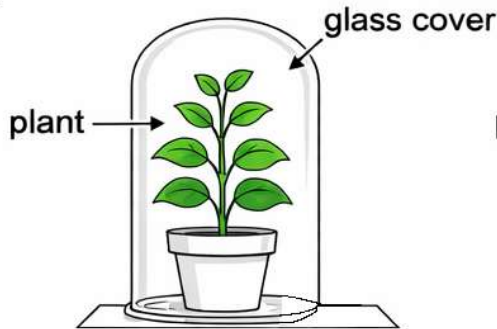
(1)



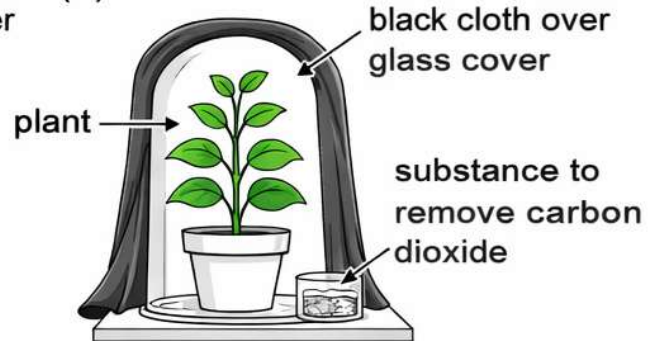
(2)



(3)

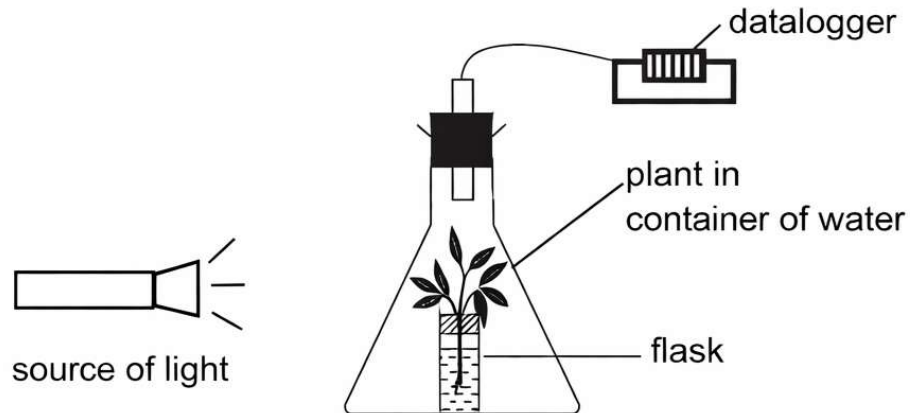


(4)

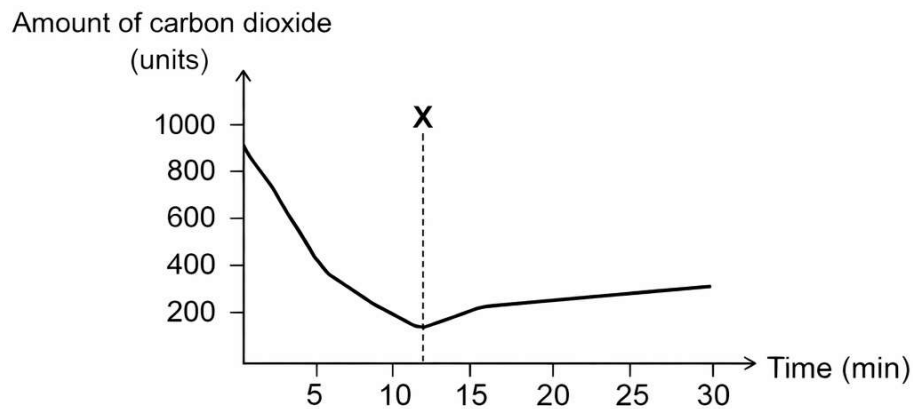


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4. Siti placed a plant in a container of water in a flask near a source of light. She measured the amount of carbon dioxide in the flask using a datalogger as shown below. Siti conducted the experiment in a dark room.



She used the results recorded by the datalogger and plotted a graph as shown below.

