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DAMAI SECONDARY SCHOOL

End-of-Year Examination 2019

CANDIDATE NAME

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CLASS

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INDEX NUMBER

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SCIENCE

14 October 2019

Secondary 2 Normal Technical

1 hour 30 minutes

Setter: Ms Lenny

100 Marks

Additional Materials: Answer Sheet

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name, register number and class on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black ink.
Do not use paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

Section A

There are **thirty** questions in this section. Answer **all** questions. For each question there are four possible answers **A, B, C** and **D**. Choose the **one** you consider correct and record your choice in **soft 2B-pencil** on the Answer Sheet.

Sections B and C

Answer **all** the questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided on the question paper.

Electronic calculators may be used.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

For Examiner's Use	
Section A	
Section B	
Section C	
Total	

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

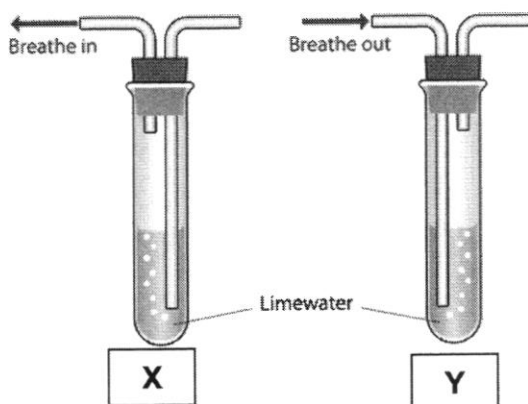
[30 MARKS]

1. Which of the following is **not** a reason why living things need food?
 - A provides energy for our body
 - B for growth
 - C for repair of damaged and worn-out tissues
 - D to trap energy from the sun

2. What is the chemical found in digestive juices that helps to digest food quickly?
 - A acids
 - B enzymes
 - C alkalis
 - D saliva

3. When food is broken down during respiration, _____ are released.
 - A energy and water
 - B energy, carbon dioxide and water
 - C carbon dioxide and water
 - D carbon dioxide and oxygen

4. Study the diagram below.



Which of the following shows the correct observations of the limewater?

	X	Y
A	remains clear	turns chalky
B	turns chalky	remains clear
C	remains clear	remains clear
D	turns chalky	turns chalky

5. Which of the following correctly states the percentage of oxygen in inhaled and exhaled air?

	Inhaled air / %	Exhaled air / %
A	16	21
B	21	16
C	0.04	4
D	4	0.04

6. Which of the following refers to a permanent birth control method of cutting and tying the oviducts?
- A ligation
 - B spermicide
 - C vasectomy
 - D diaphragm
7. Which of the following statements about puberty is **not** correct?
- A Growth spurts (sudden growth in height) occur for both boys and girls.
 - B Chest broadens in boys only.
 - C Boys experience puberty first before girls.
 - D Both boys and girls develop pubic hair and armpit hair.
8. Which of the following sexually transmitted infections (STIs) can be cured using antibiotics?
- A gonorrhoea, syphilis and AIDS
 - B syphilis and AIDS
 - C gonorrhoea and syphilis
 - D gonorrhoea and AIDS

9. Which of the following statements about an ovum is **not** correct?

- A It cannot move on its own.
- B It is the largest cell in the body.
- C It is spherical in shape.
- D It is stored in the oviducts.

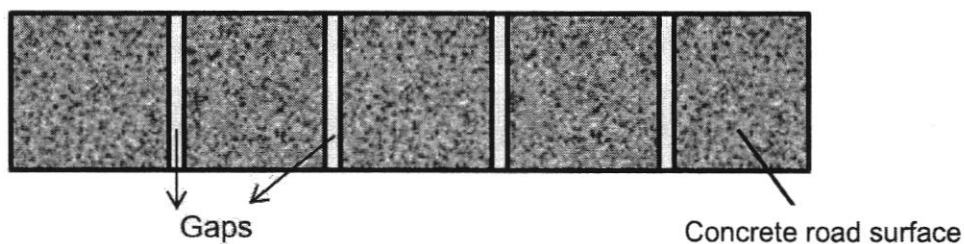
10. IVF and artificial insemination are examples of facilitated reproduction. These methods in human _____.

- A help childless couples conceive babies
- B prevent pregnancy in childless couples
- C are birth control methods
- D prevent fertilisation from happening in childless couples

11. Heat is a form of energy that _____.

- A only cold objects have
- B only hot objects have
- C flows from a colder to a hotter region
- D flows from a hotter to a colder region

12. Which of the following reasons best explains why it is necessary to have gaps between the concrete road surfaces?



- A To save costs on the materials needed for making the road surfaces.
- B To slow down the wear and tear of car tyres.
- C To prevent the flooding of road surfaces during rainy days.
- D To allow expansion and contraction of the road surfaces during changes of temperature.

13. What is the temperature range of a liquid-in-glass clinical thermometer?

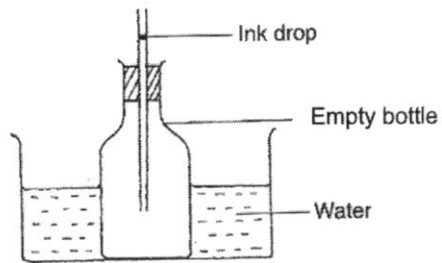
- A -10°C to 110°C
- B 0°C to 100°C
- C 30°C to 50°C
- D 35°C to 42°C

14. Sam has difficulty opening the metal lid of a jar of jam. His mother told him to place the jar in hot water. After 5 minutes later, he was able to open the jar of jam. Sam's mother explained that the hot water caused _____.

