

## **Cambridge Assessment International Education**

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

PHYSICAL SCIENCE 0652/22

Paper 2 Multiple Choice (Extended) October/November 2019

45 minutes

Additional Materials: Multiple Choice Answer Sheet

Soft clean eraser

Soft pencil (type B or HB is recommended)

## **READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

Write in soft pencil.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number on the Answer Sheet in the spaces provided unless this has been done for you.

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

There are **forty** questions on this paper. 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 pencil** on the separate Answer Sheet.

## Read the instructions on the Answer Sheet very carefully.

Each correct answer will score one mark. A mark will not be deducted for a wrong answer.

Any rough working should be done in this booklet.

A copy of the Periodic Table is printed on page 16.

Electronic calculators may be used.



1	Carbon dioxide is a solid at temperatures below –78 °C.			
	Wh	at is <b>not</b> :	a property of solid carbon dioxide?	
	Α	It has a	fixed shape.	
	В	It is inco	ompressible.	
	С	Its partic	cles are very close together.	
	D	Its partic	cles slide past each other.	
2	Wh	ich proce	ess is used to separate the components of petroleum	?
	Α	chromat	tography	
	В	crystallis	sation	
	С	filtration		
	D	fractiona	al distillation	
3	Ma	gnesium	oxide is a compound formed from a metal and a non-	-metal.
	Wh	ich stater	ment describes the bonding in magnesium oxide?	
	A	Magnes	ium and oxygen atoms share their outer shell electro	ons.
	В	Magnes	ium atoms gain electrons and oxygen atoms lose ele	ectrons.
	С	Magnes	ium atoms lose electrons and oxygen atoms gain ele	ectrons.
	D	The mag	gnesium atoms and oxygen atoms both gain electron	IS.
4	Dia	mond and	d graphite are both forms of the element carbon.	
	The	ey have m	nacromolecular structures.	
	Sor	me prope	rties are listed.	
		1	high melting point	
		2	each carbon forms four covalent bonds	
		3	conducts electricity	
		4	hard	
	Wh	ich of the	ese are the properties of diamond?	
	Α	1, 2 and	1 4 only <b>B</b> 1 and 4 only <b>C</b> 2 and 3 only <b>D</b>	3 and 4 only

Chromium(III) sulfate is made of chromium(III) ions, Cr<sup>3+</sup>, and sulfate ions, SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>. 5

What is the formula of chromium(III) sulfate?

- A CrSO<sub>4</sub>
- **B**  $Cr_2(SO_4)_3$  **C**  $Cr_3SO_4$
- $\mathbf{D}$   $\operatorname{Cr}_3(\operatorname{SO}_4)_2$

6 What is the relative formula mass,  $M_r$ , of aluminium oxide  $Al_2O_3$ ?

- **A** 43
- **B** 50
- **C** 102
- **D** 113

7 Methane reacts with oxygen to form carbon dioxide and water. Heat is given out during the reaction.

Which row identifies the number of bonds that are broken and the type of process when the bonds are broken?

	bonds broken	type of process when the bonds are broken
Α	2C=O and 4O-H	endothermic
В	2C=O and 4O–H	exothermic
С	4C-H and 2O=O	endothermic
D	4C-H and 2O=O	exothermic

8 The equation for the reaction of magnesium with copper(II) oxide is shown.

$$CuO + Mg \rightarrow MgO + Cu$$

Which statement is correct?

- **A** Copper(II) oxide is oxidised.
- **B** Copper(II) oxide is reduced.
- Magnesium oxide is oxidised. C
- **D** Magnesium oxide is reduced.

9 Which row describes metallic and non-metallic oxides?

	metallic oxides	non-metallic oxides
Α	acidic	basic
В	amphoteric or basic	acidic or neutral
С	amphoteric only	acidic only
D	basic only	acidic only

- 10 How are elements with one electron in their outer shell described?
  - A Group I metals
  - **B** Group I non-metals
  - C Group VII metals
  - **D** Group VII non-metals
- 11 Lithium has a lower density than sodium. Sodium is more reactive than lithium.

