



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS  
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

CANDIDATE  
NAME

CENTRE  
NUMBER

--	--	--	--	--

CANDIDATE  
NUMBER

--	--	--	--



**COMBINED SCIENCE**

**5129/02**

Paper 2

**May/June 2012**

**2 hours 15 minutes**

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

No Additional Materials are required.

**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.  
Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.

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

**DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.**

Answer **all** questions.

A copy of the Periodic Table is printed on page 24.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

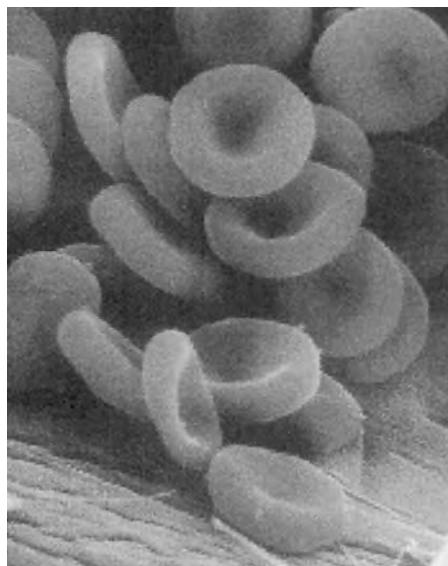
The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

**For Examiner's Use**

This document consists of **21** printed pages and **3** blank pages.



- 1 Fig. 1.1 shows a photograph of some red blood cells that have been greatly magnified.



**Fig. 1.1**

- (a) (i) State the function of red blood cells.

.....  
..... [1]

- (ii) State **two** features of red blood cells that make them efficient in carrying out this function.

feature 1 .....

feature 2 .....

[2]

- (iii) Explain the importance of each feature in (a)(ii).

importance of feature 1 .....

.....  
.....

importance of feature 2 .....

.....  
.....

[2]

- (b) Name the liquid part of the blood that surrounds the red blood cells.

..... [1]

- 2 (a) A string is used to pull a cube across a smooth horizontal surface.

This is shown in Fig. 2.1.

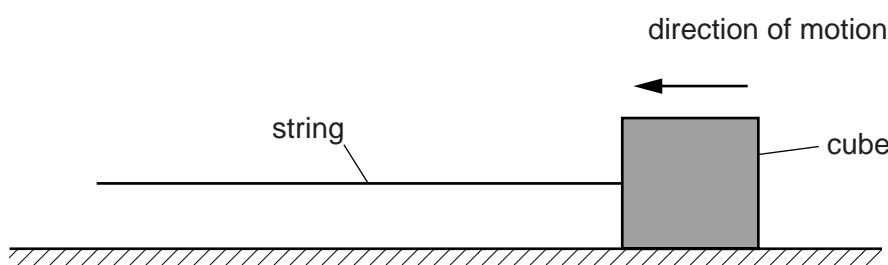


Fig. 2.1

The cube has a mass of 0.20 kg. The constant force accelerating the cube is 0.32 N.

Calculate the acceleration of the cube.

$$\text{acceleration} = \dots \text{units} \dots [3]$$

- (b) On Earth, the gravitational field strength  $g = 10 \text{ N/kg}$ .

Calculate the weight of the cube.

$$\text{weight} = \dots \text{N} [1]$$

- 3 (a) Sodium reacts with chlorine to produce sodium chloride.  
The equation for the reaction is



The relative molecular mass,  $M_r$ , of sodium chloride is 58.5.  
( $A_r$ : Na, 23; Cl, 35.5)

Complete the following sentences.

46 g of sodium reacts with ..... g of chlorine and produces

..... g of sodium chloride.

4.6 g of sodium reacts with ..... g of chlorine and produces

..... g of sodium chloride.

1.15 g of sodium produces ..... g of sodium chloride.

[4]

- (b) State the type of bonding present in sodium chloride.

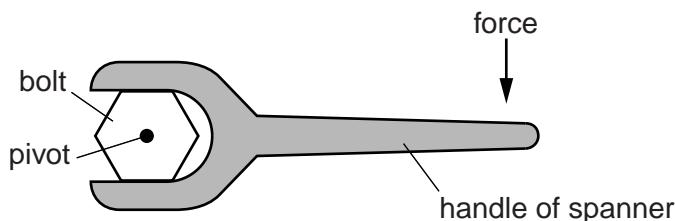
..... [1]

- (c) State why chlorine is used in the purification of water supplies.