- A the metal lid to contract
- B the metal lid to expand more than the glass jar
- C the glass jar to expand more than the metal lid
- D the glass jar to contract

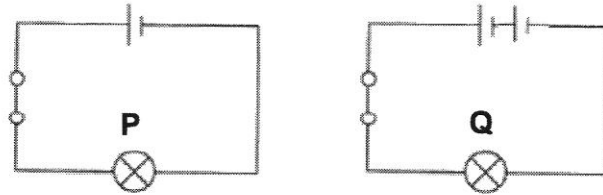


15. Jeremy wanted to prove to Joshua that he could make the drop of ink in the tube drop lower. What should he do to make it happen?



- A heat the bottle
 - B heat the basin of water
 - C leave the basin under the sun
 - D pour ice cubes into the basin of water
16. Which of the following expands the most when heated?
- A gas
 - B liquid
 - C solid
 - D solid, liquid and gas expands the same amount
17. Which of the following are burnt in power stations in Singapore to produce electricity?
- A coal
 - B biomass
 - C coal and oil
 - D oil and natural gas

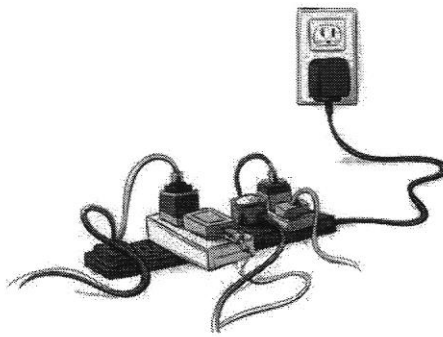
18. Study the two circuits shown below.



Which of the following statements is true, assuming that the all batteries and the bulbs are identical?

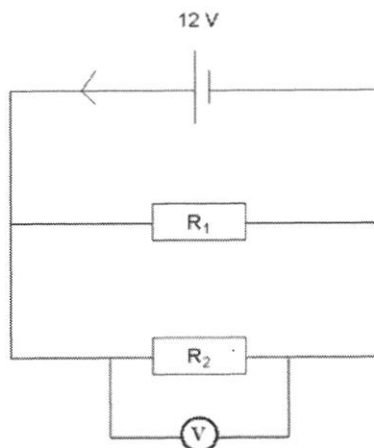
- A Bulbs P and Q are equally bright.
- B Bulb P is brighter than Bulb Q.
- C Bulb Q is brighter than Bulb P.
- D Bulb Q will not light up due to excessive current flowing through it.

19. Which of the following describes the effect of the electrical hazard shown below?



- A overheating that can cause electrical fire
- B electric shock
- C damaged appliance
- D loose wiring

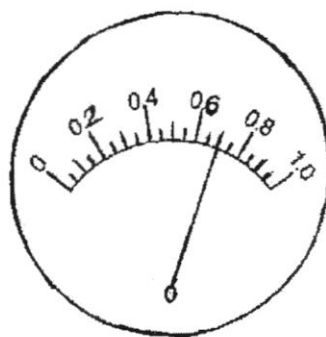
20. Study the diagram below.



What is the reading on the voltmeter?

- A 12 V
- B 24 V
- C 6 V
- D 0 V

21. The diagram shows a reading on an ammeter.



What is the reading shown?

- A 0.6 A
- B 0.6 V
- C 0.7 V
- D 0.7 A

22. Rubber is an electrical insulator because it _____.
- A produces electricity
 - B stores electricity
 - C does not allow electricity to pass through it
 - D allows electricity to pass through it
23. Which of the following is **not** an example of water pollution?
- A oil spill from ships in the sea
 - B excessive fertilisers washed into the river
 - C adding chlorine to water in swimming pools
 - D plastic bags and bottles in the sea
24. Which of these are harmful effects of water pollution?
- A breathing problems
 - B diseases and food poisoning
 - C water becoming expensive
 - D soil erosion

25. Which of these is the **main** reason why we need to control water pollution in Singapore?
- A It will cost a lot of money to clean up polluted waterways.
 - B There is limited supply of water.
 - C Price of water is getting expensive.
 - D Diseases can spread easily by drinking polluted water.
26. Which of the following is **not** one of the four national taps that supply drinking water to Singapore?
- A water from local reservoirs
 - B imported water from Indonesia
 - C imported water from Malaysia
 - D desalinated water
27. Which of the following is **not** a pollutant in air?
- A oxides of nitrogen
 - B carbon monoxide
 - C nitrogen gas
 - D sulfur dioxide

- 28.** Acid rain is caused by harmful gases released from volcanic eruptions and factories dissolving in rainwater.

Which of the following describes the harmful effect of acid rain?

- A** wear off buildings
 - B** causes death
 - C** makes plants grow faster
 - D** causes haze
- 29.** When air pollution increases, which of the following gases will increase in percentage?
- A** carbon dioxide
 - B** oxygen
 - C** nitrogen
 - D** water vapour
- 30.** Which of the following is the most effective way in which factories can help to reduce air pollution?
- A** build factories away from cities
 - B** burn more natural gas instead of oil
 - C** grow more trees around the factories
 - D** fit filters in factory chimneys to remove pollutants before releasing the gases

END OF SECTION A

SECTION B: Structured Questions**[50 Marks]**

Answer **all** questions. Write your answer in the spaces provided.

1. **Fig. 1.1** below shows the side view of a human male reproductive system.

