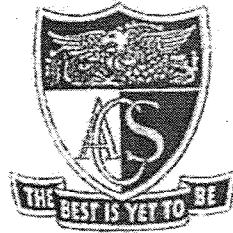


Anglo-Chinese School
(Junior)



BITE-SIZED ASSESSMENT THREE (2025)
PRIMARY 3

SCIENCE

Monday

18 August 2025

45 min

INSTRUCTIONS TO PUPILS

DO NOT TURN OVER THE PAGES UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

Follow all instructions carefully.

There are 10 questions in this booklet.

Answer ALL questions.

Name: _____ ()

Class: 3. ()

Parent's Signature: _____

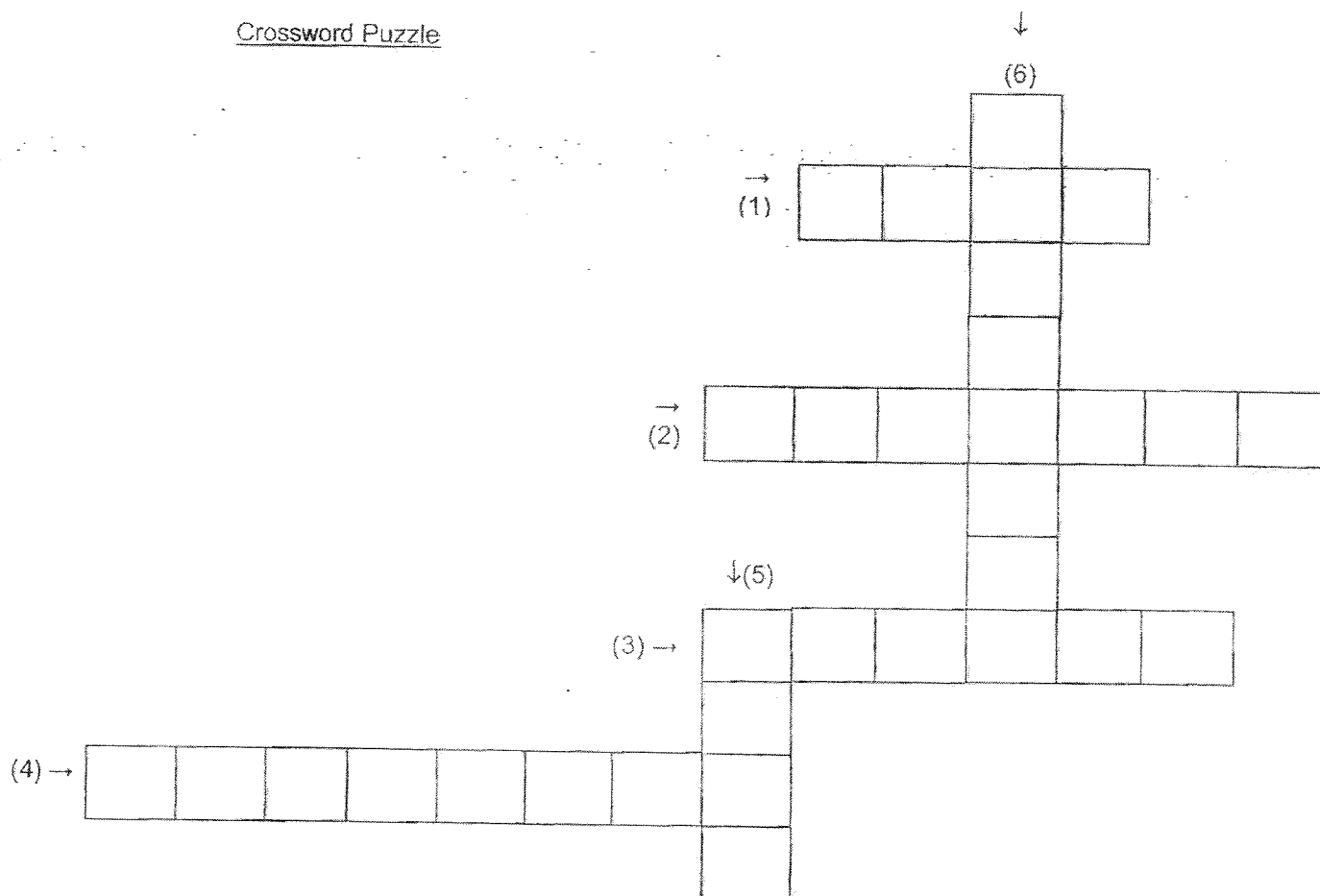
	Possible Marks	Marks Obtained
TOTAL	25	

This question paper consists of 11 printed pages. (Inclusive of cover page)

Answer questions 1 to 10. The number of marks available is shown in the brackets [] at the end of each or part of a question. [25 marks]

1. Solve the crossword puzzle by filling in the blanks with the correct words. [3]

Crossword Puzzle



Across

1	All living things change as they _____ over time.
2	A life cycle is a repeated _____ of change.
3	All living things have different number of _____ in their life cycle.
4	Life cycles ensure that living things of the same kind _____ to live on Earth.

