

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS International General Certificate of Secondary Education

### **CO-ORDINATED SCIENCES**

Paper 1 Multiple Choice

0654/01 October/November 2007 45 minutes

Additional Materials:

Multiple Choice Answer Sheet Soft clean eraser Soft pencil (type B or HB preferred)

### **READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

Write in soft pencil.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, 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.

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.

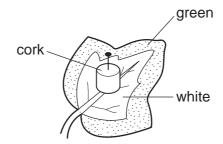
#### Read the instructions on the Answer Sheet very carefully.

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 20.

This document consists of 18 printed pages and 2 blank pages.

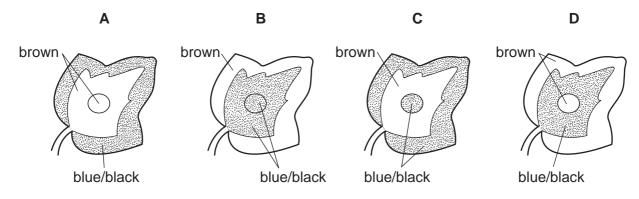


- 1 Which feature is characteristic only of birds?
  - A feathers and scales
  - B fins and hard-shelled eggs
  - **C** hair and scales
  - D skin and soft-shelled eggs
- 2 The diagram shows a cork pinned to a leaf of a plant which is then exposed to light for 8 hours.



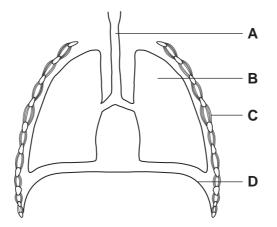
The leaf is then removed from the plant and a starch test carried out on it.

Which diagram shows the result of this starch test?



3 The diagram shows a section through the human thorax.

Which structure contains goblet cells and cilia?

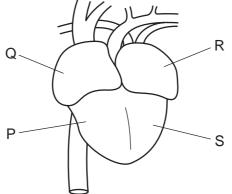


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- 3
- 4 Which structures make up the nervous system?
  - A brain, nerves, spinal cord
  - B effectors, impulses, spinal cord
  - **C** impulses, muscles, nerves
  - D effectors, receptors, stimuli
- 5 The diagram shows a human heart, seen from the front.



Which shows the sequence in which a blood cell passes through the four chambers of the heart?

- $\textbf{A} \quad P \to S \to R \to Q$
- $\textbf{B} \quad \textbf{Q} \rightarrow \textbf{P} \rightarrow \textbf{R} \rightarrow \textbf{S}$
- $\label{eq:relation} \boldsymbol{\mathsf{C}} \quad R \to \boldsymbol{\mathsf{Q}} \to \boldsymbol{\mathsf{P}} \to \boldsymbol{\mathsf{S}}$
- $\boldsymbol{D} \quad S \to R \to Q \to P$
- 6 Which process in living organisms does not use energy from respiration?
  - **A** growth
  - B movement
  - C photosynthesis
  - D temperature maintenance

7 Food tests are performed on four substances.

Which substance contains fat and protein?

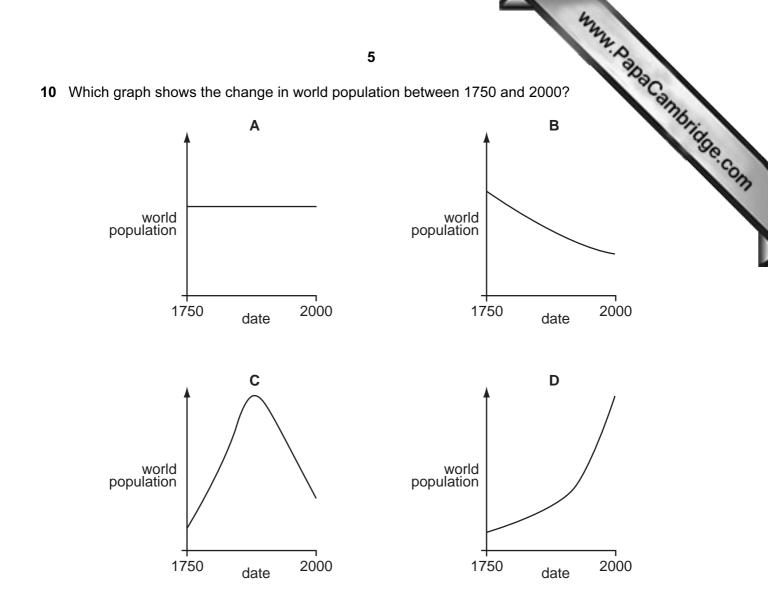
	test reagent			]	
	Benedict's	biuret	ethanol	iodine	
Α	1	x	x	1	k
в	1	1	x	x	~
С	x	1	1	x	x
D	X	X	1	1	

key  $\checkmark$  = positive test result  $\chi$  = negative test result

# 8 What is a cause and a symptom of scurvy?

	cause	symptom
Α	lack of vitamin C	bleeding gums
В	lack of vitamin C	soft bones and teeth
С	lack of vitamin D	bleeding gums
D	lack of vitamin D	soft bones and teeth