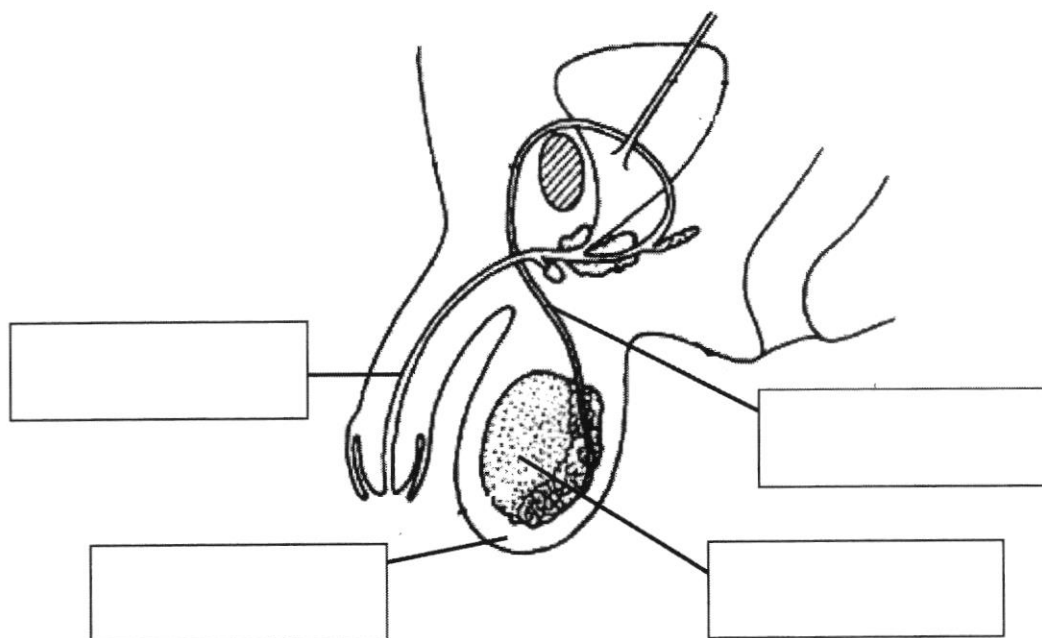


Fig. 1.1

- (a) Label the parts of the male reproductive system on Fig. 1.1 using the helping words below. [2]

penis sperm duct scrotum testis urethra

- (b) Using the helping words above, match the part of the male reproductive system to its function in the table below. [3]

Part	Function
	Tube that transports sperms to the urethra
	To support the testis and provides a cooler environment for the production of sperms
	Produces sperms and male sex hormones

- (c) A couple decided that they do not want to have any more children. The husband agreed to undergo a permanent birth control method.

i) State the name of the permanent birth control method for men. [1]

ii) On **Fig. 1.1**, mark with an '**X**' the part of the reproductive system that will be cut and tied for the method of birth control to work. [1]

iii) Describe **two** differences between permanent and temporary birth control methods. [2]

Permanent birth control	Temporary birth control

2. **Fig. 2.1** shows the month of October. The shaded date, 9 October, indicates the first day of menstruation for Jane.

OCTOBER						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

Fig. 2.1

- (a) Using **Fig. 2.1**, state the date(s)

i) when Jane's menstruation ends.

[1]

ii) when her ovulation will most likely happen.

[1]

iii) when she is most likely to get pregnant.

[1]

- (b) Predict if Jane is likely to get pregnant if she has sexual intercourse on 27 October. Explain your answer.

[2]

- (c) Jane feels that she and her husband are not ready to have children. They visited a doctor who explained to them the different temporary birth control methods listed below and how each of them prevents pregnancy.

Intra-uterine device Contraceptive pills Diaphragm Condoms

List all the different temporary birth control methods above in the suitable categories below.

[2]

How pregnancy is prevented		
Prevents ovulation	Prevents fertilisation	Prevents implantation of embryo

3. Fig. 3.1 below shows the human digestive system.

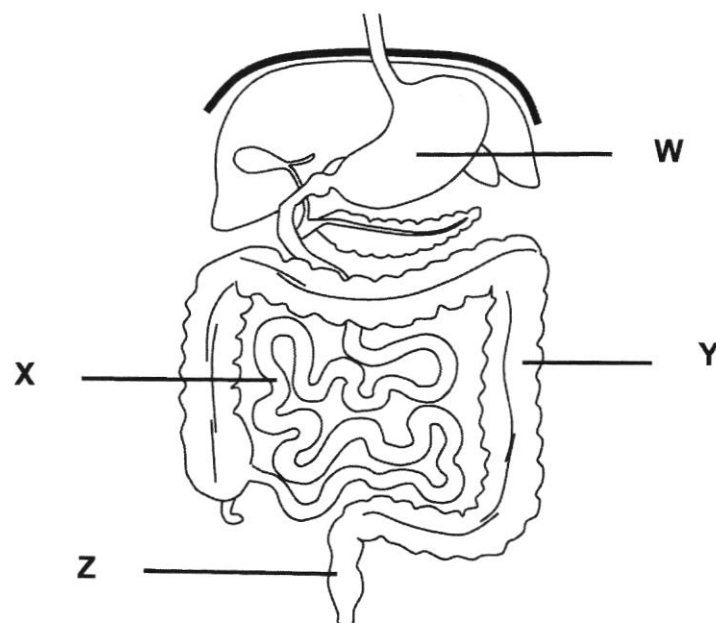


Fig. 3.1

(a) Name the parts of the digestive system labelled **W**, **X**, **Y** and **Z**.

[4]

Part	Name of organ
W	
X	
Y	
Z	

(b) Using the labels **W**, **X**, **Y** or **Z**, identify the part of the digestive system that has the given functions listed below. You may use the labels once, more than once or not at all.

i) Digests proteins in food only _____ [1]

ii) Digestion of food is completed here _____ [1]

iii) Absorbs only water and mineral salts _____ [1]

(c) Explain the function of the acid produced in gastric juice.

