



# UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS International General Certificate of Secondary Education

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#### **CO-ORDINATED SCIENCES**

0654/13

Paper 1 Multiple Choice

May/June 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.

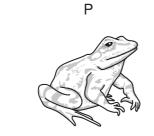
Each correct answer will score one mark. A mark will not be deducted for a wrong answer.

Any rough working should be done in this booklet.

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

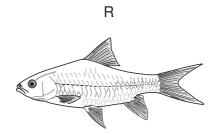


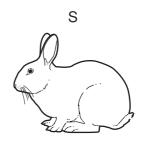
- 1 Which process releases energy in all living things?
  - A breathing
  - **B** digestion
  - **C** muscle contraction
  - **D** respiration
- 2 The diagram shows four vertebrate animals.





Q



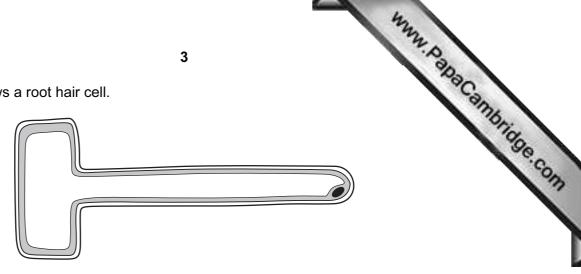


Which animals have lungs?

- A P, Q and R
- **B** Q, R and S
- C R, S and P
- D S, P and Q
- 3 Which molecule carries energy into a cell and which is a process that uses this energy?

	molecule	process
Α	glucose	growth
В	iron	movement
С	protein	digestion
D	starch	storage

The diagram shows a root hair cell.

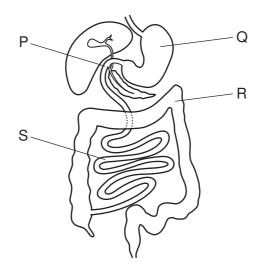


What shows that it is a plant cell?

- It has a large surface area.
- В It has a large vacuole.
- C It has no cell membrane.
- **D** It has no cell wall.
- What happens shortly after eating a large amount of sugar? 5
  - Α More insulin is secreted by the pancreas.
  - В More urea is made in the liver.
  - More urine is excreted by the kidneys. C
  - More water is removed from the blood. D

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6 The diagram shows part of the alimentary canal.



Where is bile added and where is acid released?

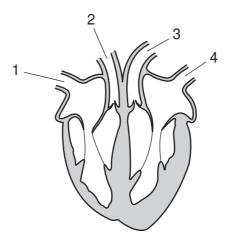
	addition of bile release of acid	
Α	Р	Q
В	Q	R
С	R	S
D	S	Р

7 Tests were carried out on a clear liquid. The table shows the results.

test	result	
biuret	purple colour	
ethanol	white colour	
iodine	brown colour	

What did the clear liquid contain?

	fat	protein	starch	
Α	✓	✓	✓	key
В	✓	✓	X	✓= yes
С	✓	X	✓	<b>x</b> = no
D	X	✓	✓	

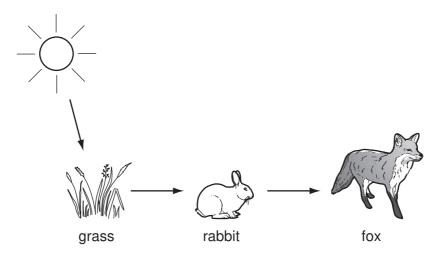


Which two blood vessels are arteries?

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

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- **9** What is an ecosystem?
  - A a community and its habitat
  - **B** a group of organisms and their predators
  - **C** all the organisms in a food chain
  - **D** where an organism lives
- **10** The diagram shows a short food chain.



In the food chain, what is the importance of the rabbit?

- A It absorbs carbon dioxide.
- **B** It absorbs the Sun's energy.
- **C** It passes on energy from plants.
- **D** It releases oxygen.