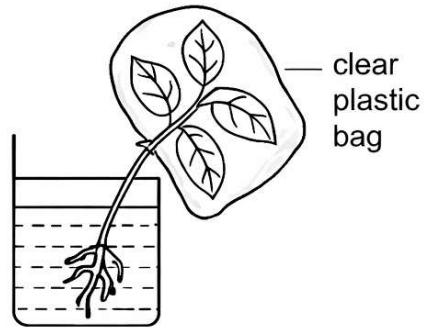


Which of the following could have happened at X to cause the change in the amount of carbon dioxide as shown in the graph?

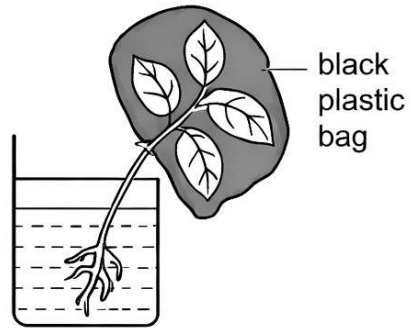
- (1) The light source was switched off.
- (2) The lights in the dark room were turned off.
- (3) The light source was moved closer to the flask.
- (4) The set-up was moved outdoors with strong sunlight

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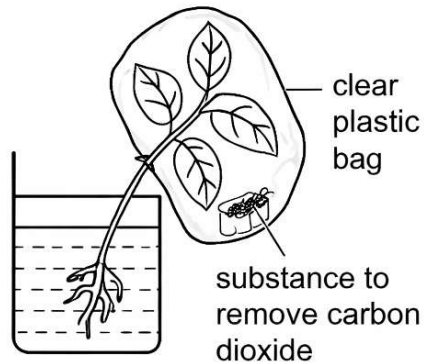
5. Danny prepared four set-ups, W, X, Y and Z, with similar plants as shown below. He wanted to find out if carbon dioxide is needed by plants to stay alive.



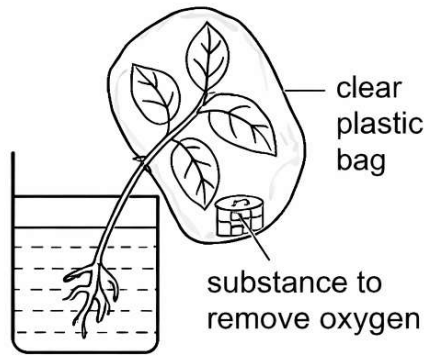
set-up W



set-up X



set-up Y



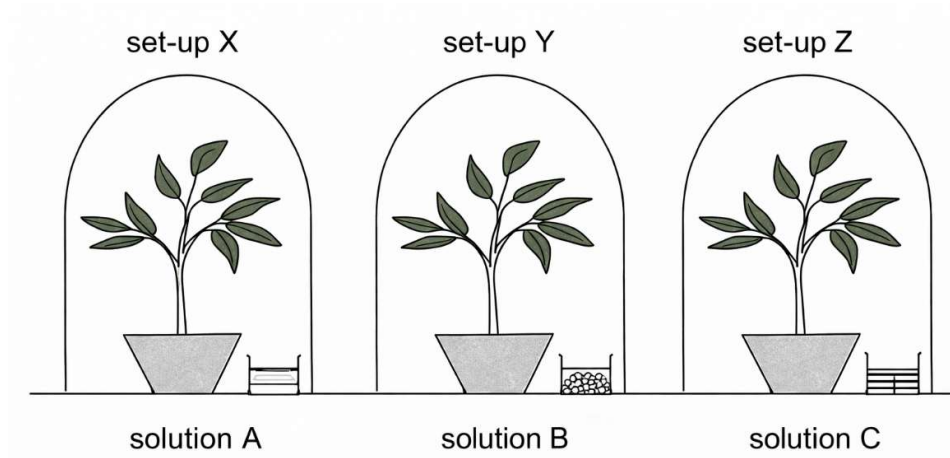
set-up Z

Which two set-ups should Danny use to have a fair test?

- (1) W and X
- (2) W and Y
- (3) X and Z
- (4) Y and Z

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6. Rebecca conducted an experiment on photosynthesis. She left three similar pots of healthy green plants in a dark room for two days and she watered them daily. She then put the potted plants into similar glass containers as shown.