..... [1]

- 4 (a) State the units of the moment of a force. ....

- (b) Fig. 4.1 shows a spanner being used to undo a bolt.



**Fig. 4.1**

The force needed to undo the bolt is smaller when a spanner with a longer handle is used.

Explain why.

.....  
.....  
.....

[2]

- 5 Atoms are made up of electrons, protons and neutrons.

- (a) Complete Fig. 5.1 to show the relative charge and the relative mass of each particle.

particle	relative charge	relative mass
electron		$\frac{1}{1840}$
proton	+1	
neutron		1

[3]

**Fig. 5.1**

- (b)  $^{12}\text{C}$  and  $^{14}\text{C}$  are isotopes of the element carbon.

- (i) State how the two isotopes are different.

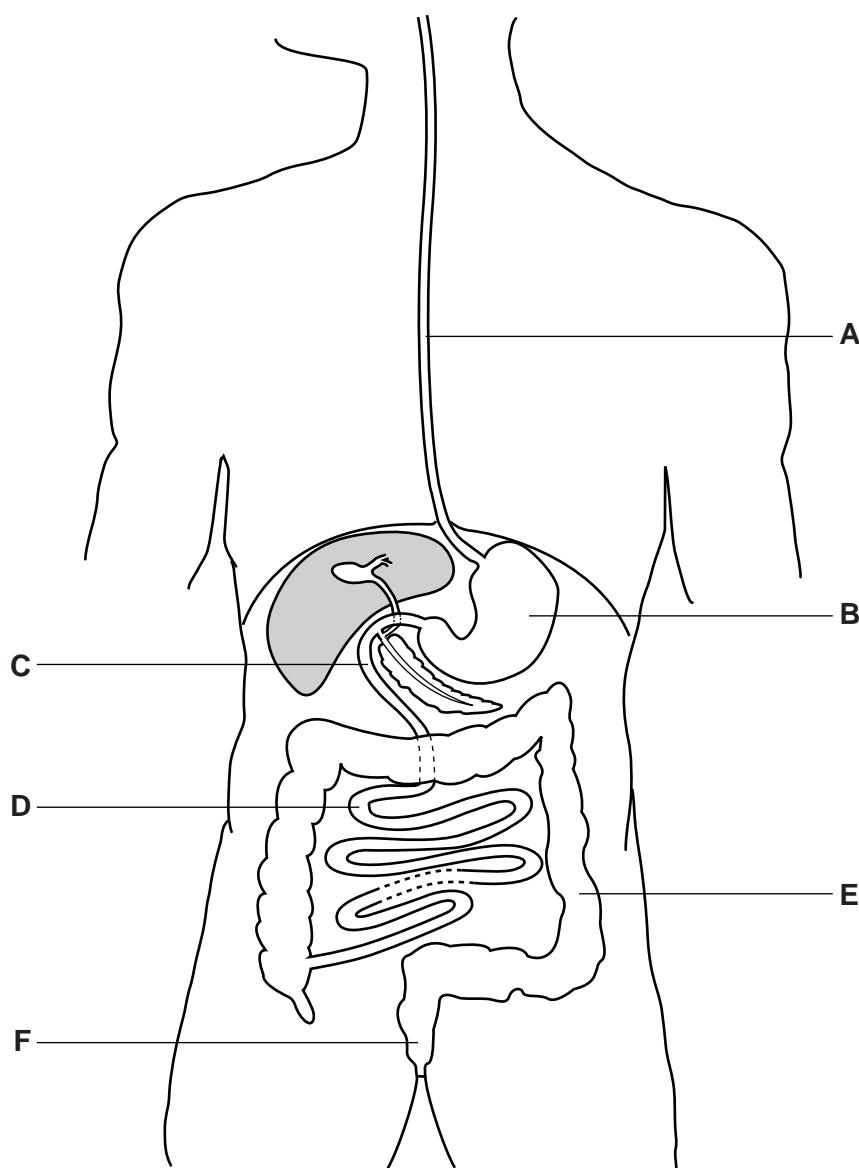
.....  
.....

[1]

- (ii) Explain why the two isotopes have the same chemical properties.