Down

5	A _____ must first be planted into the soil in order for flowering plants to grow.
6	When some animals grow bigger, they shed their outer skin to grow a new one. This process is known as _____.

(Go on to the next page)

Score	3
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2. Fill in the blanks to the cloze passage, using the helping words given in the box. [2]

spread	breed	four
cause	three	stagnant

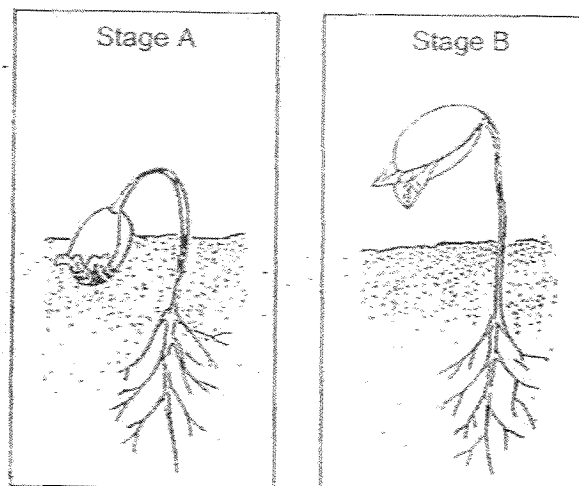
A mosquito has (i) _____ stages in its life cycle. It is not the male but the female mosquito that lays its eggs in (ii) _____ water. Most of the mosquitoes do not (iii) _____ diseases but some mosquitoes such as the Aedes mosquitoes do. When temperatures and rainfall are higher, mosquitoes (iv) _____ more quickly.

3. Draw and label the stages of a life cycle of a flowering plant in the box. [1]
(Do not draw pictures)

(Go on to the next page)

Score	3
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4. The diagram shows how a green bean seedling changes as it grows.



- (a) In the diagram above, draw a line and label the plant part seen growing in Stage B but not in Stage A. [1]
- (b) Daniel wanted to find out how the location where seeds are placed affects their growth. Write numbers 1 to 4 to show the correct order of the steps he should take to carry out his investigation. [2]

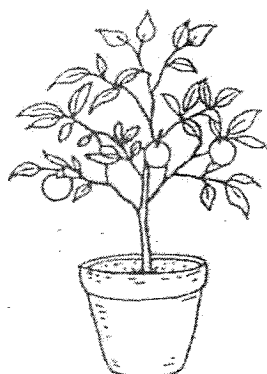
Steps	Write 1 to 4
Water both pots with equal amounts of water daily.	
Put two green bean seeds each into two similar pots with the same amount of garden soil.	
Observe the growth of the seeds and measure their height over a week.	
Place the pots with seeds in different locations. One in the freezer and the other by the window.	

- (c) Name a tool you can use to measure how tall the green bean plants are after one week. [1]

(Go on to the next page)

Score	4
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5. Judy observed plant M in her school garden as shown.



Plant M

- (a) Tick (✓) the statement(s) that correctly describes plant M.

[1]

	Statement	Tick (✓)
(i)	It is a flowering plant.	
(ii)	It reproduces from spores.	
(iii)	It has four stages in its life cycle.	

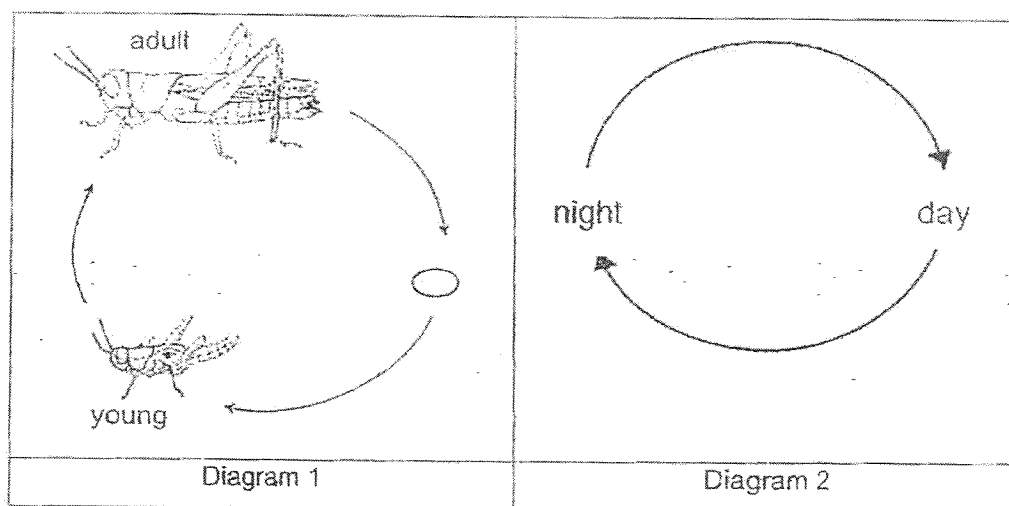
- (b) Name the stage of plant M. Give a reason for your answer.