The solution in each set-up served different functions. The set-ups were placed in the sun in the garden. After six hours, a leaf was removed from each set-up. A starch test was conducted on each of them and she obtained the following results.

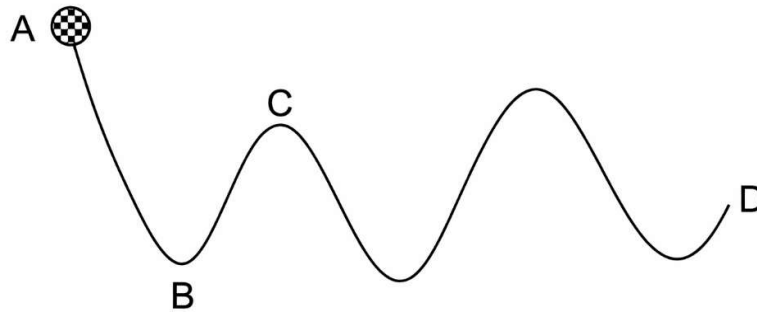
Leaf from	Results
Set-up X	Iodine solution turned dark blue.
Set-up Y	Iodine solution turned dark blue.
Set-up Z	Iodine solution remained brown.

Which of the following was most likely to be solutions A, B and C?

	Solution A	Solution B	Solution C
(1)	Absorbs water	Absorbs oxygen	Produces carbon dioxide
(2)	Water	Produces carbon dioxide	Absorbs carbon dioxide
(3)	Absorbs carbon dioxide	Water	Absorbs oxygen
(4)	Produces carbon dioxide	Absorbs water	Water

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7. Raju dropped a ball from point A and the following diagram shows the path of the ball.

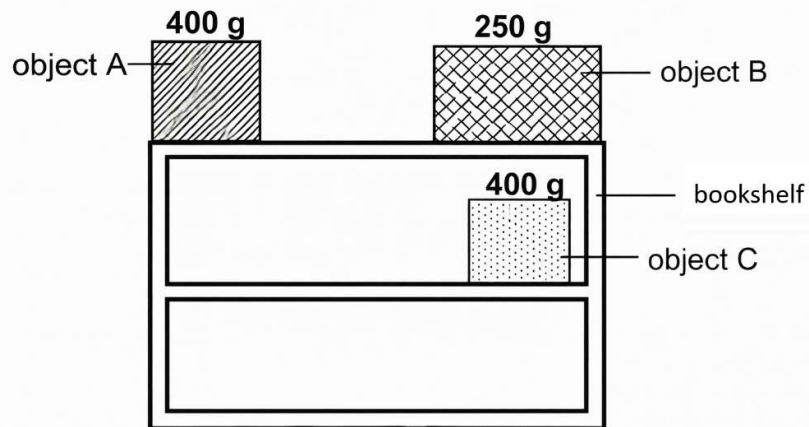


At which points did the ball have the most potential energy and the most kinetic energy?

	Most potential energy	Most kinetic energy
(1)	A	B
(2)	A	C
(3)	B	A
(4)	D	B

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8. Aaron placed objects A, B and C in a bookshelf as shown in the diagram below.

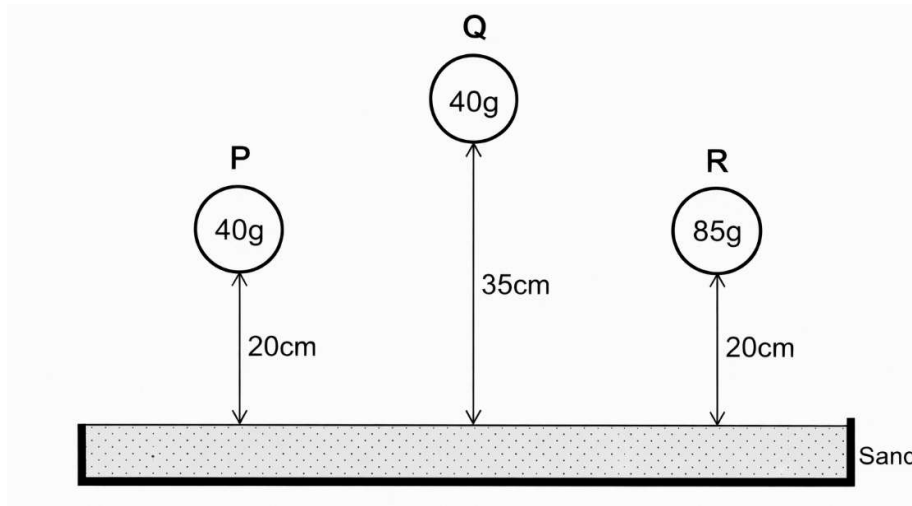


Which of the following statements correctly explains the amount of potential energy the objects have?

