

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CO-ORDINATED SCIENCES

Paper 1 Multiple Choice

0654/12 October/November 2011 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, 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.

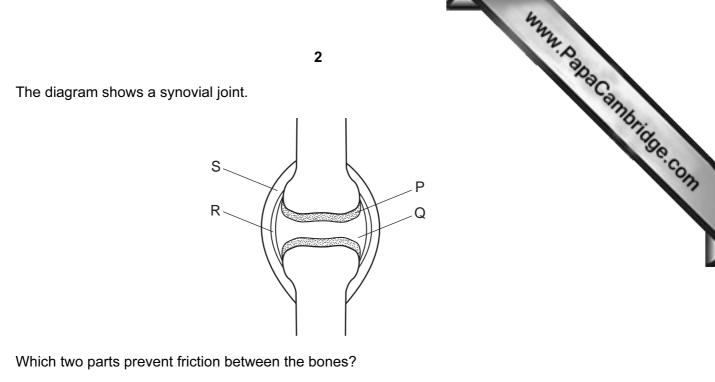
Choose the **one** you consider correct and record your choice in **soft pencil** on the separate Answer Sheet.

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 **16**.

This document consists of 16 printed pages.





Α	P and Q	В	P and R	С	Q and R	D	Q and S
		_		-		_	

2 The binomial name for a tiger is *Panthera tigris* and for a lion, *Panthera leo*.

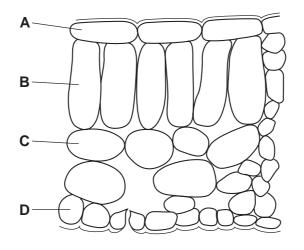
What do the scientific names show?

Lions and tigers

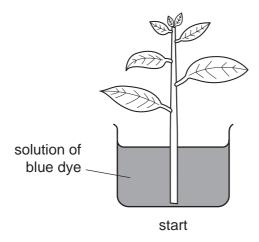
1

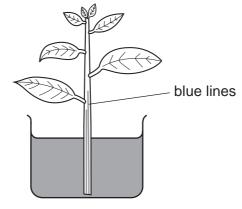
- **A** are both in the same species.
- **B** are genetically identical.
- c can interbreed.
- **D** have many features in common.
- 3 The diagram shows a section through a leaf.

Which layer of cells produces most sugar?



- www.papacambridge.com 4 A swollen abdomen caused by kwashiorkor is a symptom of a lack of which dietary a
 - Α carbohydrate
 - В fat
 - С fibre
 - D protein
- 5 Why is a leaf first dipped into hot water when performing the starch test?
 - to make its membranes permeable Α
 - В to make starch soluble
 - С to remove air from intercellular spaces
 - D to remove chlorophyll
- 6 The diagram shows a shoot of a plant with a transparent stem in a solution of blue dye.



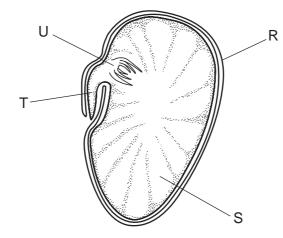




What do the blue lines in the stem show?

- Α The dye is drawn up the phloem in the stem.
- В The dye moves up the stem by diffusion.
- С The dye shows liquid can circulate in the stem.
- D The dye travels through tubes in the stem.

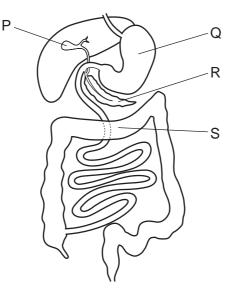
7 The diagram shows a section through a bean seed.



What are the labelled parts?

	cotyledon	plumule	radicle	testa
Α	R	Т	U	S
в	R	U	т	S
С	S	Т	U	R
D	S	U	Т	R

8 The diagram shows some parts of the alimentary canal and its associated organs.



Which organs produce digestive enzymes?

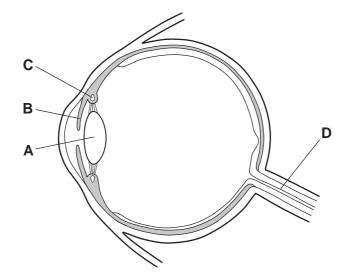
 A
 P and Q
 B
 Q and R
 C
 R and S
 D
 S and P

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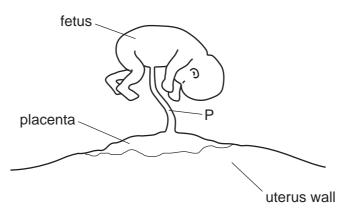
9 The diagram shows a section through the eye.

www.papaCambridge.com When a person moves from shade into bright sunlight, a reflex action takes place.

Where does the response to bright sunlight occur?