- 9 What is most likely to happen if a diet contains excess proteins?
  - A Bacteria will form acids in the mouth.
  - **B** More amylase will be secreted by the pancreas.
  - **C** More fibre will be removed through the anus.
  - **D** More urea will be excreted by the kidneys.



- 11 In human reproduction, where does fertilisation usually take place?
  - A ovary
  - B oviduct
  - C uterus
  - D vagina
- 12 Which shows the number of chromosomes in an organism and in its male and female gametes?

	organism	male gamete	female gamete
Α	14	7	7
в	16	32	16
С	19	17	36
D	46	22	22

13 What can lead to global warming?

What	can lead to global wa	arming?	6	burning of fossil fuels	
	nitrogen fixation	deforestation	denitrification	burning of fossil fuels	
Α	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	x ve.c	
в	×	x	$\checkmark$	1	3
С	$\checkmark$	x	$\checkmark$	x	
D	x	$\checkmark$	X	$\checkmark$	1

**14** The proton number of element X is 44. Its nucleon number is 145.

How many neutrons are there in an atom of X?

**A** 44 В 101 **C** 145 **D** 189

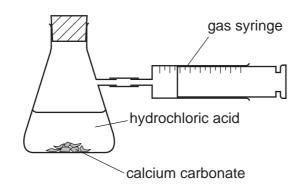
**15** An atom has 2 electrons in its outer shell.

Which element could this atom be?

	Са	He
Α	$\checkmark$	√
в	$\checkmark$	x
С	×	1
D	×	X

- 16 Which material is made from silicon(IV) oxide combined with metal oxides?
  - A brass
  - **B** glass
  - **C** polythene
  - D steel

www.papacambridge.com 17 The apparatus shown is used to investigate the speed of reaction between hydroching calcium carbonate.



The time to collect 50 cm<sup>3</sup> of gas is measured. Using concentrated acid and lumps of calcium carbonate, the time is 150 s.

In a second experiment, the time is 90 s.

Which change was made in the second experiment?

- larger lumps of calcium carbonate Α
- В less concentrated acid
- С lower temperature
- D powdered calcium carbonate
- **18** The table shows physical properties of some substances.

Which substance is metal?

	malleability	density	electrical conductivity
Α	brittle	high density	high
в	brittle	low density	low
С	malleable	high density	high
D	malleable	low density	low

**19** A petrochemical molecule undergoes the chemical change shown.

8  
A petrochemical molecule undergoes the chemical change shown.  
$$H - \stackrel{H}{\underset{c}{\overset{}}_{c}} \stackrel{H}{\underset{c}} \stackrel{H}{\underset{c} \stackrel{H}{\underset{c}} \stackrel{H}{\underset{c}} \stackrel{H}{\underset{c}} \stackrel{H}{\underset{c}} \stackrel{H}{\underset{c} \stackrel{}$$

What is the chemical change?

- **A** cracking
- В fractional distillation
- С polymerisation
- **D** reduction
- 20 Glucose gives a red precipitate when tested with reagent X.

Cellulose, a protein and starch are broken down into their monomers.

Which of these monomers also give a red precipitate when tested with reagent X?

	cellulose	protein	starch
Α	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	1
в	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	X
С	$\checkmark$	x	1
D	x	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$

21 A reagent in solution is added to a solid sample of a fertiliser. The mixture is warmed and the gas given off changes the colour of damp litmus paper.

The test shows that the fertiliser contains ammonium ions.

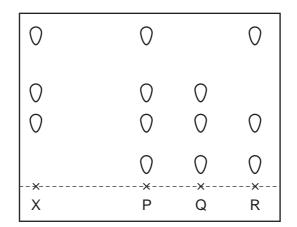
What is the reagent and what is the original colour of the litmus paper used in the test?

	reagent	colour of litmus paper
Α	acid	blue
в	acid	red
С	alkali	blue
D	alkali	red

**22** A plant colour X is a mixture.

www.papacambridge.com Chromatography is used to compare X with three other coloured mixtures, P, Q and R.