- (1) C has no potential energy because it has a lower point.
- (2) B has more potential energy than A as it is larger in size.
- (3) A has more potential energy than B as it has more mass.
- (4) A and B have the same potential energy as they are at the same height.

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9. Three balls, P, Q and R, made of the same material, were dropped from different heights into a tray of sand as shown below.



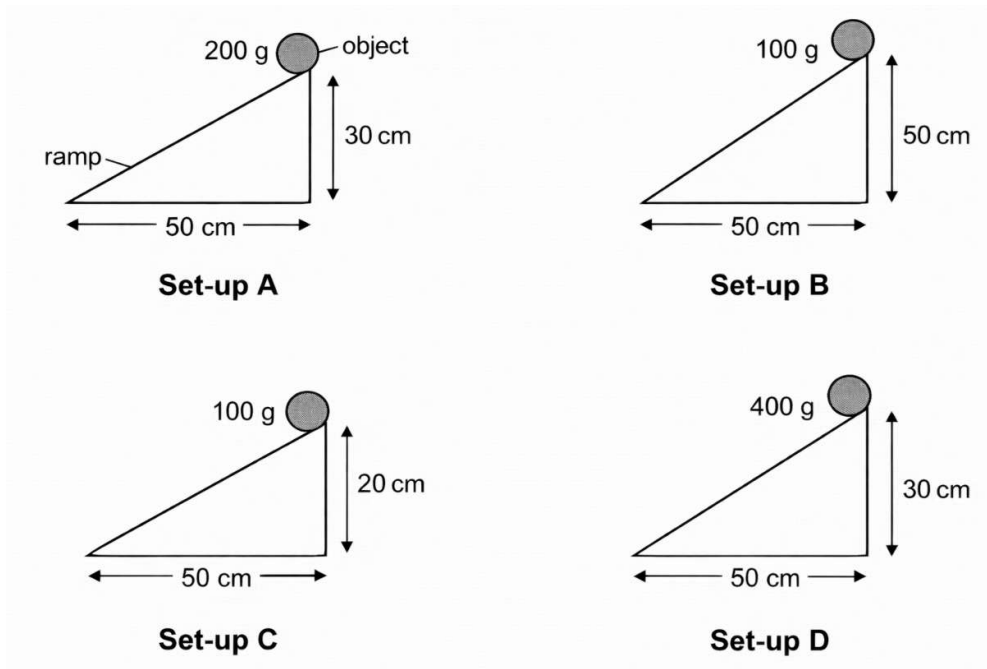
Which of the following statements about the three balls are true?

- A. Ball P would make a deeper depression in the sand than ball Q.
- B. Ball R would make a deeper depression in the sand than ball P.
- C. Ball P and Q have the same amount of gravitational potential energy at the starting point.
- D. Ball R has more potential energy than ball P at the starting point.

- (1) A and C only
- (2) A and D only
- (3) B and C only
- (4) B and D only

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10. Yi Xiang prepared the following set-ups to find out if the mass of an object affects the amount of energy it possesses.

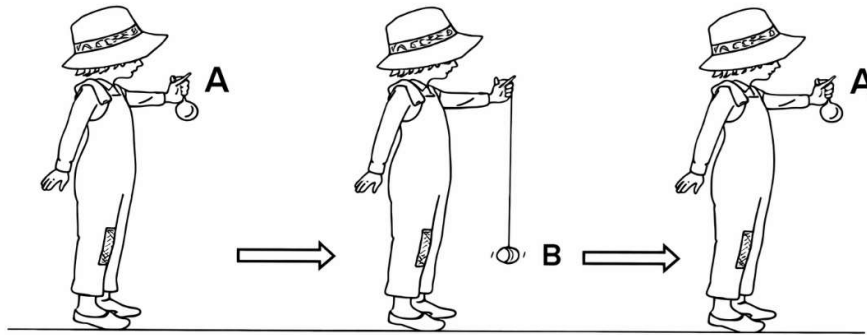


Which of the following set-ups should he use in his experiment?