.....

- 6 Fig. 6.1 shows the human digestive system.



**Fig. 6.1**

- (a) State a letter in Fig. 6.1 which shows where

- (i) glucose is absorbed, ..... [1]  
 (ii) most water is absorbed. ..... [1]

- (b) Some digestion takes place in the stomach.

Suggest and explain the importance of **another** function of the stomach.

function .....  
 explanation of importance .....

- (c) There is a tube between the gall bladder and the duodenum.

State and explain how digestion is affected when this tube becomes blocked.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

[3]

- 7 (a) Respiration is defined as the release of energy from food substances in living cells.

State **two** differences between aerobic respiration and anaerobic respiration.

1 .....

.....

2 .....

.....

[2]

- (b) The breathing of a student is observed while he is resting.

The student then exercises vigorously and his breathing is observed again.

State two **visible** differences in his breathing before and during exercise.

1 .....

.....

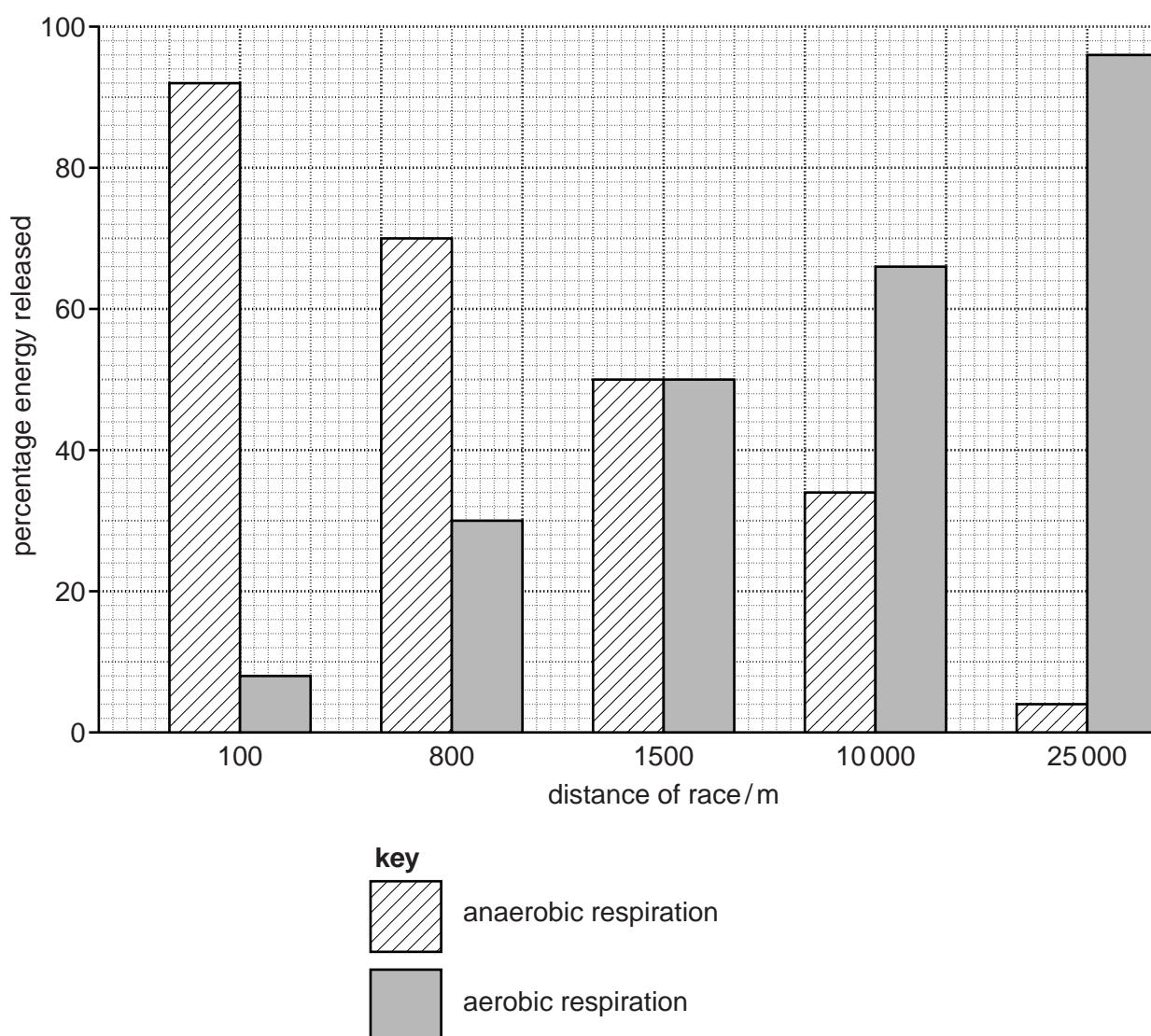
2 .....