Which sentence predicts the properties of the Group I element, rubidium?

- A It is less dense and less reactive than sodium.
- **B** It is less dense and more reactive than sodium.
- **C** It is more dense and less reactive than sodium.
- **D** It is more dense and more reactive than sodium.
- 12 Which element is mixed with copper to make brass?
  - **A** argon
  - **B** carbon
  - C iodine
  - **D** zinc

**13** An element, Y, reacts with aqueous copper sulfate and copper is produced.

The same element does not react with aqueous zinc sulfate.

What is the position of Y in the reactivity series?

- A above zinc and above copper
- B above zinc and below copper
- **C** below zinc and above copper
- **D** below zinc and below copper
- 14 Which reaction in the extraction of iron from hematite is **not** a redox reaction?
  - **A**  $C + O_2 \rightarrow CO_2$
  - $\textbf{B} \quad \textbf{C} \, + \, \textbf{CO}_2 \, \rightarrow \, \textbf{2CO}$
  - **C**  $CaCO_3 \rightarrow CaO + CO_2$
  - **D**  $Fe_2O_3 + 3CO \rightarrow 2Fe + 3CO_2$
- 15 Which substance is used as a chemical test for water?
  - A anhydrous copper(II) sulfate
  - **B** hydrated cobalt(II) chloride
  - **C** hydrated copper(II) sulfate
  - **D** pink cobalt(II) chloride
- **16** Which fuel does **not** produce carbon dioxide during complete combustion?
  - **A** coal
  - **B** hydrogen
  - C natural gas
  - **D** petroleum
- 17 Which statements about members of the same homologous series are correct?
  - 1 They have the same ending to their name.
  - 2 They have the same functional group.
  - 3 They have the same molecular formula.
  - 4 They have the same relative molecular mass.
  - **A** 1 and 2 **B** 1 and 4 **C** 2 and 3 **D** 3 and 4

**18** Which statements about the alkanes are correct?

- 1 They are generally unreactive except in terms of burning.
- 2 They burn in air to produce carbon dioxide and water.
- 3 They contain carbon to carbon double bonds.
- 4 They decolourise bromine water.

**A** 1, 2 and 3 only **B** 1 and 2 only **C** 1, 3 and 4 only **D** 2 and 4 only

**19** When hexane is heated in the presence of a catalyst, it decomposes to give ethane, hydrogen and another hydrocarbon Y.

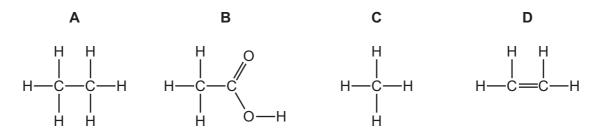
The equation for the reaction is shown.

$$C_6H_{14} \rightarrow C_2H_4 + Y + H_2$$

Which type of hydrocarbon is Y and what is its formula?

	type of hydrocarbon	formula
Α	alkane	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub>
В	alkane	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub>
С	alkene	C₄H <sub>8</sub>
D	alkene	$C_4H_{10}$

20 Which structure represents an unsaturated hydrocarbon?



**21** A student carries out an experiment to determine the period of a simple pendulum.

The student starts counting oscillations when the stopwatch reads 5.00s and stops the stopwatch at the end of the 20th oscillation.

The diagram shows the stopwatch when the student starts counting oscillations and at the end of 20 oscillations.



counting starts



stopwatch at the end of 20 oscillations

What is the period of the pendulum?