[1]

4. Heat is important and useful to us.

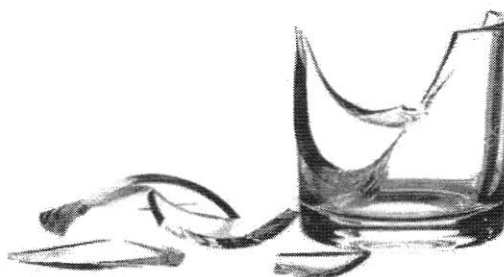
(a) Describe **two** ways how heat energy is important to us.

[2]

1:

2:

(b) Tom poured boiling hot water into a glass cup and then immediately put in some ice cubes. He noticed that the ice cubes melted quickly and the glass also started to crack.



Explain the following observations,

i) ice cubes melting

[1]

ii) glass cup cracking

[2]

5. Fig.5.1 shows a circuit set up of a thermostat in a refrigerator.

When the bimetallic strip is straight, it touches the contact and electricity can flow through the circuit. The cooling agent is switched on and the temperature in the refrigerator decreases.

When the bimetallic strip bends to the right, electricity then no longer flows in the circuit.

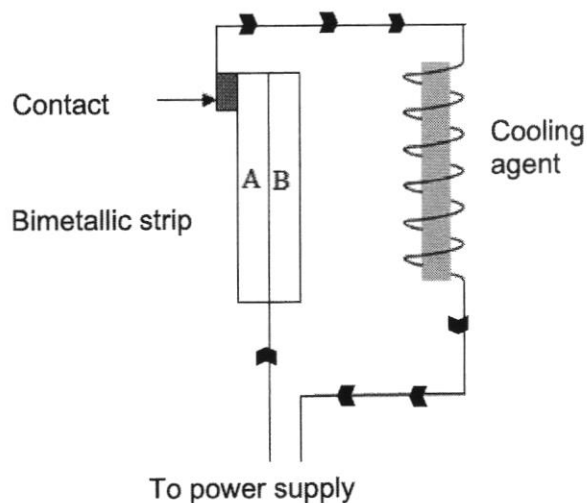


Fig. 5.1

- (a) The bimetallic strip is made up of 2 different metals, **brass** and **iron**.

- i) State which of the metals (brass or iron) expands and contracts more than the other. [1]

- ii) State which metals (brass or iron) make up parts **A** and **B** of the bimetallic strip as seen in **Fig. 5.1**. [1]

Metal A: _____

Metal **B**: _____

- (b) **Fig. 5.2** below shows what happens when the bimetallic strip bends to the right.

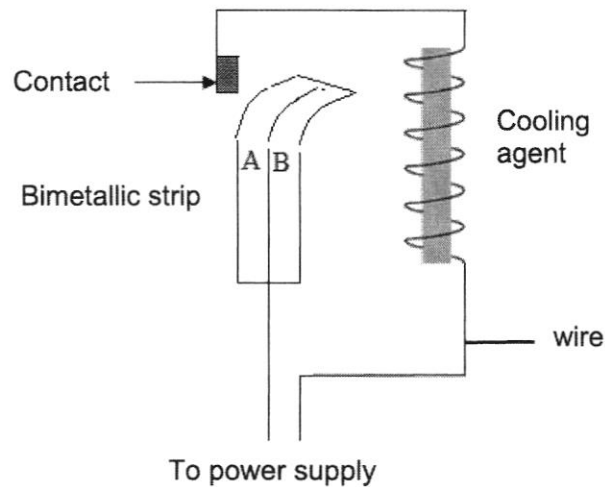


Fig. 5.2

- i) Explain why electricity no longer flows in the circuit for **Fig. 5.2**.

[1]

Fig. 5.3 below shows part of the wire from the circuit.

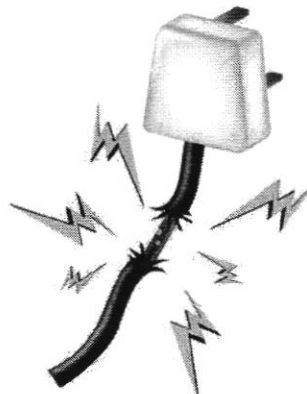


Fig. 5.3

- ii) State the electrical hazard (danger) as shown in **Fig. 5.3**.

[1]

- iii) Describe what are the dangers that can be caused by the electrical hazard as shown in **Fig. 5.3**.

[2]

6. Alice is conducting a Science experiment in the laboratory. She switches on the electricity to the plug in the socket to charge the batteries which she will be using for her experiment.

Fig. 6.1 below shows the wiring inside the three-pin plug.

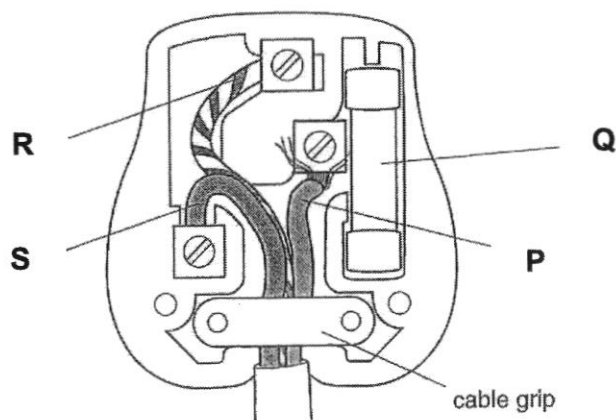


Fig. 6.1

- (a) i) Complete the following table.

