

# Cambridge IGCSE<sup>™</sup>

# **CO-ORDINATED SCIENCES**

Paper 1 Multiple Choice (Core)

October/November 2021 45 minutes

0654/12

You must answer on the multiple choice answer sheet.

You will need: Multiple choice answer sheet Soft clean eraser Soft pencil (type B or HB is recommended)

## INSTRUCTIONS

- 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 multiple choice answer sheet.
- Follow the instructions on the multiple choice answer sheet.
- Write in soft pencil.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number on the multiple choice answer sheet in the spaces provided unless this has been done for you.
- Do **not** use correction fluid.
- Do **not** write on any bar codes.
- You may use a calculator.

#### INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 40.
- Each correct answer will score one mark.
- Any rough working should be done on this question paper.
- The Periodic Table is printed in the question paper.

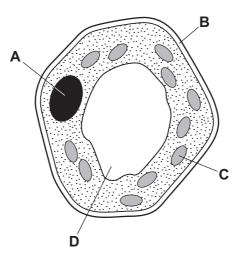
This document has 20 pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

1 All living organisms can break down nutrient molecules to release energy.

What is this process?

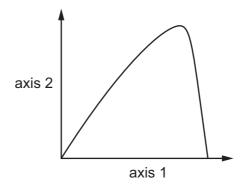
- **A** excretion
- **B** growth
- **C** nutrition
- **D** respiration
- 2 The diagram shows a plant cell as seen under a light microscope.

Which structure is also found in animal cells?



- 3 Which molecule contains carbon?
  - **A** ammonia
  - B fat
  - **C** sulfuric acid
  - D water

**4** A student carried out an investigation on the effect of temperature on an enzyme-controlled reaction. The results are shown.

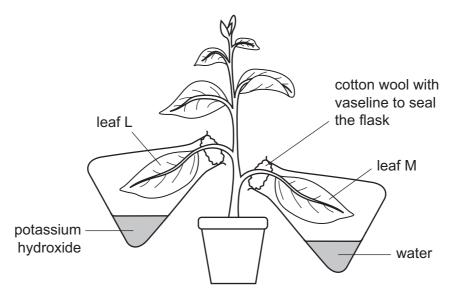


Which labels does the student need to add for the axes labelled axis 1 and axis 2?

	axis 1	axis 2		
Α	rate of reaction	temperature		
в	rate of reaction time			
С	temperature	rate of reaction		
D	time	rate of reaction		

**5** The diagram shows an experiment to investigate photosynthesis. When leaves photosynthesise, they store some carbohydrates as starch.

Potassium hydroxide absorbs carbon dioxide.



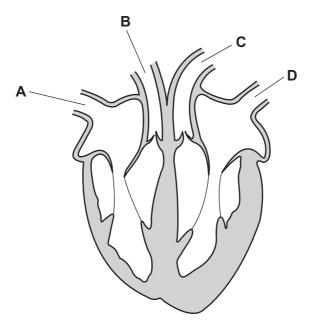
After standing in sunlight for 10 hours, leaf L contained no starch but leaf M contained a lot of starch.

What does this show?

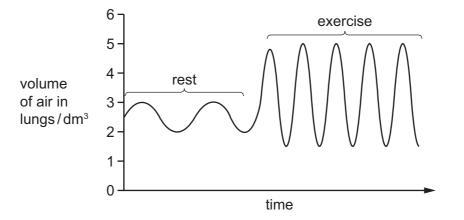
- **A** A leaf cannot make starch in a sealed flask.
- **B** A leaf cannot make starch without carbon dioxide.
- **C** A leaf cannot make starch without light.
- **D** A leaf cannot make starch without oxygen.
- **6** What is the name of the process which moves soluble food molecules through the wall of the small intestine into the blood?
  - A absorption
  - **B** assimilation
  - **C** digestion
  - **D** ingestion

7 The diagram shows a section through a mammalian heart.

Which vessel is the pulmonary vein?



8 The graph shows the changes in volume of air in the lungs at rest and during exercise.



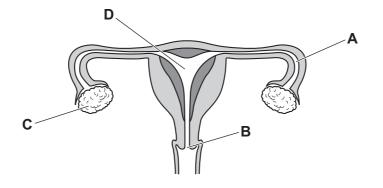
What was the effect of exercise on the rate and depth of breathing?

	rate of breathing	depth of breathing
Α	decrease	decrease
В	decrease	increase
С	increase	decrease
D	increase	increase

What would happen as a result of injecting adrenaline?

- 1 narrowing of the pupil in the eye
- 2 increased breathing rate
- 3 increased pulse rate
- **10** The diagram shows the female reproductive system.

Which labelled part is the cervix?



11 In a species of flowering plant, the allele for red flowers is dominant to the allele for white flowers.

A plant breeder crossed a homozygous white-flowered plant with a heterozygous red-flowered plant.