[1]

(Go on to the next page)

Score	2
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6. Study the two cycles in the diagrams.



- (a) State a similarity between the diagrams.

[1]

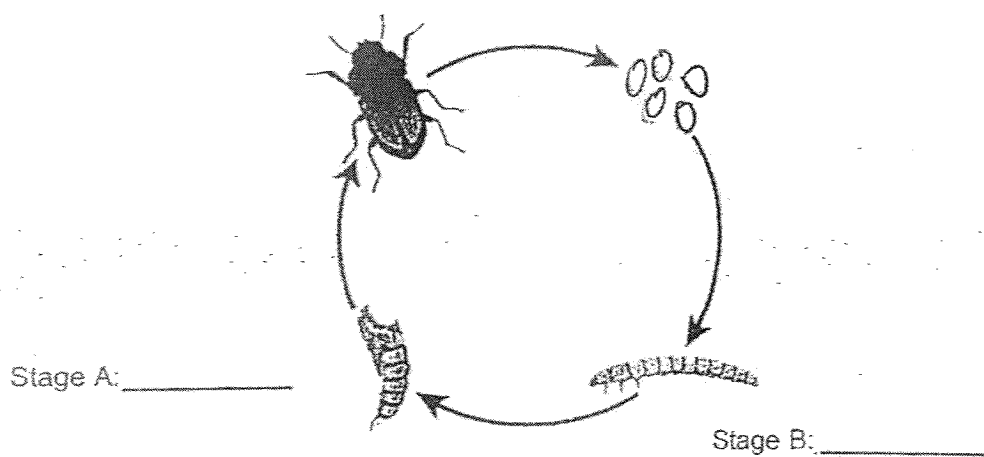
- (b) State a difference between the young and adult in diagram 1.

[1]

(Go on to the next page)

Score	2
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7. The diagram shows the life cycle of a mealworm beetle.