[3]

Part	Name of wire (live, neutral, earth)	Colour of wire
P		
R		
S		

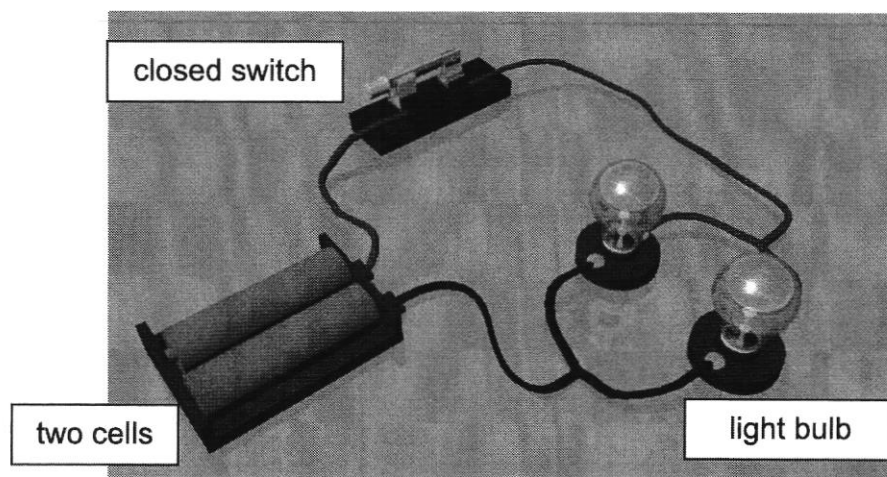
- ii) State what is electrical component **Q** and describe how it protects us from the dangers of electricity.

[2]

Electrical component **Q**: _____

How it protects us from the dangers of electricity:

- (b) **Set-up A** below shows a diagram of an electrical circuit set up by Alice.



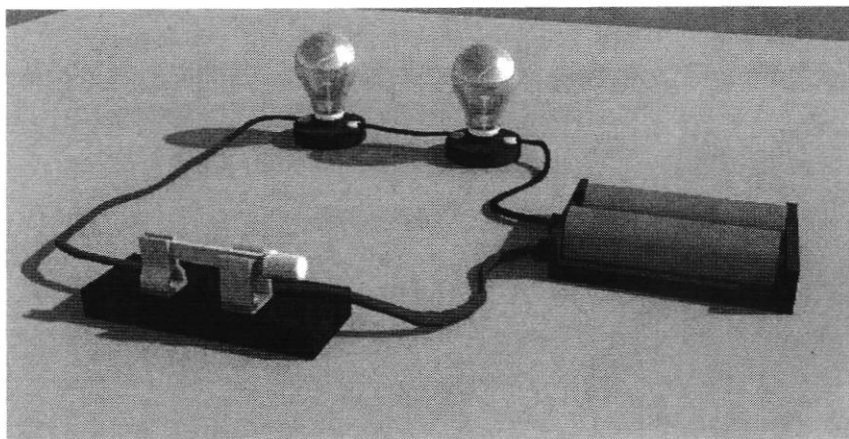
Set-up A

- i) In the space below, draw a simplified diagram, using circuit symbols, of the electrical circuit shown in **Set-up A**.

Show in your diagram, using arrows, how the current flows through the circuit.

[3]

ii) Alice then set up another circuit as shown in **Set-up B** below.



Set-up B

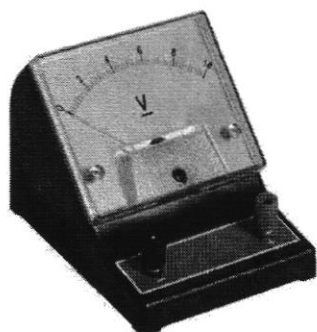
She noticed that when one bulb in **Set-up A** does not work, the other bulb was still able to light up. In **Set-up B**, when one bulb does not work, the other bulb did not light up at all.

Explain the observations for **Set-ups A and B**.

[2]

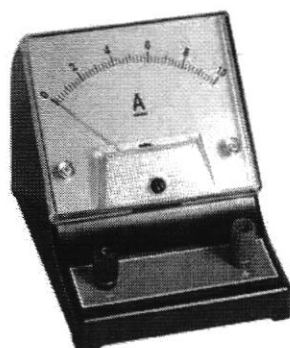
7. The following instruments are used to measure different quantities in an electrical circuit.

(a) State what these instruments measure and their units of measurement. [2]



Measure: _____

Unit: _____



Measure: _____

Unit: _____

(b) i) Suggest **two** ways to prevent wastage of electricity at home. [2]

ii) Explain why it is important to reduce wastage of electricity. [1]

SECTION C: Free Response Questions

[20 Marks]

Answer **all** questions. Write your answer in the spaces provided.

8. (a) Study Fig. 8.1 below.