10 The diagram shows a fetus attached to its mother's uterus via the placenta.



What is carried in structure P?

	mother's blood	fetus's blood	oxygenated blood	deoxygenated blood	
Α	\checkmark	x	\checkmark	x	key
в	\checkmark	x	x	1	✓ = carried in P
С	x	\checkmark	\checkmark	1	x = not carried in P
D	×	\checkmark	×	\checkmark	

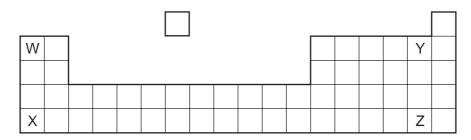
11 The diagram shows a food chain.

<code>phytoplankton</code> \rightarrow <code>small</code> fish \rightarrow <code>large</code> fish \rightarrow <code>killer</code> whale

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Which are consumers?

- A killer whales only
- **B** killer whales and large fish only
- C killer whales, large fish and small fish only
- D phytoplankton only
- 12 What is an allele?
 - A a pair of identical genes
 - **B** one of the forms of a gene
 - **C** the genetic make-up of a nucleus
 - D the result of two gametes fusing
- **13** Why is energy lost along a food chain?
 - **A** All plants and animals respire.
 - **B** Decomposers are at one end of a food chain.
 - **C** Energy enters a food chain only through plants.
 - D Not all animals feed on plants.
- **14** The diagram shows part of the Periodic Table.



Which two elements would be the most reactive in their group?

A W and Y **B** W and Z **C** X and Y **D** X and Z



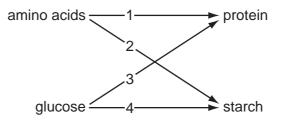
15 Which would be a liquid at 50 °C?

	melting point °C	boiling point °C
Α	-100	80
в	-73	-10
С	-60	40
D	95	280

- 16 Processes used in the petrochemical industry include
 - 1 cracking,
 - 2 distillation.

For which of these processes is a catalyst used?

- A both 1 and 2
- B 1 only
- C 2 only
- D neither 1 nor 2
- 17 In the diagram below, the compounds on the left are monomers and those on the right are polymers.



Which two arrows link the monomer to the correct polymer?

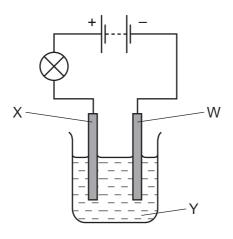
A 1 and 2 **B** 1 and 4 **C** 2 and 3 **D** 3 and 4

7

8 18 The diagram shows a metal being extracted from its powdered ore using carbon.

What happens to the ore in this reaction?

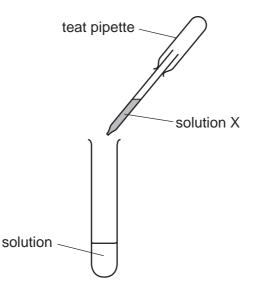
- A It burns.
- B It decomposes.
- **C** It is oxidised.
- D It is reduced.
- **19** An experiment is set up to test the effect of electricity on solution Y.



What are the names of W, X and Y?

	W	Х	Y
Α	anode	cathode	electrode
в	anode	cathode	electrolyte
С	cathode	anode	electrode
D	cathode	anode	electrolyte

www.papaCambridge.com 20 Using solution X, a student successfully tested for the presence of chloride ions.



What is solution X and the result of the test?

	solution X	result
Α	dilute sulfuric acid	yellow precipitate
в	dilute sulfuric acid	white precipitate
С	silver nitrate solution	yellow precipitate
D	silver nitrate solution	white precipitate

21 Diamond and silicon(IV) oxide are hard materials.

What could be the reason for this?

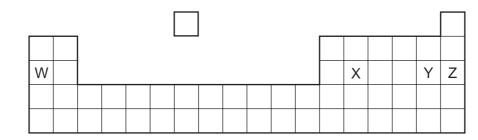
- Α They are compounds of non-metallic elements.
- В They are naturally occurring materials.
- С They have giant structures with covalent bonding.
- D They have very high melting points.
- 22 Why is an analgesic used in medicine?
 - A as a painkiller
 - as a vitamin В
 - С to kill bacteria
 - to kill viruses D



- 23 What happens when an acid reacts with an alkali?
 - A Neutralisation takes place and the temperature falls.
 - **B** Neutralisation takes place and the temperature rises.
 - **C** Reduction takes place and the temperature falls.
 - **D** Reduction takes place and the temperature rises.
- 24 Which test and result show that a fertiliser contains nitrate ions?

	test	result
Α	warm with aqueous sodium hydroxide	gas turns litmus blue
В	warm with aqueous sodium hydroxide	gas turns litmus red
С	warm with aqueous sodium hydroxide, then add aluminium metal	gas turns litmus blue
D	warm with aqueous sodium hydroxide, then add aluminium metal	gas turns litmus red