Life cycle of a mealworm beetle

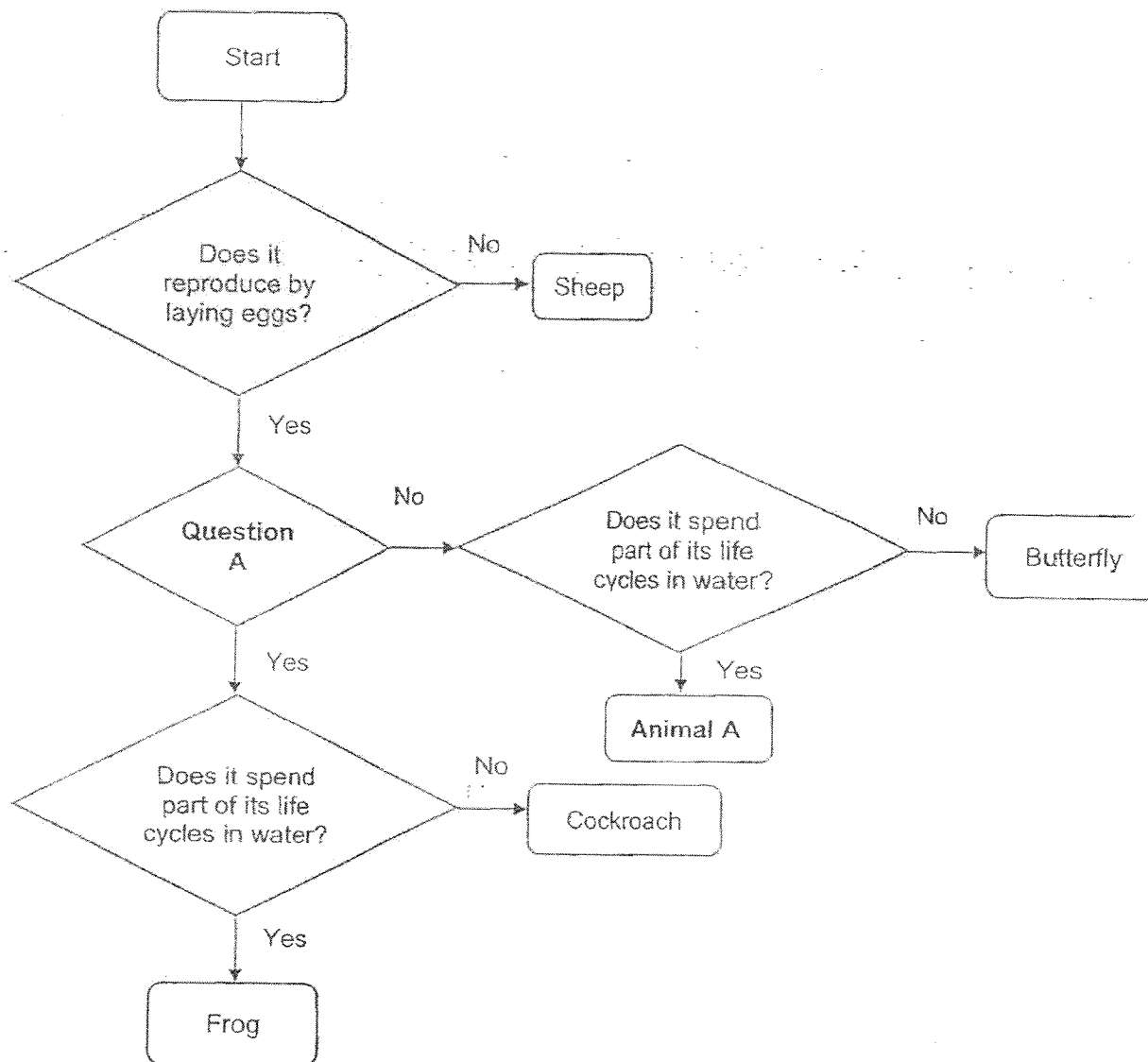
- (a) Name stages A and B in the diagram above. [1]
- (b) The following are statements of the life cycle of the mealworm beetle. Write the letter 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false. [2]

	Statements	Write T or F
(i)	The adult has wings.	
(ii)	At stage B, it has six legs.	
(iii)	The young looks like the adult.	
(iv)	The egg stage is the first stage of its life cycle.	

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Score	3
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8. Study the flowchart of some animals.



(a) State what "Question A" is and name "Animal A".

[2]

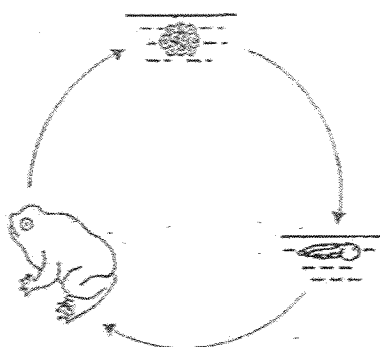
Question A: _____

Animal A: _____

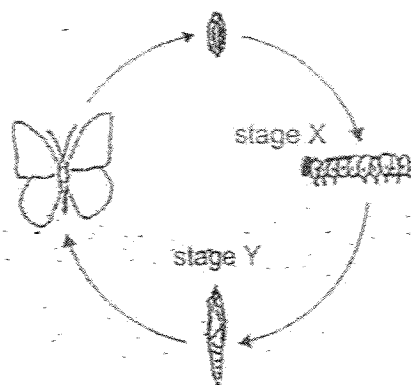
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Score	2
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9. The diagrams show the life cycles of a frog and butterfly.



life cycle of frog



life cycle of butterfly

- (a) State two differences between the life cycle of a frog and the butterfly. [2]