.....

[2]

- (c) Athletes compete in races of different distances.

Fig. 7.1 shows the percentage of energy released by aerobic respiration and anaerobic respiration during these races.



**Fig. 7.1**

- (i) Use Fig. 7.1 to find the length of race for which the athlete gains 50% of his energy from aerobic respiration.

$$\text{length of race} = \dots \text{m} [1]$$

- (ii) What does Fig. 7.1 show about the type of respiration and the length of race?

.....

.....

.....

[2]

- 8 A ripple tank is used to show wave motion on the surface of water.

The wave has a wavelength of 0.5 cm and an amplitude of 4.0 mm.

- (a) Complete Fig. 8.1 to show at least one wavelength of a wave with this wavelength and amplitude. [2]

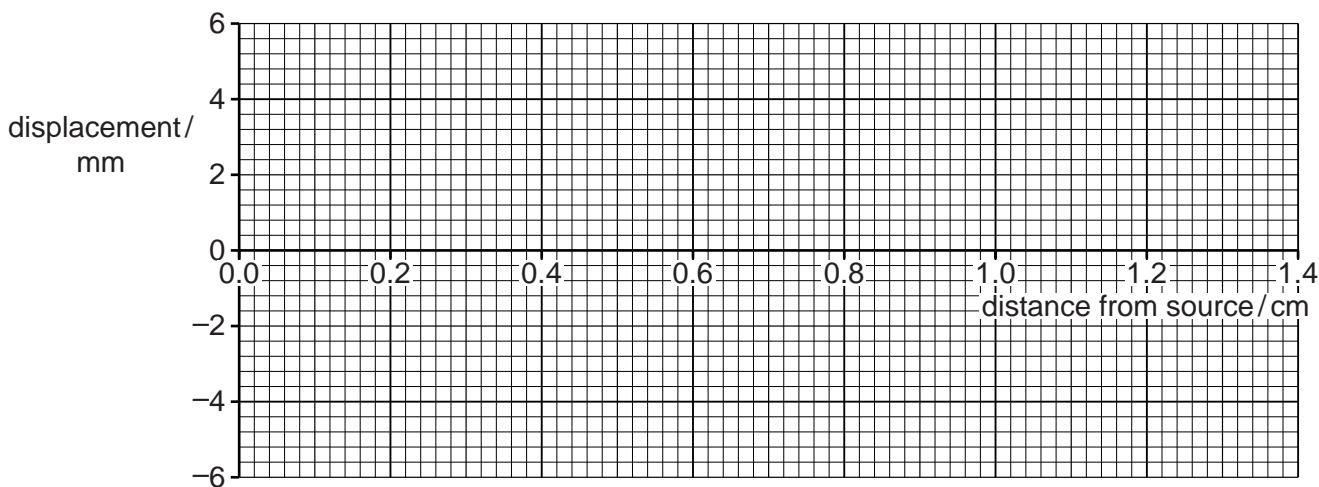


Fig. 8.1

- (b) The wave has a frequency of 6.0 Hz.

Calculate the speed of the wave.

$$\text{speed} = \dots \text{cm/s} \quad [2]$$

- 9 (a) In Fig. 9.1, the boxes on the left give the names of some elements.

The boxes on the right show the reaction of elements with water.

Draw a line to link each element to its reaction with water.

element	reaction with water
copper	reacts vigorously with steam
magnesium	reacts vigorously with cold water
iron	no reaction
potassium	reacts slowly with cold water and steam

[4]

**Fig. 9.1**

- (b) When a metal reacts with water, hydrogen gas is released.

State the test for hydrogen gas.

test .....

result .....