25 The positions of four elements are shown in part of the Periodic Table.



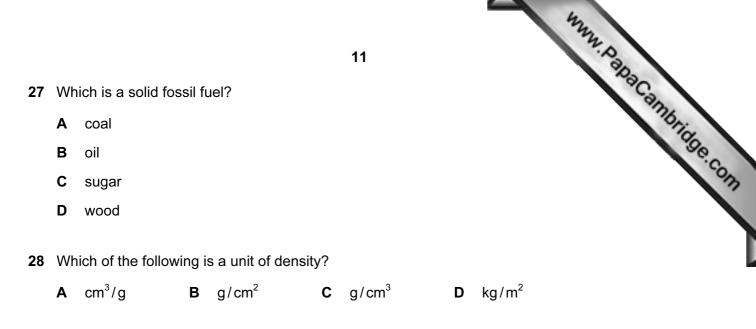
Which elements form a bond by sharing electrons?

A W and X **B** W and Y **C** X and Y **D** Y and Z

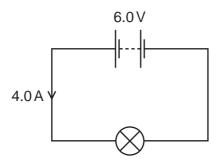
26 Salad dressing contains oil dispersed in water.

What is the name of this type of colloidal system?

- A emulsion
- B gel
- C sol
- D solution



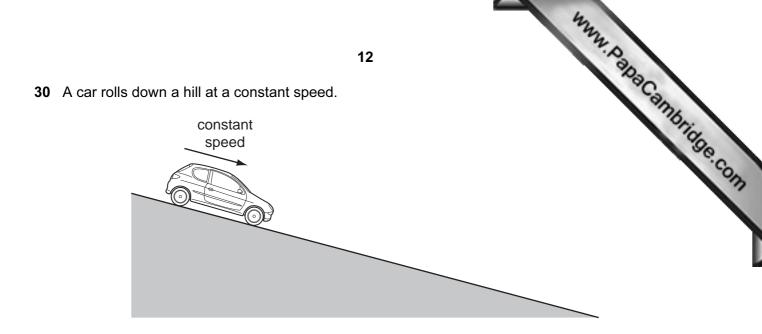
29 The circuit shows a lamp connected to a 6.0 V battery.



A current of 4.0 A flows in the circuit for 20 s.

How much charge flows through the lamp?

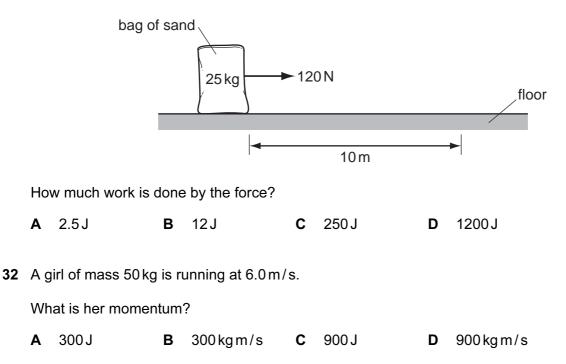
Α	120 C	В	80 C	C	,	24 C	D	0.20 C



Which row describes the friction force and the unbalanced force acting on the car?

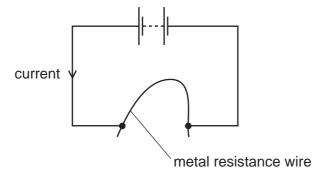
	friction force	unbalanced force
Α	acts downhill	acts downhill
в	acts uphill	acts downhill
С	acts uphill	is zero
D	is zero	is zero

31 A horizontal force of 120 N is used to pull a 25 kg bag of sand 10 m along a floor.





- 13
- **33** A student connects a length of metal resistance wire to a battery.



The student wishes to increase the current in the resistance wire.

Which change would do this?

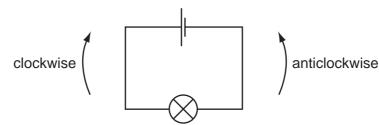
- A Connect a second wire in series with the first wire.
- B Heat the wire.
- **C** Shorten the wire.
- D Use a thinner wire.
- 34 Which type of electromagnetic waves are used for cooking?
 - A gamma rays
 - B infra-red waves
 - C ultraviolet waves
 - D X-rays
- **35** A sky-diver jumps from a helicopter which is very high and not moving.

She does not open her parachute when she first jumps.

Which row describes her acceleration and the air resistance acting on her in the first few seconds as she falls?

	acceleration	air resistance
Α	constant	constant
в	constant	increasing
С	decreasing	constant
D	decreasing	increasing

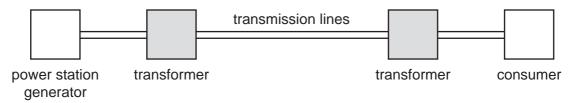
- www.papaCambridge.com 36 What are the particles given off by the heated tungsten filament in a thermionic diode
 - Α alpha particles
 - В electrons
 - С neutrons
 - D protons
- 37 Charged particles flow in the circuit below.