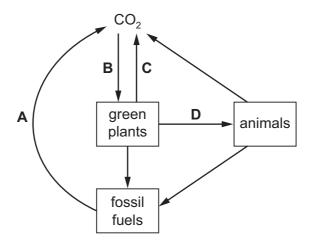
What is the expected phenotypic ratio of the next generation of plants?

- A 1 white : 1 red
- B 3 red: 1 white
- C 3 white : 1 red
- D all the plants will be red
- 12 Which organism is a secondary consumer in the food chain shown?

 $\begin{array}{cccc} \textbf{A} & \textbf{B} & \textbf{C} & \textbf{D} \\ \text{plant} \rightarrow \text{herbivore} \rightarrow \text{carnivore} \rightarrow \text{top carnivore} \end{array}$ 

**13** The diagram shows a simplified carbon cycle.

Which labelled arrow represents respiration?



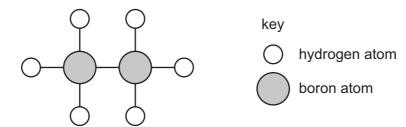
**14** Which row correctly identifies the named changes?

	physical changes	chemical changes
Α	condensation and combustion	evaporation and neutralisation
в	evaporation and neutralisation	condensation and combustion
С	condensation and evaporation	combustion and neutralisation
D	combustion and neutralisation	condensation and evaporation

**15** Which row describes the physical properties of the named substances?

	substance	solubility in water	electrical conductivity as a solid	electrical conductivity as a liquid	
Α	ammonia	low	good	good	
в	copper chloride	high	poor	good	
С	iron nitrate	high	good	good	
D	potassium chloride	low	poor	poor	

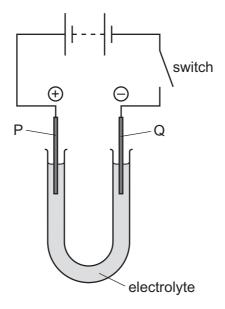
**16** A model of a molecule is shown.



Which row shows the formula of this molecule and describes the type of bonding between the atoms?

	formula	bonding
Α	$2BH_3$	covalent
В	$2BH_3$	ionic
С	$B_2H_6$	covalent
D	$B_2H_6$	ionic

**17** The diagram shows the electrolysis of a compound.



When the switch is closed, the solution around electrode P turns orange because a halogen is formed.

The positive electrode P is called the .....1...., and the halogen is .....2.....

Which words complete gaps 1 and 2?

	1	2
Α	anode	bromine
В	anode	chlorine
С	cathode	bromine
D	cathode	chlorine

**18** Magnesium ribbon is added to dilute hydrochloric acid.

Which observation shows that this process is exothermic?

- **A** The pH of the solution decreases.
- **B** The pH of the solution increases.
- **C** The temperature of the solution decreases.
- **D** The temperature of the solution increases.

**19** A known mass of solid sodium carbonate is added to excess hydrochloric acid.

Which conditions give the shortest reaction time?

	solid particle acid size concentration	
Α	large	high
В	large	low
С	small	high
D	small	low

**20** A white solid X dissolves in dilute hydrochloric acid. A gas is produced which turns limewater milky.

A flame test is carried out on solid X and produces a red coloured flame.

What is X?

- A lithium carbonate
- **B** lithium chloride
- **C** potassium carbonate
- D potassium chloride
- 21 Some properties of different metals are shown.

	density g/cm <sup>3</sup> melting point/°C		colour of compound formed by the metal
1	1.54	851	white
2	8.91	1455	green
3	5.80	1890	lilac
4	11.3	328	white

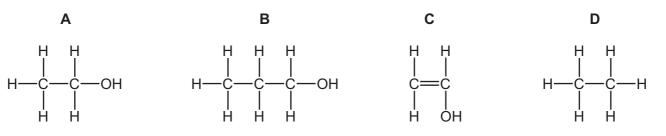
Which metals are transition elements?

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

- **22** Why does the steel used to make a drill contain manganese?
  - **A** to increase the density of the steel
  - **B** to increase the hardness of the steel
  - **C** to increase the malleability of the steel
  - **D** to increase the melting point of the steel

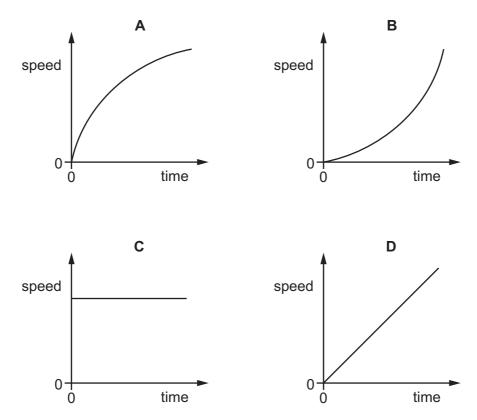
- 23 Which colour is observed when water is added to anhydrous copper(II) sulfate?
  - A blue
  - **B** green
  - **C** pink
  - **D** white
- 24 Which process does not produce carbon dioxide?
  - A complete combustion of fossil fuels
  - B reaction of an acid with a carbonate
  - **C** respiration in plants
  - **D** rusting iron
- 25 Which compound is used to neutralise acidic gases?
  - A calcium carbonate
  - B calcium chloride
  - C calcium phosphate
  - D calcium sulfate
- 26 Four molecules are shown.