- (1) A and C only
- (2) B and C only
- (3) A and D only
- (4) C and D only

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11. Hannah was playing with her yoyo, which she moved the yoyo from position A and B and back to A again, as shown below.



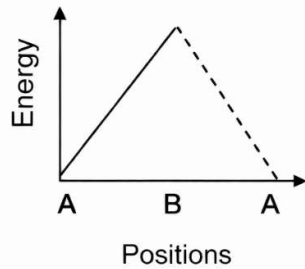
Which of the following graphs correctly shows the changes in potential energy and kinetic energy of the yoyo as it moves from position A to B and back to A again?

Legend:

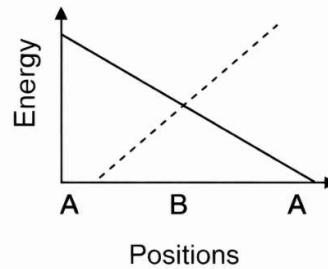
Kinetic energy —————

Gravitational potential energy - - - - -

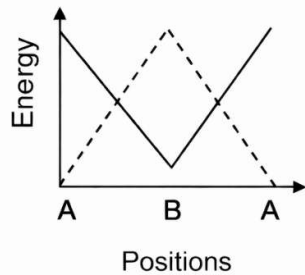
(1)



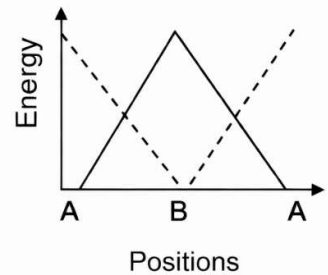
(2)



(3)

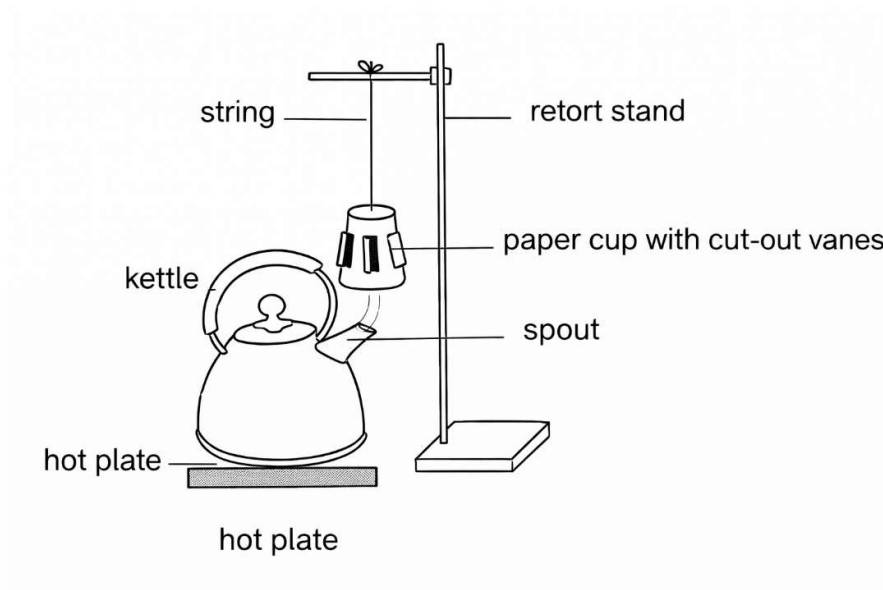


(4)



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12. Viknesh placed a kettle on a hot plate under a paper cup with cut-out vanes.



When the water started to boil, the paper cup began to spin.

Which one of the following correctly explains the spinning of the paper cup?

- (1) Kinetic energy of the steam is converted to kinetic energy of the paper cup.
- (2) Kinetic energy of the steam is converted to potential energy of the paper cup.
- (3) Potential energy of the steam is converted to kinetic energy of the paper cup.
- (4) Potential energy of the steam is converted to potential energy of the paper cup.