- **A** 0.25s
- **B** 0.82 s
- $1.07 \, s$
- **D** 1.32 s

**22** A light ball is dropped from rest from a high cliff.

Which row shows what happens after the ball is dropped and before it reaches terminal velocity?

	speed of ball	acceleration of ball
Α	decreases	decreases
В	decreases	remains constant
С	increases	decreases
D	increases	remains constant

23 Three properties of a body are its mass, its shape and its size.

Which row correctly shows whether these properties can be changed by a force?

	mass	shape	size
Α	✓	✓	✓
В	✓	✓	X
С	✓	X	✓
D	X	✓	✓

key

√ = can be changed

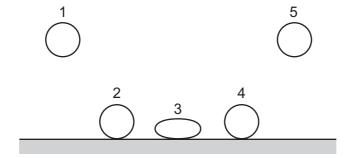
x = cannot be changed

**24** A force *F* acts on an object that moves in a straight line through a distance *d*.

The change in energy of the object is equal to  $F \times d$ .

Which statement **must** be correct?

- **A** *F* is in the same direction as *d*.
- **B** *F* is perpendicular to *d*.
- **C** The object gains gravitational potential energy.
- **D** The object is moving at constant speed.
- 25 The diagram shows a number of stages of a soft ball bouncing.



Between which two stages does the kinetic energy transfer to elastic (strain) energy?

- **A** 1 to 2
- **B** 2 to 3
- **C** 3 to 4
- **D** 4 to 5
- 26 A ball is thrown vertically upwards with a speed of 5.00 m/s.

All of the ball's initial kinetic energy is transferred into gravitational potential energy.

What is the maximum height reached by the ball?

The acceleration of free fall is  $10.0 \,\mathrm{m/s^2}$ .

- **A** 0.250 m
- **B** 1.25 m
- **C** 2.50 m
- **D** 12.5 m

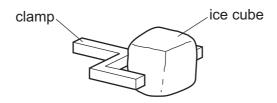
27 The internal diameter of the capillary bore of a thermometer is increased.



How does this affect the range and the sensitivity of the thermometer?

	range	sensitivity
Α	increased	decreased
В	increased	increased
С	no change	decreased
D	no change	increased

28 An ice cube is held in a clamp. The air next to the ice cube becomes very cold.



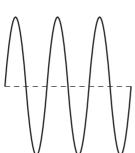
What happens to the density of the air as the air becomes colder and in which direction does the cold air move?

	density change of the air	direction the air moves
Α	decreases	downwards
В	decreases	upwards
С	increases	downwards
D	increases	upwards

29 The diagrams represent water waves in a deep pond. The diagrams are all drawn to the same scale and the waves are all moving with the same speed.

Which diagram shows the wave with the highest frequency?

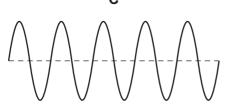
Α



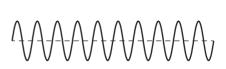
В



\_



D



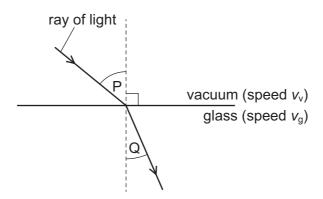
**30** The speed of light in a vacuum is  $v_v$ .

The speed of light in glass is  $v_{\rm g}$ .

Light passes from a vacuum into glass.

The diagram shows the change in direction of the light.

Angles P and Q are labelled.



Which row compares  $v_v$  with  $v_g$  and gives an expression for the refractive index of the glass?

	speeds	refractive index
A	$v_{\rm v} < v_{\rm g}$	sin P sin Q
В	$v_{\rm v} < v_{\rm g}$	sin Q sin P
С	$v_{\rm v} > v_{\rm g}$	sin P sin Q
D	$v_{\rm v} > v_{\rm g}$	sin Q sin P

31 What is the approximate speed of electromagnetic waves in air?

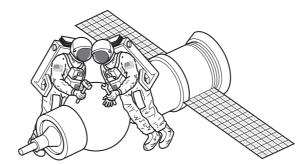
**A**  $3 \times 10^{2} \, \text{m/s}$ 

**B**  $3 \times 10^4 \, \text{m/s}$ 

**C**  $3 \times 10^6 \, \text{m/s}$ 

**D**  $3 \times 10^{8} \, \text{m/s}$ 

**32** Two astronauts without radios can only communicate in space if their helmets are touching. There is no air in space.