The results are shown in the diagram.



Which other mixtures contain the plant colour X?

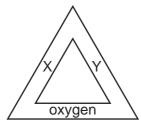
- Α P only
- **B** P and Q only
- C R only
- P, Q and R D
- 23 The element sulphur forms a colloid with water.

How are the sulphur particles held in the water and how do the particles affect a light beam shone on to the colloid?

	the particles are	the light beam is
Α	dissolved	reflected
в	dissolved	scattered
С	suspended	reflected
D	suspended	scattered



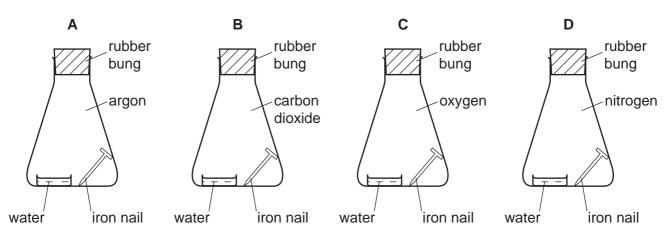
**24** The diagram shows a fire triangle.



What are X and Y?

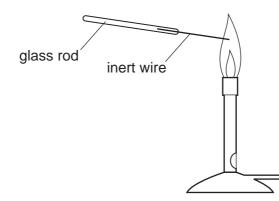
	Х	Y
Α	air	catalyst
в	air	heat
С	fuel	catalyst
D	fuel	heat

25 In which flask does iron rust?



26 In separate experiments, an inert wire is dipped into two solutions, P and Q.

The wire is then placed in the flame of a Bunsen burner.



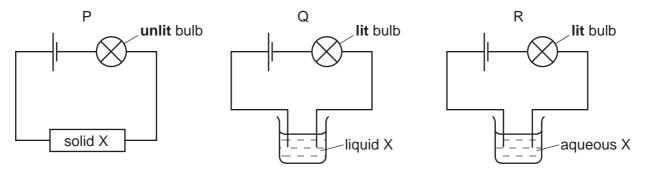
The table shows the results.

	solution P	solution Q
colour of Bunsen flame	green	yellow

Which metal ions are present in the solutions?

	Р	Q
Α	copper	potassium
В	copper	sodium
С	sodium	copper
D	sodium	potassium

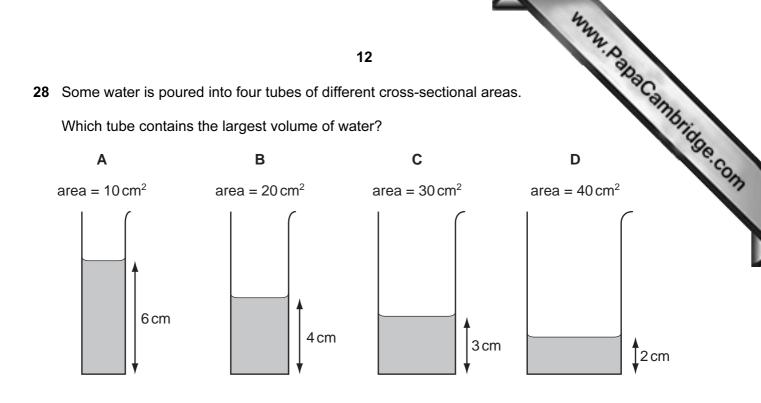
## 27 Substance X is an ionic compound.



Which diagrams are correct for X?

- A P and Q only
- **B** P and R only
- C R and Q only
- **D** P, Q and R

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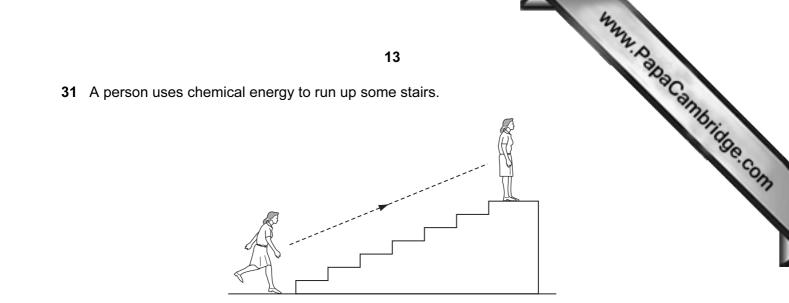
29 What are the correct units for force and for weight?

	force	weight
Α	kg	kg
в	kg	Ν
С	Ν	kg
D	Ν	N

**30** A metal drum has a mass of 200 kg when empty and 1000 kg when filled with 1.0 m<sup>3</sup> of methylated spirit.

What is the density of methylated spirit?