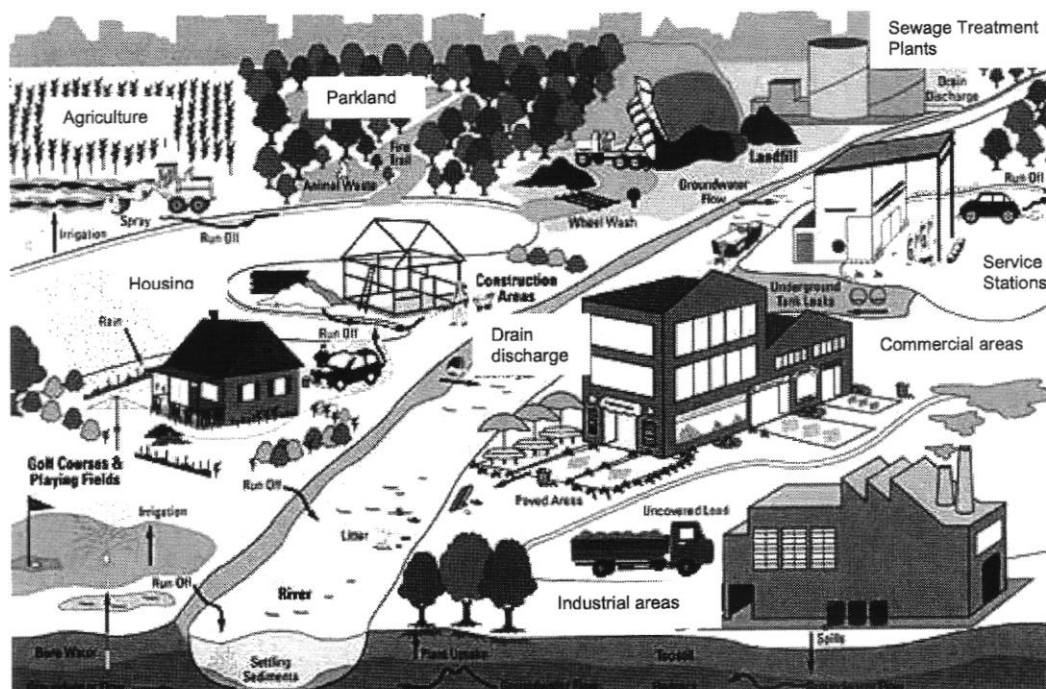


Fig. 8.1

i) From Fig. 8.1, describe the sources of water and air pollution.

[4]

1.

2.

3.

4.

ii) Describe **two** ways how water pollution can affect the animals living in and near the water.

[2]

(b) **Fig. 8.2** shows another activity that contributes to air pollution.



Fig. 8.2

i) Describe how the activity shown in **Fig. 8.2** causes air pollution.

[1]

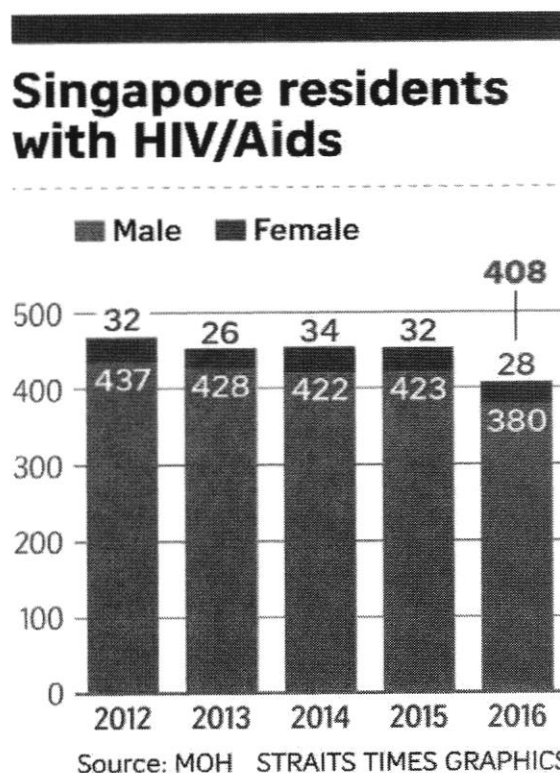
ii) Explain why some countries use the agricultural method shown in **Fig. 8.2**.

[1]

iii) Describe **two** harmful effects of such activities.

[2]

9. The data below shows the number of Singapore residents with HIV/AIDS from 2012 to 2016.



- (a) i) State the year in which the number of Singapore residents having HIV/AIDS was the highest.

[1]

- ii) Describe **three** ways in which someone may get infected with HIV.

[3]

1.

2.

3.

- (b) Mothers with sexually transmitted infections (STIs) can infect the foetus that is developing in their wombs.

i) Name a sexually transmitted infection (STI) caused by a virus that can infect the foetus. [1]

ii) Describe **two** ways to prevent the spread of STIs between sexual partners. [2]

1.

2.

- (c) Pregnant women may choose to have an abortion for several reasons.

i) State what is meant by abortion. [1]

ii) Give one valid reason why a woman might choose to undergo an abortion. [1]

iii) Describe one effect of abortion on the woman. [1]

END OF PAPER

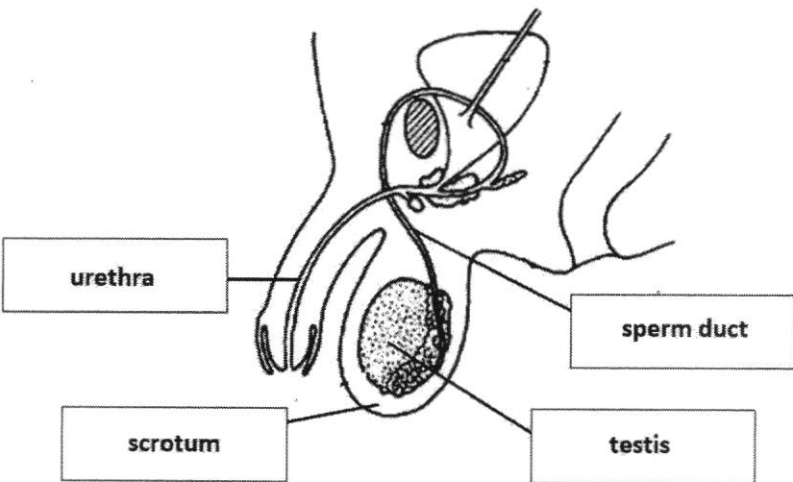
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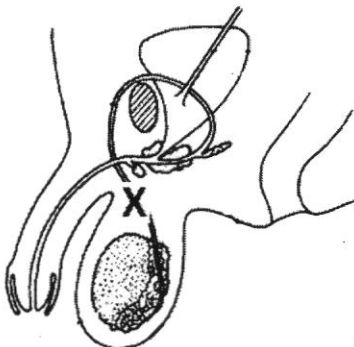
MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A (30 MARKS)