What does this show about sound?

- A It can travel through a solid and a vacuum.
- **B** It can travel through a solid but cannot travel through a vacuum.
- **C** It cannot travel through a solid but can travel through a vacuum.
- **D** It cannot travel through either a solid or a vacuum.
- 33 In 2.0 hours, a charge of 5000 C flows at a constant rate past a point in a circuit.

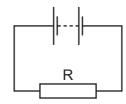
What is the current in the circuit?

- **A** 0.69 A
- **B** 42A
- **C** 2500 A
- **D** 10000 A
- 34 The current in a battery is 5.00 A. The battery supplies 2.70 kJ of energy in 1.0 minute.

What is the e.m.f. of the battery?

- **A** 0.540 V
- **B** 9.00 V
- **C** 13.5 V
- **D** 32.4 V

**35** A circuit contains a battery and a resistor R.

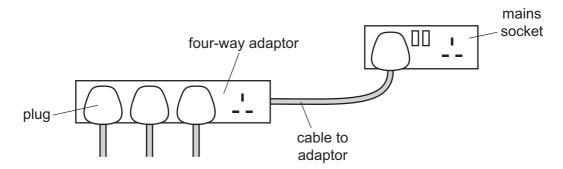


Another resistor is now added in series with R.

Which statement is correct?

- A The e.m.f. of the battery decreases.
- **B** The e.m.f. of the battery increases.
- **C** The p.d. across R decreases.
- **D** The p.d. across R increases.

**36** A four-way adaptor is connected by a cable to the mains supply. The cable is protected by a 13 A fuse.



Which use of the adaptor causes the fuse protecting the cable to 'blow'?

	number of plugs used	current in plugs
Α	1	12 A
В	2	10 A and 10 A
С	3	3 A, 4 A and 5 A
D	4	2A, 2A, 3A and 3A

- **37** In a transformer, how is an e.m.f. induced across the secondary coil?
  - **A** The primary coil and the secondary coil are connected in parallel.
  - **B** The primary coil and the secondary coil are connected in series.
  - **C** The primary coil produces a changing magnetic field that links to the secondary coil.
  - **D** The primary coil produces a constant magnetic field that links to the secondary coil.
- **38** A current-carrying coil experiences a turning effect when it is placed in a magnetic field.

Which row gives two changes to the coil that each result in a greater turning effect?

	number of turns on the coil	current in the coil
Α	decreases	decreases
В	decreases	increases
С	increases	decreases
D	increases	increases

**39** Americium-241 ( $^{241}_{95}$ Am ) decays to neptunium-237 ( $^{237}_{93}$ Np ).

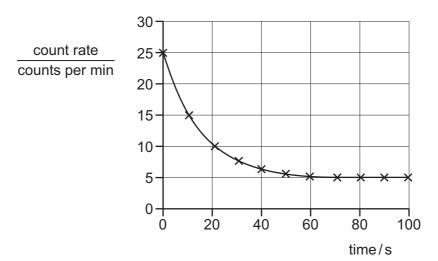
One or two particles are emitted during this decay.

Which particles are emitted?

- **A** an  $\alpha$ -particle only
- **B** a  $\beta$ -particle only
- **C** an  $\alpha$ -particle and a  $\beta$ -particle
- **D** two  $\beta$ -particles
- **40** A teacher investigates the radiation emitted by a radioactive source.

She places a detector near the source and records how the count rate changes with time.

The results are shown on the graph.