- **A** 0.0050 kg/m<sup>3</sup>
- **B**  $0.11 \text{ kg/m}^3$
- $C = 800 \text{ kg}/\text{m}^3$
- **D**  $1000 \text{ kg}/\text{m}^3$



She stops at the top of the stairs.

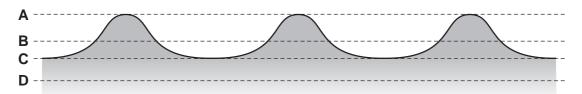
What has the chemical energy been converted to when she is at the top of the stairs?

- A kinetic energy and gravitational potential energy
- **B** kinetic energy and nuclear energy
- **C** gravitational potential energy and heat energy
- D nuclear energy and heat energy
- **32** Some gas in a sealed plastic bag is cooled.

How do the gas molecules behave when this happens?

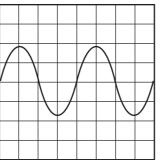
- A They move more quickly and become closer together.
- **B** They move more quickly and become further apart.
- **C** They move more slowly and become closer together.
- **D** They move more slowly and become further apart.
- **33** The diagram shows a section through a series of waves on water.

Which dotted line shows the position of the still water surface after the waves have passed?



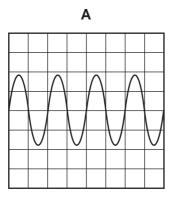


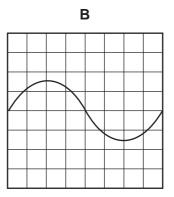
**34** The diagram represents a sound wave.



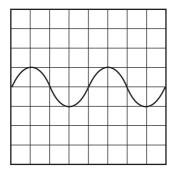
The frequency of the sound is increased.

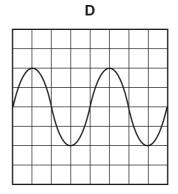
The diagrams below are shown to the same scale. Which diagram represents the new sound wave?





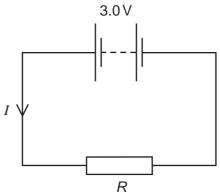
С







**35** The circuit shows a current *I* in a resistor of resistance *R*.



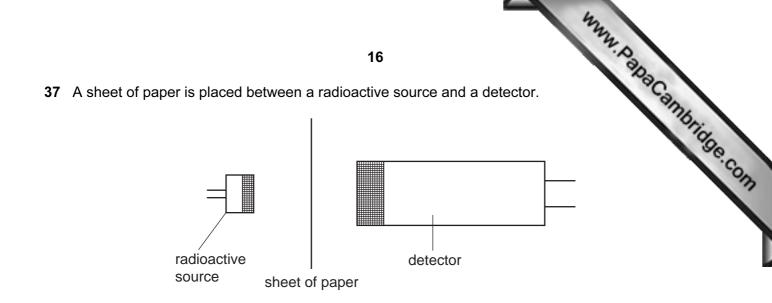
Which line gives possible values of I and R?

	I/A	$R/\Omega$			
Α	1.5	1.5			
в	1.5	2.0			
С	6.0	2.0			
D	4.0	12			

36 A mains electrical circuit uses insulated copper cable and the cable overheats.

To prevent the cable overheating, how should the cable be changed, and why?

- A Use thicker copper cable which has less resistance.
- **B** Use thicker insulation which stops the heat escaping.
- C Use thinner copper cable which has more resistance.
- **D** Use thinner insulation which allows less heat to escape.

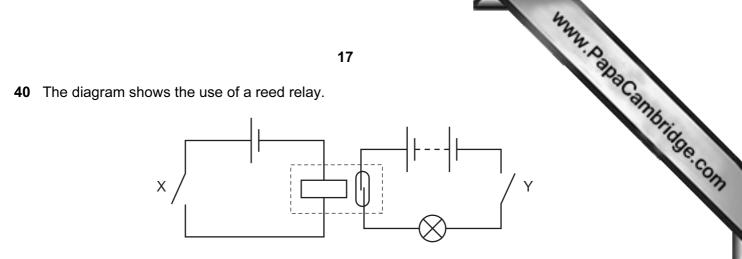


Which types of radiation can pass through the paper?