1	D	11	D	21	D
2	B	12	D	22	C
3	B	13	D	23	C
4	A	14	B	24	B
5	B	15	D	25	B
6	A	16	A	26	B
7	C	17	D	27	C
8	C	18	C	28	A
9	D	19	A	29	A
10	A	20	A	30	D

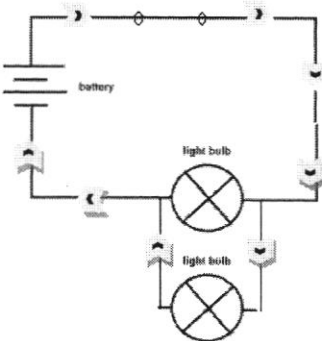
SECTION B [50 marks]

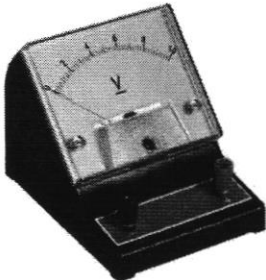
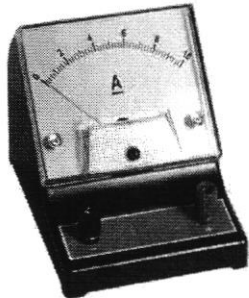
1.	(a) Human male reproductive system: 	2-3 correct - 1 m All correct - 2 m
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	(b)	<table><tr><th>Part</th><th>Function</th></tr><tr><td>Sperm duct</td><td>Tube that transports sperms to the urethra</td></tr><tr><td>Scrotum</td><td>To support the testis and provides a cooler environment for the production of sperms</td></tr><tr><td>Testis</td><td>Produces sperms and male sex hormones</td></tr></table>	Part	Function	Sperm duct	Tube that transports sperms to the urethra	Scrotum	To support the testis and provides a cooler environment for the production of sperms	Testis	Produces sperms and male sex hormones	1 m each
Part	Function										
Sperm duct	Tube that transports sperms to the urethra										
Scrotum	To support the testis and provides a cooler environment for the production of sperms										
Testis	Produces sperms and male sex hormones										
	(c) i) Permanent birth control method for men – vasectomy ii) to mark 'X' on sperm duct on Fig. 1.1  iii) Differences (any 2 corresponding differences)	<table><tr><th>Permanent birth control</th><th>Temporary birth control</th></tr><tr><td>Is not reversible / irreversible</td><td>Can be reversed/ reversible</td></tr><tr><td>Requires surgery / help from doctors</td><td>Does not require surgery / does not require help from doctors</td></tr><tr><td>Expensive</td><td>Not expensive</td></tr></table>	Permanent birth control	Temporary birth control	Is not reversible / irreversible	Can be reversed/ reversible	Requires surgery / help from doctors	Does not require surgery / does not require help from doctors	Expensive	Not expensive	1 m 1 m 2 m
Permanent birth control	Temporary birth control										
Is not reversible / irreversible	Can be reversed/ reversible										
Requires surgery / help from doctors	Does not require surgery / does not require help from doctors										
Expensive	Not expensive										
2.	(a) i) 13 October ii) 22 October iii) 19 – 25 October	1 m 1 m 1m									

	(b) Predict if Jane is likely to get pregnant: - No. [Accepted: Low chance of pregnancy] - The date during which she had sexual intercourse is <u>out of the fertile period</u>. [Accepted: The ovum/ egg would have died; The egg can only survive up to 3 days.]	1 m 1 m										
	(c) <table><tr><th colspan="3">How pregnancy is prevented</th></tr><tr><th>Preventing ovulation</th><th>Preventing fertilization</th><th>Preventing implantation of embryo</th></tr><tr><td>Contraceptive pills</td><td>Condoms Diaphragm</td><td>Intra-uterine device</td></tr></table>	How pregnancy is prevented			Preventing ovulation	Preventing fertilization	Preventing implantation of embryo	Contraceptive pills	Condoms Diaphragm	Intra-uterine device	2 correct - 1m All correct - 2m	
How pregnancy is prevented												
Preventing ovulation	Preventing fertilization	Preventing implantation of embryo										
Contraceptive pills	Condoms Diaphragm	Intra-uterine device										
3.	(a) Parts of digestive system: <table><tr><th>Part</th><th>Name of organ</th></tr><tr><td>W</td><td>Stomach</td></tr><tr><td>X</td><td>Small intestine</td></tr><tr><td>Y</td><td>Large intestine / colon</td></tr><tr><td>Z</td><td>Rectum</td></tr></table>	Part	Name of organ	W	Stomach	X	Small intestine	Y	Large intestine / colon	Z	Rectum	1 m each
Part	Name of organ											
W	Stomach											
X	Small intestine											
Y	Large intestine / colon											
Z	Rectum											
	(b) i) W [no marks given if name of part stated but not the letters] ii) X iii) Y	1 m 1 m 1 m										
	(c) Function of acid: To kill the bacteria present in the food	1 m										

4.	(a) Any 2 ways how heat energy is important to us: • to cook our food, making it safe to eat • used to keep homes warm during winter in cold countries • to dry things quickly • to kill germs • to melt two pieces of metal and join them together • to refine metals	2 m
	(b) i) Heat from boiling water travels to ice cubes causing them to melt. [Accepted: Ice cubes <u>absorb heat</u> from the boiling water.] ii) → Glass cup <u>absorb heat</u> from boiling water and <u>expands</u>. → Inner layer of cup expands more than the outer layer. [Accepted: There is <u>no space between glass particles for expansion</u> and so it cracks.]	1 m 1 m 1 m
5.	(a) i) <u>Brass contracts and expands more</u> than iron. ii) Metal A: <u>Iron</u> Metal B: <u>Brass</u>	1 m Both correct - 1m
	(b) i) Why electricity no longer flows in circuit: • Bimetallic strip is no longer touching contact, causing an open circuit / a break in the circuit. [Accepted: The circuit is open.] ii) Electrical hazard: Damaged insulation / Tearing of insulation of wire [Accepted: exposed wire] DNA: wear and tear iii) Dangers that can be caused by damaged insulation: • Can get electric shock <u>if someone touches the exposed live wire</u>	1 m 1 m 1 m