Which row gives the count rate due to the source at the start of the experiment, and the count rate due to background radiation?

	count rate due to the source at start /counts per minute	count rate due to background radiation /counts per minute
Α	20	5
В	20	20
С	25	5
D	25	20

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The Periodic Table of Elements

	<b>=</b>	F 5	helium 4	10	Ne	neon 20	18	Ā	argon 40	36	첫	krypton 84	54	×	xenon 131	98	R	radon			
	<b>=</b>			6	ட	fluorine 19	17	Cl	chlorine 35.5	35	ğ	bromine 80	53	Н	iodine 127	85	Ą	astatine -			
	>			8	0	oxygen 16	16	ഗ	sulfur 32	34	Se	selenium 79	52	Б	tellurium 128	84	Ъо	molod –	116	^	livemorium _
	>			7	Z	nitrogen 14	15	₾	phosphorus 31	33	As	arsenic 75	51	Sp	antimony 122	83	<u>.</u>	bismuth 209			
	≥			9	ပ	carbon 12	14	S	silicon 28	32	Ge	germanium 73	20	Sn	tin 119	82	Pb	lead 207	114	Εl	flerovium
	≡			5	Ω	boron 11	13	Ρſ	aluminium 27	31	Ga	gallium 70	49	I	indium 115	81	lΤ	thallium 204			
							•			30	Zu	zinc 65	48	ည	cadmium 112	80	Hg	mercury 201	112	C	copernicium -
										29	Cn	copper 64	47	Ag	silver 108	62	Au	gold 197	111	Rg	roentgenium
Group	-									28	z	nickel 59	46	Pd	palladium 106	78	귙	platinum 195	110	Ds	darmstadtium -
Gre										27	ဝိ	cobalt 59	45	R	rhodium 103	22	Ir	iridium 192	109	Mt	meitnerium -
		- I	hydrogen 1											Ru	ruthenium 101	9/	SO	osmium 190	108	Hs	hassium -
			Key							25	Mn	manganese 55	43	ပ	technetium -	75	Re	rhenium 186	107	Bh	bohrium –
					pol	ass						chromium 52		Mo	molybdenum 96	74	≥	tungsten 184	106	Sg	seaborgium -
				atomic number	atomic symbo	name relative atomic mass				23	>	vanadium 51	41	gN	niobium 93	73	д	tantalum 181	105	Сb	dubnium —
					ato	rek				22	i=	titanium 48	40	Zr	zirconium 91	72	士	hafnium 178	104	꿆	rutherfordium -
										21	Sc	scandium 45	39	>	yttrium 89	57–71	lanthanoids		89–103	actinoids	
	=			4	Be	beryllium 9	12	Mg	magnesium 24	20	Ca	calcium 40	38	ഗ്	strontium 88	99	Ba	barium 137	88	Ra	radium
	_			က	=	lithium 7	11	Na	sodium 23	19	¥	potassium 39	37	&	rubidium 85	55	Cs	caesium 133	87	ᇁ	francium -

7.1	Γn	Intetium	175	103	۲	lawrencium	I
70	Ϋ́	ytterbium	173	102	%	nobelium	I
69	Tm	thulium	169	101	Md	mendelevium	_
89	щ	erbinm	167	100	Fm	ferminm	I
29	웃	holmium	165	66	Es	einsteinium	-
99	۵	dysprosium	163	86	ర్	califomium	I
65	Tp	terbium	159	26	ă	berkelium	-
64	ВĠ	gadolinium	157	96	Cm	curium	I
63	En	europium	152	98	Am	americium	_
62	Sm	samarium	150	64	Pn	plutonium	I
61	Pm	promethium	ı	63	dN	neptunium	ı
09	βN	neodymium	144	92	$\supset$	uranium	238
69	Ţ	praseodymium	141	91	Ра	protactinium	231
58	Ce	cerium	140	06	T	thorium	232
22	Ľa	lanthanum	139	68	Ac	actinium	I

lanthanoids

actinoids

The volume of one mole of any gas is 24 dm<sup>3</sup> at room temperature and pressure (r.t.p.).