Which structure represents ethanol?



- 27 Which process produces alkenes from alkanes?
  - A combustion
  - B cracking
  - **C** oxidation
  - D reduction

28 Which speed-time graph represents the motion of an object in free fall with no air resistance?



- 29 What is meant by the *moment* of a force?
  - A the speed of an object moved by a force
  - **B** the time taken for a force to move an object
  - **C** the turning effect of a force
  - **D** the work done by a force
- **30** A stone falls from a bench.

Which row describes how the gravitational potential energy and the kinetic energy of the stone change as it falls?

	gravitational potential energy	kinetic energy
Α	A decreases increase	
в	decreases stays the sar	
С	increases	decreases
D	increases	stays the same

**31** Four different kettles contain different masses of water.

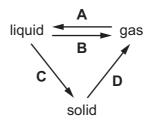
They are used to heat the water from 20 °C to 100 °C.

Each kettle takes a different amount of time to do this.

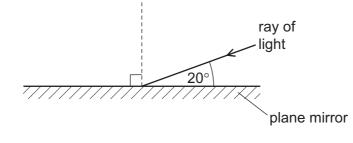
Which kettle has the lowest useful power output?

	mass of time to heat wa water/g to 100 °C/minu			
Α	1000	3.0		
в	1000	5.0		
С	2500	3.0		
D	2500	5.0		

32 Which labelled arrow on the diagram represents condensation?



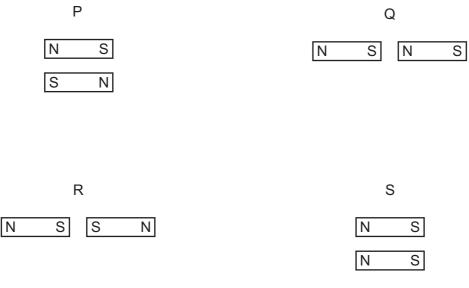
**33** The diagram shows a ray of light striking a plane mirror.



What is the angle of reflection?

Α	20°	В	40°	С	70°	D	90°
~	20		10	•	10		00

**34** The diagrams P, Q, R and S show four pairs of bar magnets.

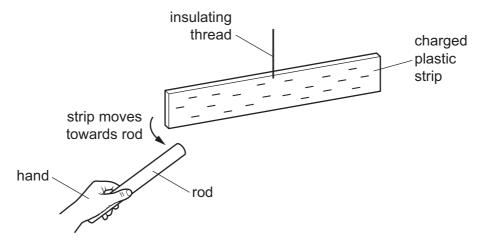


For which two pairs of magnets is there a force of attraction between the magnets?

Α	P and Q	В	Q and R	С	R and S	D	P and S
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**35** A rod is rubbed with a dry piece of cloth. A scientist holds the rod in her hand and brings it close to a negatively charged plastic strip. The strip is suspended by an insulating thread.

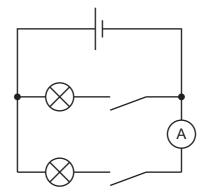
As the rod approaches the plastic strip, the strip moves towards the rod.



Which statement is correct?

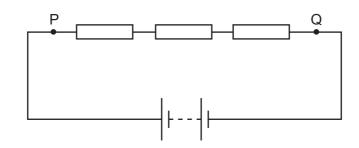
- **A** The rod is a negatively charged electrical conductor.
- **B** The rod is a negatively charged electrical insulator.
- **C** The rod is a positively charged electrical conductor.
- **D** The rod is a positively charged electrical insulator.

**36** Two lamps are connected in the circuit shown.



Which of these two statements about the circuit are correct?

- 1 There is a separate switch to control each lamp.
- 2 The ammeter measures the current in both lamps.
- A neither 1 nor 2
- B 1 only
- C 2 only
- **D** 1 and 2
- **37** Three resistors are connected in series with a battery, as shown.

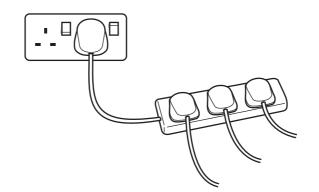


The current at point P is 6.0 A.

What is the current at point Q?

Α	0 A	В	2.0 A	С	3.0 A	D	6.0A
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**38** An electric kettle, washing machine and cooker are all switched on and connected through an extension cable into a single mains socket.