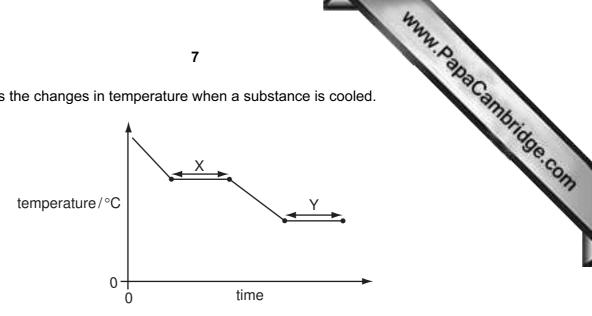


- 11 Which is an example of cloning?
  - A pollinating flowers by insects
  - **B** producing offspring by sexual intercourse
  - C producing plants by tissue culture
  - **D** seeds forming in an ovary
- 12 Why is seed dispersal important?
  - A It causes the development of a fruit.
  - **B** It makes seeds more fertile.
  - **C** It prevents asexual reproduction.
  - **D** It reduces competition between seedlings.
- 13 What passes from a mother to a fetus in her uterus?
  - A blood platelets
  - **B** mineral ions
  - C plasma
  - **D** red blood cells
- 14 Which trends in physical properties are correct for the alkali metals down Group I?

	hardness	melting point	
Α	decreases decreases		
В	decreases	increases	
С	increases	decreases	
D	increases	increases	

- 15 What is made when amino acids join together in a large chain?
  - A cellulose
  - **B** glucose
  - **C** protein
  - **D** starch

16 The graph shows the changes in temperature when a substance is cooled.



Which describes the processes occurring at X and Y?

	Х	Υ	
Α	boiling	melting	
В	condensing	freezing	
С	freezing	condensing	
D	melting	boiling	

17 Some properties of three substances are shown.

substance	melting point /°C	boiling point /°C	electrical conductivity when molten
W	801	1413	good
Χ	-111	<del>-</del> 78	poor
Υ	1610	2230	poor

What are the structures of W, X and Y?

	giant covalent structure	giant ionic structure	molecular structure
Α	W	Υ	X
В	X	W	Υ
С	Υ	W	X
D	Υ	X	W

**18** Large hydrocarbons can be .....1..... to make smaller, more useful molecules.

Small hydrocarbon molecules can be .....2..... to make long molecules.

Which words correctly complete gaps 1 and 2?

	1	2
Α	cracked	distilled
В	cracked	polymerised
С	distilled	polymerised
D	distilled	cracked

**19** Electrolysis of sodium chloride is used to obtain chlorine.

In what form is sodium chloride electrolysed and at which electrode is the chlorine obtained?

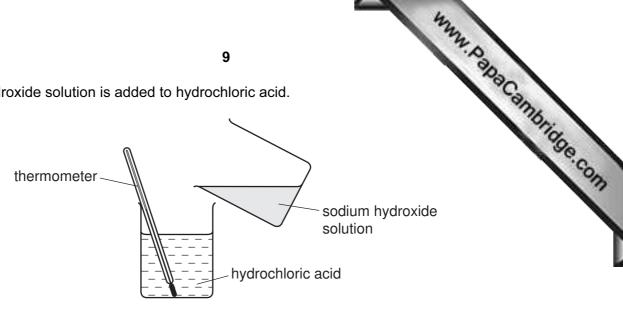
	form of sodium chloride	electrode at which chlorine is obtained
Α	in aqueous solution	anode
В	in aqueous solution	cathode
С	solid	anode
D	solid	cathode

20 How is carbon (coke) used in the extraction of iron from iron oxide?

- A as an anode
- B as a cathode
- **C** as an oxidising agent
- **D** as a reducing agent

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21 Sodium hydroxide solution is added to hydrochloric acid.



Which shows how the pH and temperature change as the reaction takes place?

	рН	temperature	
Α	decrease	decrease	
В	decrease	e increase	
С	increase	decrease	
D	increase	increase	

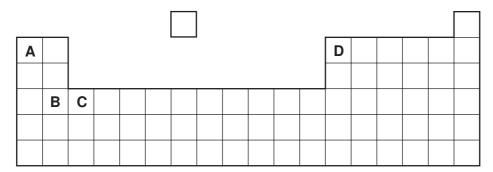
- **22** Which statements about a positive test for a nitrate ion are correct?
  - Aluminium is used.
  - 2 The nitrate ion is reduced to ammonia.
  - 3 Ammonia turns damp litmus paper red.
  - 1, 2 and 3 В 1 and 2 only **D** 2 and 3 only C 1 and 3 only
- 23 A solution is tested by adding acidified silver nitrate solution.

Which ion causes the white precipitate to form?