What are the particles and which way do they flow?

	particles	direction
Α	electrons	clockwise
В	electrons	anticlockwise
С	protons	clockwise
D	protons	anticlockwise

38 The diagram represents an electrical energy transmission system.

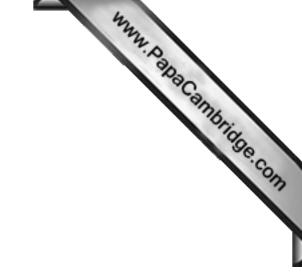


Why are the transformers used?

- Α to decrease the energy loss from the transmission lines
- В to make the transmission lines safer
- to supply the consumer with energy at very high voltage С
- D to transmit the energy from the power station at low voltage
- **39** A light bulb is marked '3.0 V, 6.0 W'.

How much current flows in the bulb when it operates at normal brightness?

B 2.0 A **A** 0.50 A **C** 6.0 A D 18 A



40 A machine is claimed to be 100% efficient.

For this to be true, which statement must be correct?

- **A** All the energy put into it is changed into useful energy.
- **B** It is very easy to use.
- **C** It produces more energy than is put into it.
- **D** It wastes a small amount of energy.

c	D	4 H	Helium	20	Ne	10 Neon	40	18 Argon	84	Krypton	98 98		Xenon 54	Radon	86			175 Lu	Lutetium 71	۲ ۲	Lawrencium 103	Papa Car
	</td <td></td> <td></td> <td>19</td> <td>ш</td> <td>e</td> <td>35.5</td> <td></td> <td>80</td> <td>Bromine</td> <td>35</td> <td>127 I</td> <td>lodine 53</td> <td>At statine</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>-</td> <td>173 Yb</td> <td>Ytterbium 70</td> <td>No</td> <td>Nobelium 102</td> <td></td>			19	ш	e	35.5		80	Bromine	35	127 I	lodine 53	At statine			-	173 Yb	Ytterbium 70	No	Nobelium 102	
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	>			14	z	Nitrogen 7	۵ ع	orus	75	AS Arsenic	33	122 Sb	Antimony 51	209 Bi ^{Sismuth}			-	167 Er	Erbium 68	Fm		
	2			12	ပ	Carbon 6	28 S	Silicon	73	Ge Germanium	32	¹¹⁹ Sn	50 Tin	207 Pb Lead	82		-	165 Ho	Holmium 67	Es	E	(r.t.p.).
	≡			11	В	Boron 5	27	Aluminium 13	70	Ga llium	31	115 In	Indium 49	204 T 1 Thallium	81		-	¹⁶² Dy	Dysprosium 66	Cf	E	pressure
									65	Zn ^{Zinc}	30	Cd	Cadmium 48	201 Hg ^{Mercury}	80			159 Tb	Terbium 65	Bk	_	ature and
									64	Copper	29	Ag	Silver 47	197 Au Gold	79		_	157 Gd	Gadolinium 64	Cm	Curium 96	n tempera
Group									20	Nickel	28	106 Pd	Palladium 46	195 Platinum	78		-	152 Eu	Europium 63	Am	Americium 95	n³ at roor
Gr				1					20	Cobalt Cobalt	27	203 Rh	Rhodium 45	192 I r Iridium	77		-		Samarium 62	Pu	Plutonium 94	as is 24 dı
		- I	Hydrogen						56	Fe Iron	26	Ru	Ruthenium 44	190 Osmium	76		-	Pm	Promethium 61	aN	Neptunium 93	of any ga
									55	Manganese	25		Technetium 43	186 Re Rhenium	75		-	144 Nd	Neodymium 60	238 U	E	one mole
									25	Chromium Chromium		° No	Molybdenum 42	184 Tungsten	74		-	141 Pr	Praseodymium 59	Ра	Protactinium 91	The volume of one mole of any gas is 24 dm 3 at room temperature and pressure (r.t.p.).
									51	Vanadium	23	88 ND	Niobium 41	181 Ta Tantalum	73			140 Ce	Cerium 58	232 Th	06	The
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									45	Scandium Scandium	21	® ≻ ;	Yttrium 39	139 La	57	227 Ac	Admium 89	id series	201100	a = relative atomic mass X = atomic symbol	b = proton (atomic) number	
	=			<i>б</i>	Be	Beryllium 4	24 M.2	Magnesium 12	40		50	ຶ ຈັ	Strontium 38	137 Ba Barium	56		88 88	*58-71 Lanthanoid series		• ×		
	_			7	2	Lithium 3	23	Sodium 11	68		19	⁸⁸ Rb	Rubidium 37	133 CS Caesium	55	ŗ	Francium 87	*58-71		Kev	_م	

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