[2]

10 Use words from the list to complete the sentences below.

**mesophyll**

**osmosis**

**respiration**

**phloem**

**photosynthesis**

**xylem**

**root hair**

**transpiration**

Each word may be used once, more than once or not at all.

Water enters a plant by moving into the ..... cells by

the process of .....

Water moves from cell to cell across the plant by the same

process until it reaches the .....

Water moves upwards to the leaves where it is lost through  
the stomata. This process is called .....

[4]

- 11 A ball on the end of a nylon string is given a charge.

A positively-charged rod is brought close to the ball.

The ball moves away from the positive charge, as shown in Fig. 11.1.

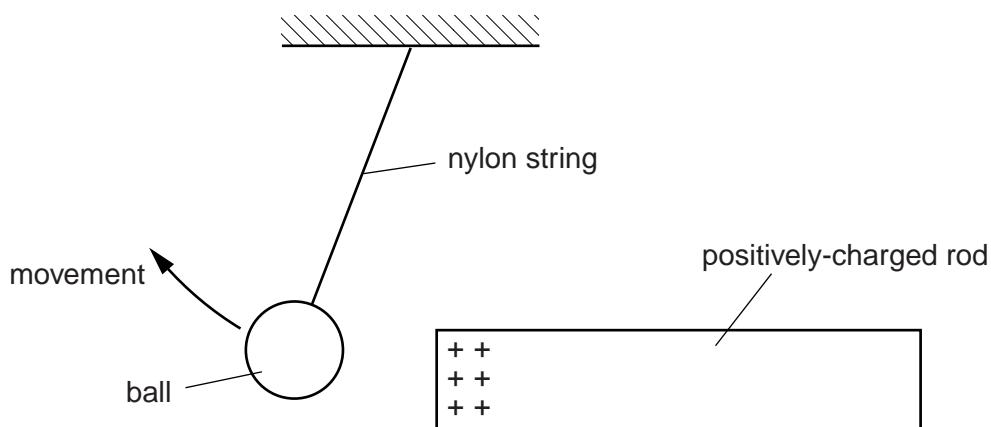


Fig. 11.1

- (a) Explain why the ball moves away from the positively-charged object.

.....  
.....

[2]

- (b) A spark is seen between two charged objects.

A spark is a flow of charge.

State the name given to the rate of flow of charge.

.....

[1]

12 A lamp is marked '240V, 60W'.

- (a) The lamp is working normally.

Calculate

- (i) the current in the lamp,

$$\text{current} = \dots \text{A} [2]$$

- (ii) the electrical energy converted in 10 minutes.

$$\text{energy} = \dots \text{J} [2]$$

- (b) Some lamps may produce waves in the infra-red, the visible or the ultraviolet regions of the electromagnetic spectrum.

State the name given to a component of the spectrum with wavelengths that are

(i) longer than those of infra-red radiation, ..... [1]

(ii) shorter than those of ultraviolet radiation. ..... [1]

13 Butane, natural gas and petrol are fossil fuels.

(a) Name the main constituent of natural gas. .... [1]

(b) Petrol is a mixture of different hydrocarbons.

Explain the meaning of the term *hydrocarbon*.

.....  
.....  
.....

[2]

(c) Balance the equation for the combustion of butane.



(d) Some fossil fuels contain sulfur compounds.

(i) State the name of a compound of sulfur that is formed when these fuels are burned.

.....