Difference 1: _____

Difference 2: _____

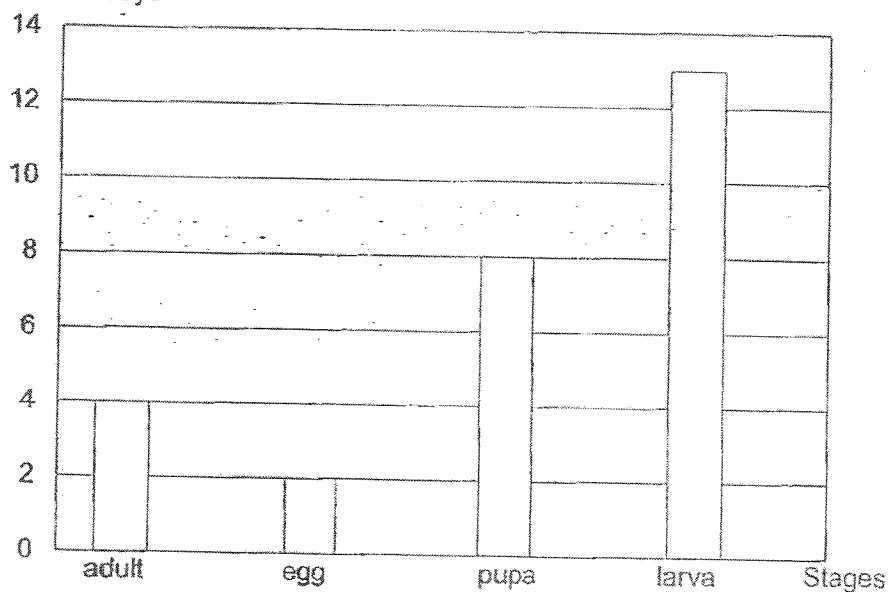
- (b) State a difference between stage X and stage Y of the butterfly. [1]

(Go on to the next page)

Score	3
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- (c) Shane studied the life cycle of a butterfly. He used a graph to record the number of days each stage took.

Number of days



Based on the graph, how many days does it take for the butterfly to grow into an adult after the egg hatches?

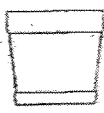
[1]

_____ days.

(Go on to the next page)

Score	1
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10. Su Lin wanted to find out the conditions needed for seed K to grow. She placed equal number of seeds K, in each of the four pots, W, X, Y and Z, and recorded their growth in the table as shown.

Plant after two weeks				
Pot	W	X	Y	Z
Type of soil	garden soil	garden soil	sandy soil	clayey soil
Location of experiment	In the cupboard	Garden	Garden	Garden

- (a) State which two pots must be compared to find the effect of each of the two changed variables on the growth of seed K.

[1]

Changed Variable	Pots
Type of soil	_____ and _____
Presence of light	_____ and _____

Su Lin carried out another experiment to find out how amount of water affects the height of the plant grown from seed K. She planted four identical seed K in the field, at equal distance from one another. She recorded the height of the plant over three weeks in the table as shown.

Amount of water given daily (ml)	20	40	60	80
Height of plant	3	5	8	13

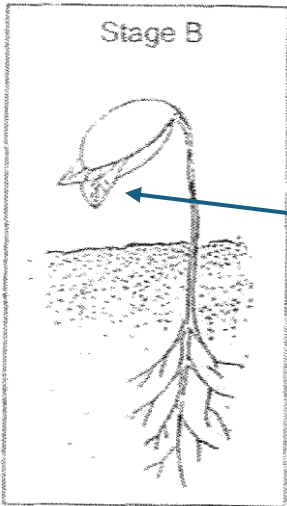
- (b) How does the amount of water given daily affect the height of the plant?

[1]

End of Paper

Score	
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SCHOOL : ANGLO CHINESE SCHOOL (JUNIOR)
LEVEL : PRIMARY 3
SUBJECT : SCIENCE
TERM : 2025 WEIGHTED ASSESSMENT 3

Q1(1)	Grow
Q1(2)	Pattern
Q1(3)	Stages
Q1(4)	Continue
Q1(5)	Seed
Q1(6)	moulting
Q2(i)	Four
Q2(ii)	Stagnant
Q2(iii)	spread
Q2(iv)	breed
Q3	Seed → young plant → adult plant → seed
Q4a	
Q4(b)	3, 1, 4, 2
Q4(c)	A ruler
Q5(a)	It is a flowering plant.
Q5(b)	Adult plant. It has fruits, as long as a flowering plant has fruits, it is at its adult stage.
Q6(a)	Both cycles repeat over again.
Q6(b)	The adult can reproduce but the young cannot reproduce.

Q7(a)	Stage A : pupa Stage B : larva
Q7(b)(i)	T
Q7(b)(ii)	T
Q7(b)(iii)	F
Q7(b)(iv)	F
Q8(a)	Question A: Does it have a 3-stage life cycle? Animal A: Mosquito
Q9(a)	Difference 1: The frog has a 3-stage life cycle but the butterfly has a 4-stage life cycle. Difference 2: The frog lays its eggs in water but the butterfly lays its eggs on land.
Q9(b)	The larva in Stage X feeds but the pupa in Stage Y does not feed.
Q9(c)	21 days
Q10(a)	Type of soil: X and Z Presence of light: W and X
Q10(b)	When the amount of water given daily increases, the height of the plant increases.