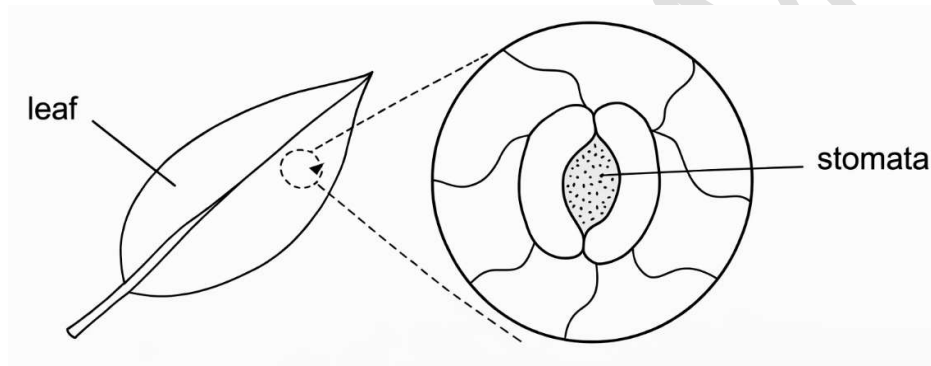
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Section B

Read the questions carefully and write your answers in the spaces provided.

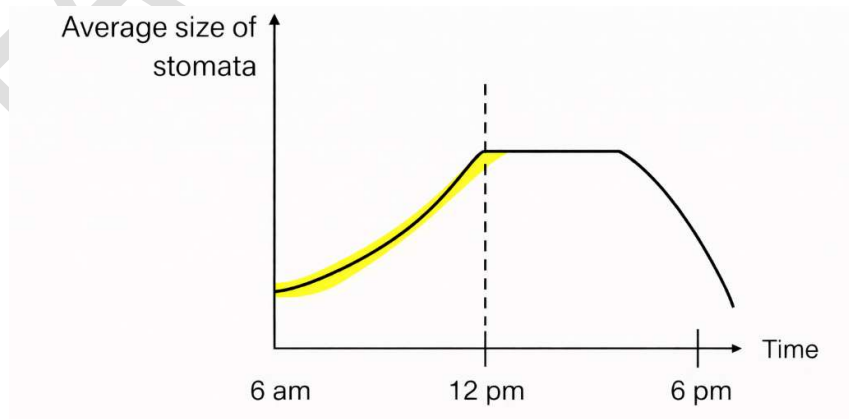
13. (a) Describe the process of photosynthesis in green plants. [1]

Leaves have tiny openings called stomata on their surfaces, as shown below.



Some of the gases that are exchanged through the stomata are oxygen carbon dioxide and water vapour.

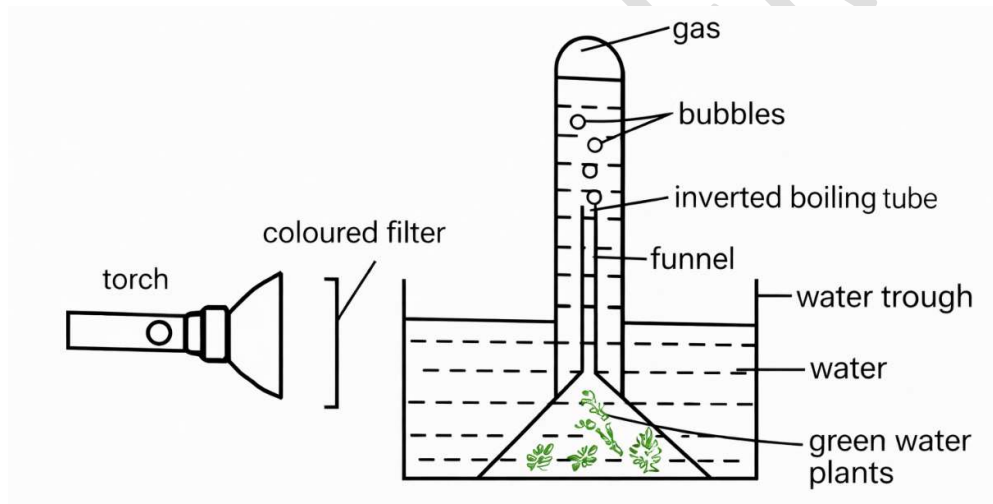
Terry placed a plant by the window. He measured the changes in the size of the stomata at different times on a clear sunny day. He recorded the results in the graph below.