- chloride ions, Cl<sup>-</sup>
- copper ions, Cu<sup>2+</sup> В
- C hydroxide ions, OH-
- D sodium ions, Na⁺

- Methane burns in air to form carbon dioxide and water.
- В Methane can be obtained from the decay of waste material.
- Methane is a fossil fuel. C
- **D** When methane burns, an endothermic reaction takes place.
- 25 The diagram shows part of the Periodic Table.

Which element has atoms containing three electrons in the outer shell?



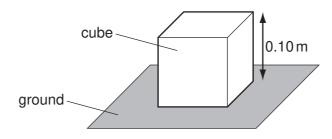
26 Aspirin can be used to relieve headaches.

Which terms correctly describe aspirin?

	analgesic	chemotherapy agent	drug	
Α	✓	✓	X	key
В	✓	x	✓	✓= yes
С	x	✓	X	<b>x</b> = no
D	X	X	✓	

- 27 Which is not a colloid?
  - cellulose
  - **B** milk
  - paint
  - smoke

28 One side of a cube stands on the ground.



The cube weighs 200 N and its sides are 0.10 m long.

How much pressure does the cube exert on the ground?

- **A** 2.0 Pa
- **B** 20 Pa
- **C** 2000 Pa
- **D** 20 000 Pa

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29 A student needs to find the density of a large cubic block of wood.

Which two pieces of apparatus should she use?

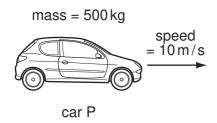
- A balance and metre rule
- B balance and thermometer
- C measuring cylinder and metre rule
- D measuring cylinder and thermometer
- **30** In an experiment, a student measures the time taken for an object to fall to the ground. He carries out the experiment ten times. The table shows his results.

time / a	26.4	26.0	26.4	2//	240	26.0	25.4	22.4	26.4	240
time/s	Z0.4	Z0.0	Z0.4	Z4.4	Z4.U	20.0	Z0.4	Z3.4	Z0.4	24.0
	-		-		_		_	_	-	1

Which value should the student use?

- **A** 24.0 s
- **B** 25.4 s
- **C** 26.4 s
- **D** 26.8s
- 31 Which group contains only secondary colours of light?
  - A cyan, green, magenta
  - B cyan, green, yellow
  - C green, magenta, yellow
  - D yellow, cyan, magenta

**32** Two cars have different masses and different speeds as shown.



How do the momentum and the kinetic energy of the two cars compare?

	,	1. 0
	momentum	kinetic energy
Α	P greater than Q	P less than Q
В	P equal to Q	P greater than Q
С	P equal to Q	P equal to Q
D	P less than Q	P equal to Q

33 A satellite orbits the Earth.

Is the satellite in a gravitational field and is the satellite in a magnetic field?

	a gravitational field	a magnetic field	
Α	✓	✓	key
В	✓	x	√ = in field
С	×	✓	x = not in field
D	×	×	

- 34 What is meant by the current in a wire?
  - A the charge flowing through the wire per second
  - **B** the energy the wire can transfer elsewhere per second
  - C the power the wire can produce per second
  - **D** the work the wire does per second

**35** An electronic circuit is used as a temperature detector.



www.Papa Cambridge.com The current in the detector is small. The detector operates a component that allows it to control a larger current in a heater.

Which component is suitable?

- a diode
- В a dynamo
- **C** a reed relay
- **D** a transformer
- **36** Microphones and earphones are both used with audio equipment.

Which energy change takes place in a microphone and which takes place in an earphone?

	microphone	earphone						
Α	electrical to sound	electrical to sound						
В	electrical to sound	sound to electrical						
С	sound to electrical	ctrical electrical to sound						
D	sound to electrical							

37 Electrical energy from a power station is used a long distance away from it.

Which row shows the type of current needed and the device used for efficient transmission?

	type of current	device
Α	alternating	dynamo
В	alternating	transformer
С	direct	dynamo
D	direct	transformer

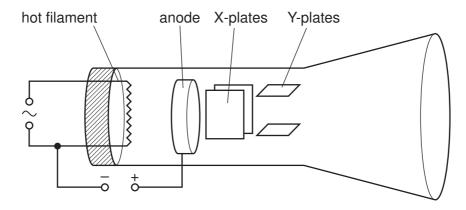
www.PapaCambridge.com 38 Which process is used in a nuclear power station and which nuclear change has process?

	process used	nuclear change				
Α	fission	heavy nuclei split				
В	fission	heavy nuclei split light nuclei join together heavy nuclei split				
С	fusion	heavy nuclei split				
D	fusion	light nuclei join together				

**39** Which row describes the properties of beta radiation?

	electromagnetic	ionising	
Α	✓	✓	key
В	✓	×	✓= yes
С	x	✓	<b>x</b> = no
D	X	x	

**40** The diagram shows the basic structure of a cathode-ray tube in an oscilloscope.



From which component do the cathode rays start?