	If the exposed wires touch each other, a short circuit can happen.	1 m												
6.	(a) i) <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Part</th><th>Name of wire (live, neutral, earth)</th><th>Colour of wire</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>P</td><td>live</td><td>brown</td></tr> <tr> <td>R</td><td>earth</td><td>green and yellow</td></tr> <tr> <td>S</td><td>neutral</td><td>blue</td></tr> </tbody> </table> Colour of wire to correspond to the part. No marks given even if the colour of wire matches the name but incorrect match to part.	Part	Name of wire (live, neutral, earth)	Colour of wire	P	live	brown	R	earth	green and yellow	S	neutral	blue	2 correct – 1m Total 3 m
Part	Name of wire (live, neutral, earth)	Colour of wire												
P	live	brown												
R	earth	green and yellow												
S	neutral	blue												
	ii) Electrical component Q: <u>Fuse</u> How it protects us from dangers of electricity: <u>Fuse melts and cuts off electricity when the current is too big.</u> This prevents the appliance from overheating and catching fire.	1 m 1 m												
	(b) i) 1 m – correct symbols for all electrical components [Allow drawing of 1 cell instead of 2 cells] 1 m – correct arrangement (bulbs in parallel) 1 m – correctly drawn arrows to show flow of current from +ve to –ve terminal 													

	ii) Explain the observations for Set-ups A and B: - Light bulbs were arranged in parallel for set-up A so <u>current is still able to pass through another path.</u> - Light bulbs were arranged in series for set-up B so <u>there is an open circuit</u> when one light bulb was spoilt and <u>current cannot pass through.</u> [Accepted (1 m given for either) : Bulbs arranged in parallel for set-up A and bulbs arranged in series for set-up B; set-up A has 2 paths for current to pass through but set-up B has 1 path]	1 m 1 m
7.	(a)  Measure: <u> voltage </u> Unit: <u> volt </u>  Measure: <u> current </u> Unit: <u> amperes </u> Accept: Symbols of units given eg. V for volt and A for amperes	2 correct – 1m All correct – 2m
	(b) i) Any two ways to prevent wastage of electricity at home: - Use energy saving lamps instead of filament lamps - Use natural light and ventilation - Use electric fans instead of air conditioners - Choose appliances which are energy efficient - Find out the electrical appliances that use a lot of energy and reduce the time they are used	2 m

	ii) Why it is important to reduce wastage of electricity (any 1 answer) : • Singapore depends heavily on fossil fuels imported from other countries to produce electricity; Singapore do not have its own source of fossil fuels. • fossil fuels will be gone forever once they are used. • burning of fossil fuels causes pollution. [Accepted: Because it uses natural gas and oil to get electricity DNA: electricity is expensive; cost a lot]	1 m
	<u>SECTION C [20 marks]</u>	
8.	(a) i) Sources of water and air pollution (any 4): • untreated industrial waste and sewage • litter • runoffs from pesticides and fertilisers • pollution from vehicle exhaust pipes • pollution from factories	1 m each
	ii) Two ways how water pollution can affect the animals living in and near the water (any 2): • Toxic waste from factories can kill the aquatic plants and animals that eat them. • Untreated sewage contain harmful disease-carrying bacteria which can cause the animals to become sick. • Wastes such as plastic bags can suffocate and kill aquatic animals. • Runoffs from pesticides and fertilizers are poisonous to aquatic animals and can cause them to die. • Oil may clog up the gills of fishes and cause them to die. • Oil, when coated on the feathers of sea birds, can affect their ability to fly and keep warm.	1 m each

	(b) i) Burning of trees <u>produces dust and soot particles</u>. [Accepted: burning of trees; smoke pollutes the air] ii) Why some countries use slash-and-burn method (any 1): • To clear the land quickly for agriculture/ farming/ planting crops • Expensive to clear land using machines iii) Harmful effects of slash-and-burn (any 2): • Causes haze / poor visibility • Causes breathing problems such as asthma • Poor visibility may increase transport accidents • Irritate the eyes and throat when dust particles are breathed in [Accepted: loss of habitats for animals; leads to greenhouse effect]	1 m 1 m 2 m
9.	(a) i) 2012 ii) Any 3 ways in which someone may get infected with HIV: • through unprotected sexual intercourse • sharing needles while taking drugs • receiving a contaminated blood transfusion • passed from an infected mother to her unborn child	1 m 1 m each
	(b) i) HIV or AIDS ii) Any 2 ways to prevent the spread of STIs between sexual partners: • Avoiding the sharing of injection needles and the abusing of drugs • Have protected sexual intercourse / use condoms • Stick to one sexual partner	1 m 1 m each
	(c) i) Abortion is <u>the deliberate termination of pregnancy</u>. ii) One reason why women undergo abortion (any 1): • It is an unintended pregnancy. • The mother is suffering from a serious medical condition which	1 m 1 m

	will affect the unborn child iii) Any 1 effect of abortion: • The mother may sustain injuries during the abortion or may even lose her life. • Infection of the womb • Difficult for the mother to have babies in the future • The woman may become depressed after the abortion or develop anxiety, stress and anger.	1 m
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END OF MARKING SCHEME