- (b) Based on his results, what effect does light have on the average size of the stomata between 6 am and 12 pm? [1]

- (c) How does the change in size of the stomata in (b) affect the rate of photosynthesis? Explain why. [2]

14. An experiment was set-up as shown below with the torch switched on.



A coloured filter was placed in front of the torch and the number of bubble given out was counted for 1 minute. The colour of the filter was changed and the experiment was repeated. The results of the experiment were recorded in the table below.

Colour of filter	Number of bubbles per minute
Red	9
Blue	14
Yellow	19

- (a) What was the aim of the experiment? [1]

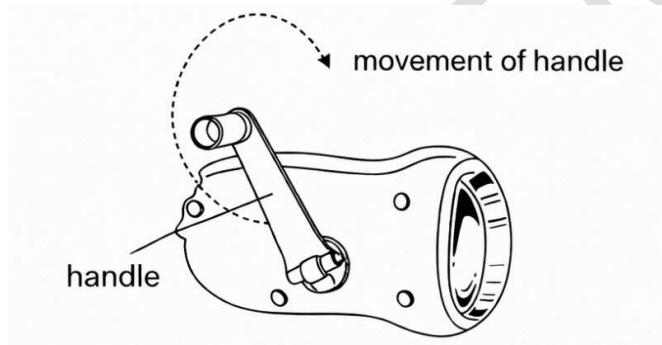
(b) Based on the results, how does the colour of filter affect the rate of photosynthesis?

[1]

(c) After some time, fewer bubbles were produced per minute. Explain why this happened?

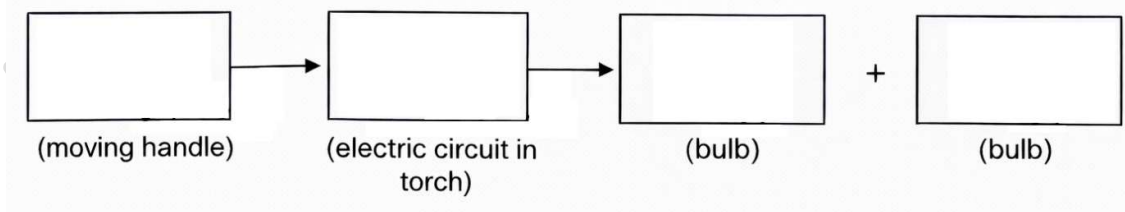
[2]

15. Samuel has a wind-up torch that gives off light when its handle is turned. The torch does not need batteries to work.



(a) State the energy conversion involved when Samuel turns the handle and causes the torch to give off light.

[2]



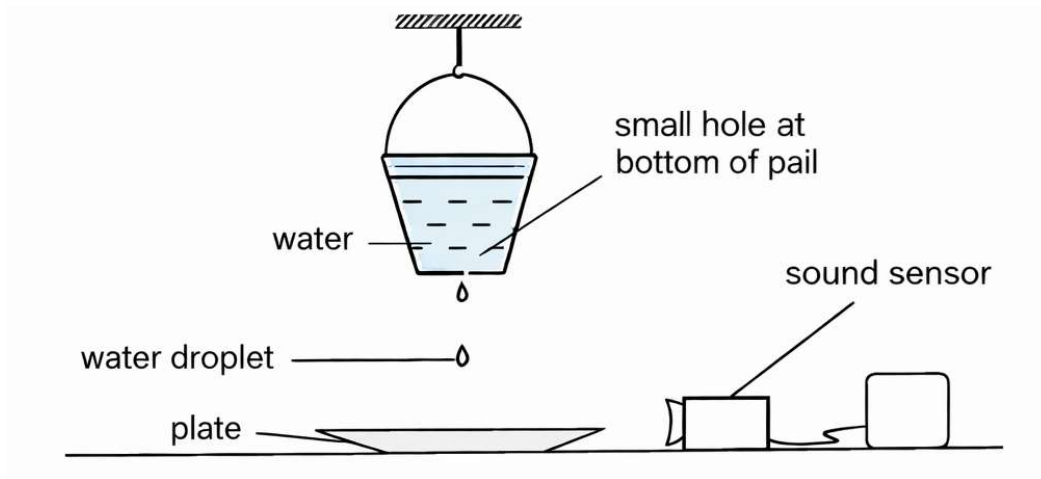
He then carried out an investigation to find out if the speed of turning the handle would affect the brightness of the torch. His results are shown in the table below.