- the anode
- В the hot filament
- C the X-plates
- the Y-plates D

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## DATA SHEET The Periodic Table of the Elements

Group																	
I	II											III	IV	V	VI	VII	0
							1 H Hydrogen										4 He Helium
7 <b>Li</b> Lithium 3	9 <b>Be</b> Beryllium											11 <b>B</b> Boron 5	12 C Carbon	14 N Nitrogen	16 O Oxygen 8	19 <b>F</b> Fluorine	20 Ne Neon
23 <b>Na</b> Sodium	Mg Magnesium 12											27 <b>A 1</b> Aluminium 13	28 <b>Si</b> Silicon	31 P Phosphorus 15	32 <b>S</b> Sulfur	35.5 <b>C1</b> Chlorine	40 <b>Ar</b> Argon
39 <b>K</b> Potassium 19	40 Ca Calcium 20	45 Sc Scandium 21	48 <b>Ti</b> Titanium 22	51 <b>V</b> Vanadium 23	52 Cr Chromium 24	55 Mn Manganese 25	56 <b>Fe</b> Iron	59 Co Cobalt 27	59 <b>Ni</b> Nickel 28	64 Cu Copper 29	65 <b>Zn</b> Zinc	70 <b>Ga</b> Gallium	73 <b>Ge</b> Germanium 32	75 As Arsenic 33	79 <b>Se</b> Selenium 34	80 Br Bromine 35	Kr Kryptor
85 <b>Rb</b> Rubidium 37	88 Sr Strontium 38	89 <b>Y</b> Yttrium 39	91 <b>Zr</b> Zirconium 40	93 <b>Nb</b> Niobium	96 <b>Mo</b> Molybdenum 42	Tc Technetium 43	101 <b>Ru</b> Ruthenium 44	103 <b>Rh</b> Rhodium 45	106 Pd Palladium 46	108 <b>Ag</b> Silver	112 Cd Cadmium 48	115 In Indium	119 <b>Sn</b> Tin	122 <b>Sb</b> Antimony 51	128 <b>Te</b> Tellurium 52	127 I Iodine 53	131 <b>Xe</b> Xenon
133 Cs Caesium 55	137 <b>Ba</b> Barium 56	139 <b>La</b> Lanthanum 57 *	178 <b>Hf</b> Hafnium  72	181 <b>Ta</b> Tantalum 73	184 <b>W</b> Tungsten 74	186 <b>Re</b> Rhenium 75	190 <b>Os</b> Osmium 76	192 Ir Iridium	195 Pt Platinum 78	197 <b>Au</b> Gold 79	201 <b>Hg</b> Mercury 80	204 <b>T</b> <i>t</i> Thallium 81	207 <b>Pb</b> Lead	209 <b>Bi</b> Bismuth 83	Po Polonium 84	At Astatine 85	Rn Radon 86
Fr	226 <b>Ra</b>	227 <b>Ac</b>															

\*58-71 Lanthanoid series †90-103 Actinoid series

Radium

Actinium

Key

Francium

а	a = relative atomic mass				
Х	X = atomic symbol				
b	b = proton (atomic) number				

	140 <b>Ce</b>	141 <b>Pr</b>	144 <b>Nd</b>	Pm	150 <b>Sm</b>	152 <b>Eu</b>	157 <b>Gd</b>	159 <b>Tb</b>	162 <b>Dy</b>	165 <b>Ho</b>	167 <b>Er</b>	169 <b>Tm</b>	173 <b>Yb</b>	175 <b>Lu</b>
	Cerium	Praseodymium	Neodymium	Promethium	Samarium	Europium	Gadolinium	Terbium	Dysprosium	Holmium	Erbium	Thulium	Ytterbium	Lutetium
	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
	232 <b>Th</b>	Pa	238 <b>U</b>	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No	Lr
r	Thorium	Protactinium	Uranium	Neptunium	Plutonium	Americium	Curium	Berkelium	Californium	Einsteinium	Fermium	Mendelevium	Nobelium	Lawrencium
	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103

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