- A alpha radiation and beta radiation only
- B alpha radiation and gamma radiation only
- C beta radiation and gamma radiation only
- D alpha radiation, beta radiation and gamma radiation
- 38 Which energy source is not renewable?
  - A hydroelectric
  - B nuclear
  - C solar
  - D wind
- **39** The output from a power station is connected to the transmission cables through a transformer.

What is the purpose of the transformer?

- A to change the frequency of the output
- B to increase the current
- **C** to increase the voltage
- **D** to turn the current into alternating current



Which switch positions cause the lamp to light?

	Х	Y
Α	closed	closed
в	closed	open
С	open	closed
D	open	open



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DATA SHEET The Periodic Table of the Elements

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II>		9 Fluorine	35.5 <b>C1</b> 17 17	80 Bromine 35	127 I Iodine 53	At Astatine 85		173 <b>Yb</b> <sup>Ytterbium</sup> 70	Nobelium 102	
>		16 Oxygen 8	32 <b>S</b> Suphur 16	79 <b>Se</b> tenium 34	128 <b>Te</b> Tellurium 52	PO Polonium 84		169 <b>Thulium</b> 69	Md Mendelevium 101	
>		14 Nitrogen	31 Phosphorus 15	75 AS Arsenic 33	122 <b>Sb</b> Antimony 51	209 Bismuth 83	1	167 Er Erbium 68	Fermium 100	
2		12 <b>C</b> Carbon 6	28 <b>Si</b> 14	73 <b>Ge</b> Germanium 32	119 <b>Sn</b> 50	207 <b>Pb</b> Lead 82		165 <b>HO</b> Holmium 67	Es Einsteinium 99 (r.t. D.).	
≡		5 Boron	27 Al Aluminium 13	70 <b>Ga</b> Galium 31	115 <b>In</b> Indium 49	204 <b>T1</b> Thallium		162 Dy Dysprosium 66	Cf Californium 98 Dressure	
				65 <b>Zn</b> 30 Zinc	112 <b>Cd</b> <sup>Cadmium</sup>	201 Hg Mercury		159 <b>Tb</b> Terbium 65	232 238 238 238 238 Not Not Pu Am Cm Bk Cf Es   Th Pratactinium Uranium Uranium Putonium Putonium Americium Ourium Bk Cf Es   Notium P1 Putonium <td></td>	
				64 Copper 29	108 <b>Ag</b> Silver	197 <b>Au</b> Gold	1	157 <b>Gd</b> Gadolinium 64	e Cm دراناس e Curium	- -
				59 Nickel 28	106 <b>Pd</b> Palladium 46	195 Pt Platinum 78		152 Eu Europium 63	Am Amentium 95 at roon	
5				59 <b>Co</b> 27	103 <b>Rh</b> Rhodium 45	192 Ir Iridium		150 <b>Sm</b> Samarium 62	Pu Plutonium 94 S is 24 dr	
	<sup>1</sup> Hydrogen			56 <b>Fe</b> Iron	101 <b>Ru</b> Ruthenium 44	190 <b>OS</b> Osmium 76		Promethium 61	Np Neptunium 93 Of any ga	
				55 Manganese 25	Tc Technetium 43	1		144 Neodymium 60	238 U <sup>Uranium</sup> 92	
				52 <b>Cr</b> Chromium 24	96 <b>MO</b> Molybdenum 42	184 <b>V</b> Tungsten 74		141 <b>Pr</b> Praseodymium 59	Pa Protactinium 91 Dlume of (	
				51 Vanadium 23	93 <b>Nb</b> Niobium 41	181 <b>Ta</b> Tantalum 73		140 <b>Ce</b> <sup>Cerium</sup>	232 Th 90 The V	
				48 Titanium 22	91 Zr Zirconium 40	178 Hafnium 72			nic mass bol nic) number	
				45 <b>Sc</b> Scandium 21	89 Yttrium 39	139 La Lanthanum 57 *	227 Actinium 89	l series eries	a = relative atomic mass X = atomic symbol b = proton (atomic) number	
=		9 Beryllium 4	24 <b>Mg</b> Magnesium 12	40 Calcium 20	88 Strontium 38	137 <b>Baa</b> Baarium 56	226 <b>Rađ</b> 88	*58-71 Lanthanoid series 190-103 Actinoid series	b = a b = x	
-		7 Lithium 3	23 Sodium	39 Rotassium 19	85 <b>Rb</b> Rubidium 37	133 CS Caesium 55	<b>Fr</b> Francium 87	58-71 L 90-103 ,	ه ۲	

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