Number of turns of handle in 5 seconds	Brightness of torch (units)
2	16
4	38
6	59
8	59

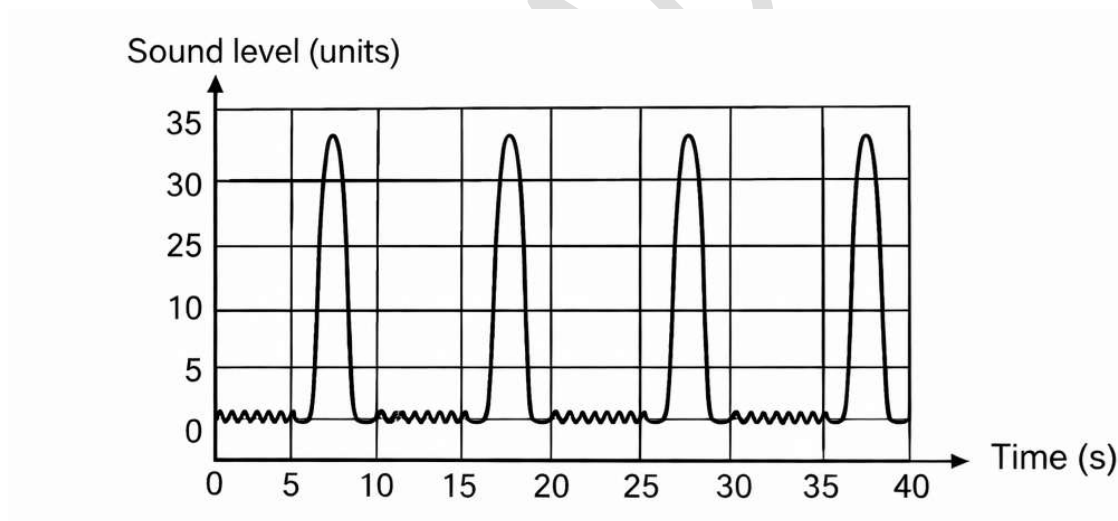
- (b) Based on the table above, explain why the brightness of the torch remained at 59 units when Samuel turned the handle 8 times. [1]

- (c) State one disadvantage of using this wind-up torch. [1]

16. Raymond drilled a small hole at the bottom of a pail and hung it above a plate. He fill the pail with water and let the water drip from the hole onto the plate as shown. A sound sensor recorded the sound made by the water droplets.



The results are as shown.



- (a) State the number of water droplets that fell on the plate in the first 30 s. [1]

(b) Suggest why the sound level is not zero between 10 s and 15 s. [1]

(c) Using the same apparatus, suggest a change to increase the maximum sound level recorded by the sound sensor. Explain your answer. [2]

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End of Paper

Have you checked your work? 😊

Solutions

Section A

1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 1

5. 2

6. 2

7. 1

8. 3

9. 4

10. 3

11. 4

12. 1

Section B

13a. In the presence of light, carbon dioxide and water, green plants produce food and oxygen.

13b. As the amount of light increases, the average size of the stomata increases.

13c. As the change in the size of the stomata increases, the rate of photosynthesis increases. This is because the stomata is able to take in more carbon dioxide which increases the rate of photosynthesis.

14a. To find out if the colours of the filter will affect the number of bubbles produced by the water plant per minute.

14b. The different colour filter will result in a different rate of photosynthesis.

14c. The carbon dioxide in the water has almost been used up, so the rate of photosynthesis decreased.

15a. Kinetic Energy → Electrical Energy → Light Energy + Heat Energy

15b. The torch has reached its maximum light energy that it can give out.

15c. It will not work if Samuel stops turning the handle.

16a. 3

16b. The sound sensor will detect some background sound.

16c. Make the hole in the pail bigger. Mass of the water droplets increases so it will possess more potential energy which will be converted to more kinetic energy of the falling drops and more sound energy, thus producing a louder sound.