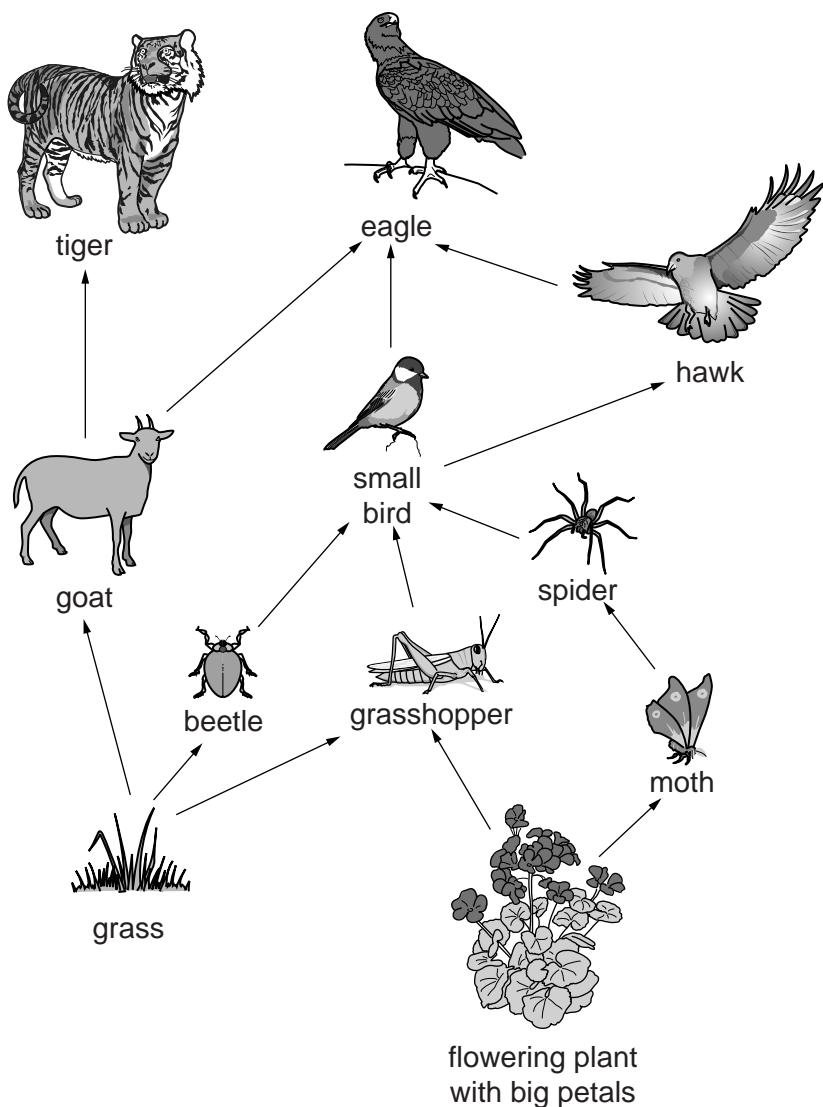
[1]

(ii) State and explain an environmental problem associated with this compound of sulfur.

.....  
.....  
.....

[2]

- 14 Fig. 14.1 shows part of a food web.



**Fig. 14.1**

- (a) (i) State the source of energy for this food web.

[1]

- (ii) State the form of this energy.

[1]

- (b) (i)** State how many species of herbivore and how many species of carnivore shown in the food web.

Write your answers in Table 14.1.

**Table 14.1**

type of organism	number of species
herbivore	
carnivore	

[2]

- (ii)** State the number of species in the longest food chain shown in Fig. 14.1.

..... species [1]

- (iii)** Explain why a short food chain is more efficient than a long food chain.

.....  
.....  
.....

[2]

- (c)** Predict what would happen on the food web if 90% of the moths died. Explain why.

prediction .....

explanation .....

.....  
.....

[2]

15 An athlete runs on a circular track.

He runs 400 m in 50 s.

(a) Calculate the average speed of the runner.

$$\text{speed} = \dots \text{m/s} [2]$$

(b) The athlete maintains a constant speed on the circular track.

Explain why his velocity is not constant.

.....  
.....

[1]

16 Brass and stainless steel are both alloys.

(a) Name the two elements present in brass.

..... and ..... [2]

(b) (i) State one use of stainless steel.

..... [1]

(ii) Explain how and why alloys are made.

.....  
.....  
.....

[2]

- 17 (a) Explain what is meant by the *principle of energy conservation*.

.....  
.....

[1]

- (b) Coal is burned to generate electrical energy.

Complete the following sentences.

The energy in coal is ..... energy.

When coal is burned this energy is converted into ..... energy.

Steam is produced and used to turn a turbine.

The turbine has ..... energy.

[3]

- 18 The following is a list of substances.

<b>aluminium oxide</b>	<b>ammonium sulfate</b>	<b>calcium carbonate</b>
<b>potassium nitrate</b>	<b>sodium hydroxide</b>	<b>sodium oxide</b>

Use the list to complete the following sentences.

Each substance may be used once, more than once or not at all.

- (a) ..... is used to remove acidic impurities

..... during the extraction of iron in a blast furnace.

[1]

- (b) A substance that reacts with both acids and alkalis is

.....