What is the electrical hazard of this arrangement?

- **A** The cooker overheats.
- **B** The extension cable overheats.
- **C** The kettle overheats.
- **D** The washing machine overheats.
- **39** There is a current in a coil of wire. The coil rotates between the poles of a magnet.

Which change does not increase the turning effect on the coil?

- A increasing the current in the coil
- **B** reversing the current
- C using a stronger magnet
- **D** using more turns in the coil
- 40 The table gives information about four nuclides P, Q, R and S.

nuclide	number of protons	number of neutrons
Р	81	123
Q	82	122
R	82	123
S	83	121

Which nuclides are isotopes of the same element?

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

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The Periodic Table of Elements

	!/</th <th>2</th> <th>He</th> <th>helium 4</th> <th>10</th> <th>Ne</th> <th>neon 20</th> <th>18</th> <th>Ar</th> <th>argon 40</th> <th>36</th> <th>Кr</th> <th>krypton 84</th> <th>54</th> <th>Xe</th> <th>xenon 131</th> <th>86</th> <th>Rn</th> <th>radon</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th>	2	He	helium 4	10	Ne	neon 20	18	Ar	argon 40	36	Кr	krypton 84	54	Xe	xenon 131	86	Rn	radon			
-	٨I				6	ш	fluorine 19	17	Cl	chlorine 35.5	35	Ъ	bromine 80	53	Ι	iodine 127	85	At	astatine	1		
	N				œ	0	oxygen 16	16	ი	sulfur 32	34	Se	selenium 79	52	Те	tellurium 128	84	Ро	polonium	116	۲۷	livemorium –
	~				7	z	nitrogen 14	15	٩	phosphorus 31	33	As	arsenic 75	51	Sb	antimony 122	83	Bi	bismuth	607		
	≥				9	U	carbon 12	14	Si	silicon 28	32	Ge	germanium 73	50	Sn	tin 119	82	Pb	lead 207	114	Fl	flerovium -
	≡				5	Ш	boron 11	13	Al	aluminium 27	31	Ga	gallium 70	49	In	indium 115	81	11	thallium	101		
											30	Zn	zinc 65	48	Cd	cadmium 112	80	Hg	mercury	112	Cn	copernicium –
											29	Cu	copper 64	47	Ag	silver 108	79	Au	gold	111	Rg	roentgenium -
Group											28	ïZ	nickel 59	46	Ъd	palladium 106	78	ħ	platinum 105	110	Ds	darmstadtium –
Gro											27	ပိ	cobalt 59	45	Rh	rhodium 103	77	Ir	iridium 100	109	Mt	meitnerium -
		٢	т	hydrogen 1							26	Е	iron 56	44	Ru	ruthenium 101	76	SO	osmium	108	Hs	hassium –
											25	Mn	manganese 55	43	Ъс	technetium -	75	Re	rhenium 1 a.c.	100	Bh	bohrium –
					_	bol	ass				24	ŗ	chromium 52	42	Mo	molybdenum 96	74	$\geq$	tungsten 18.4	104	Sg	seaborgium -
				Key	atomic number	atomic symbo	name relative atomic mass				23	>	vanadium 51	41	qN	niobium 93	73	Та	tantalum 101	105	Db	dubnium –
						atc	rel				22	F	titanium 48	40	Zr	zirconium 91	72	Ŧ	hafnium 170	104	Rf	rutherfordium -
											21	Sc	scandium 45	39	≻	yttrium 89	57-71	lanthanoids		89-103	actinoids	
	I				4	Be	beryllium 9	12	Mg	magnesium 24	20	Ca	calcium 40	38	S	strontium 88	56	Ba	barium	88	Ra	radium –
-	_				ю	:	lithium 7	11	Na	sodium 23	19	¥	potassium 39	37	Rb	rubidium 85	55	Cs	caesium	87	Fr	francium -

71 Lu Iutetium 175 103 Lr Iawrencium 70 Yb 173 173 172 102 No mendelevium 69 101 Md 68 Er 167 100 100 fm fm 67 HO 165 99 ES 66 Dy dysprosium 163 98 Cf 65 Tb 159 97 97 berkelium 64 Gd 157 157 157 157 157 157 157 63 Eu <sup>europium</sup> 152 95 95 americium 62 Sm 150 94 94 Du Putonium oromethium ieptunium Pm <sup>61</sup> <sup>93</sup> Np eodymium 144 92 **U** uranium 238 <sup>00</sup> Nd praseodymium 141 91 Pa protactinium 231 **٦** 58 Cenium 140 90 90 HT 1232 57 La lanthanum 139 89 AC actinium lanthanoids actinoids

The volume of one mole of any gas is  $24\,dm^3$  at room temperature and pressure (r.t.p.).

20