[1]

- (c) A substance that contains two of the elements essential for

plant growth is .....

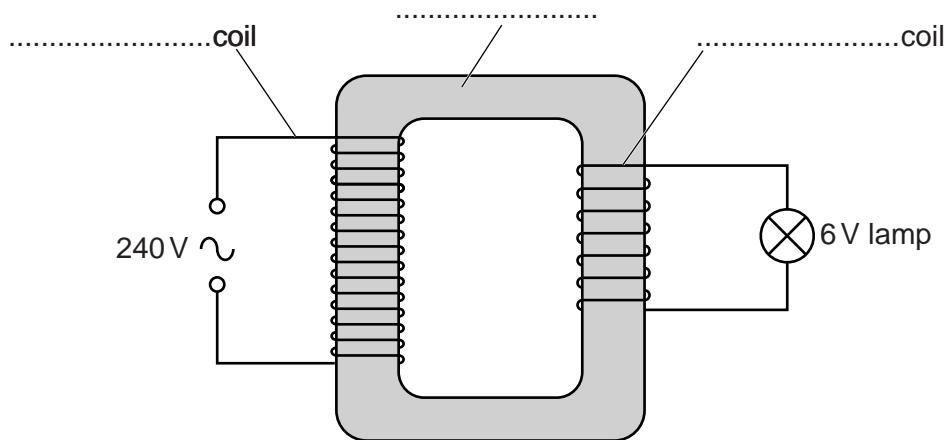
[1]

- (d) A substance that reacts with dilute sulphuric acid to produce

a colourless gas is .....

[1]

- 19 Fig. 19.1 shows a basic transformer.



**Fig. 19.1**

- (a) Complete the labels on Fig. 19.1. [2]
- (b) The output of a transformer is connected to a lamp.

Explain why the lamp does not light when the input to the transformer is direct current.

.....  
.....  
.....

[2]

- 20 Explain what is meant by the *half-life* of a radioactive source.

.....  
.....  
.....

[2]







**DATA SHEET**  
**The Periodic Table of the Elements**

		Group																												
		I						II						III						IV			V		VI		VII		0	
		H		He		Li		Be		B		C		N		O		F		Ne		He		He						
		Hydrogen		Helium		Lithium		Beryllium		Boron		Carbon		Nitrogen		Oxygen		Fluorine		Neon		Neon		Helium						
7	Li	9	Be	Beryllium	4	11	B	12	C	13	Carbon	14	N	16	O	19	F	20	Ne	He	He	He	He	He						
23	Na	24	Mg	Magnesium	12	25	V	51	Cr	55	Manganese	56	Fe	59	Ni	64	Zn	70	Ga	73	Ge	As	Se	S	Cl	He				
39	K	40	Ca	Calcium	20	45	Sc	48	Ti	51	Titanium	52	Cr	55	Co	59	Ni	64	Cu	65	Zn	Germanium	Ge	As	Se	Kr				
85	Rb	88	Sr	Strontrium	38	89	Y	91	Zr	93	Nb	96	Mo	101	Ru	103	Rh	106	Pd	112	Cd	Cadmium	32	As	Se	S	Kr			
133	Cs	137	Ba	Barium	56	139	La	178	Hf	181	Ta	184	W	186	Re	190	Os	192	Ir	195	Pt	197	Au	Hg	Tl	Te	Xe			
223	Fr	226	Ra	Radium	88	227	Ac	Acinum	+	72	Tantalum	73	Tungsten	74	Rhenium	75	Osmium	76	Iridium	77	Platinum	78	Gold	80	Mercury	81	Thallium	82	Rn	
140	Ce	141	Pr	Praseodymium	58	144	Nd	147	Pm	150	Sm	152	Eu	157	Gd	159	Tb	162	Dy	165	Ho	167	Er	Tm	Lu	Lu				
232	Th	231	Pa	Protactinium	90	238	U	92	237	Np	Neptunium	93	244	Pu	243	Am	247	Bk	251	Cf	252	Einsteinium	258	Md	259	No	175			
y	a	a = relative atomic mass	x	x = atomic symbol	b	b = atomic (proton) number																								

58–71 Lanthanoid series  
 90–103 Actinoid series

a = relative atomic mass  
 x = atomic symbol  
 b = atomic (proton) number

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