

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS International General Certificate of Secondary Education

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CO-ORDINATED SCIENCES

0654/12

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**.

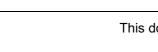
Choose the one you consider correct and record your choice in soft pencil on the separate Answer Sheet.

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.

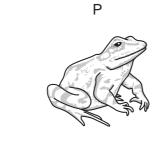


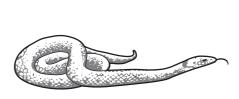
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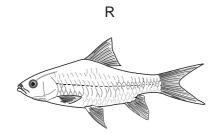


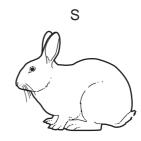
- A breathing
- **B** digestion
- **C** muscle contraction
- **D** respiration
- 2 The diagram shows four vertebrate animals.





Q



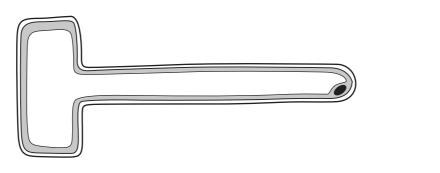


Which animals have lungs?

- 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 | |

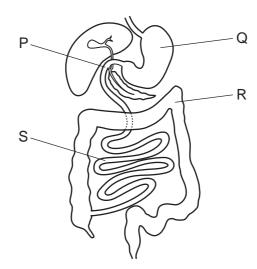
4 The diagram shows a root hair cell.



What shows that it is a plant cell?

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

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 |

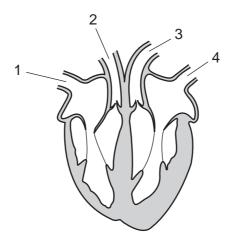
7 Tests were carried out on a clear liquid. The table shows the results.

| 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 | ✓ | x = no |
| D | X | ✓ | ✓ | |

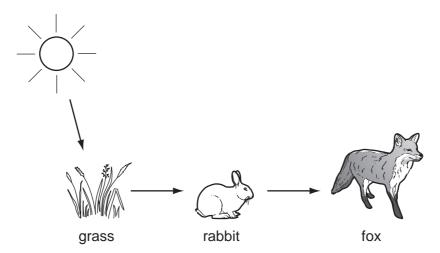
8 The diagram shows a section through the heart.



Which two blood vessels are arteries?

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

- **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?

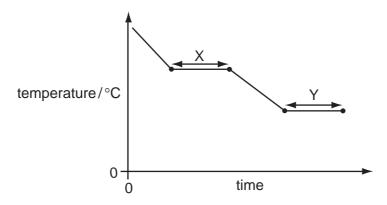
- A It absorbs carbon dioxide.
- **B** It absorbs the Sun's energy.
- **C** It passes on energy from plants.
- **D** It releases oxygen.

- 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?

| | X Y | |
|-----------|------------|------------|
| A 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 |
| X | -111 | - 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 | Y | W | X |
| D | Υ | X | W |

18 Large hydrocarbons can be1..... to make smaller, more useful molecules.

Small hydrocarbon molecules can be2..... 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.

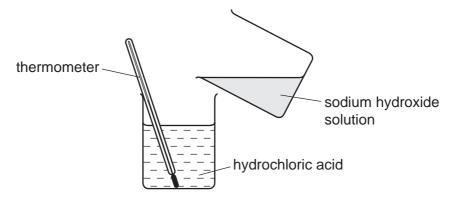
In what form is sodium chloride electrolysed and at which electrode is the chlorine obtained?

| | 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

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 increase | | |
| С | increase | decrease | |
| D | increase | increase | |

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

Which ion causes the white precipitate to form?

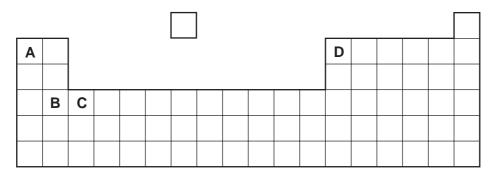
- **A** chloride ions, Cl^-
- **B** copper ions, Cu²⁺
- **C** hydroxide ions, OH⁻
- **D** sodium ions, Na⁺

24 Which statement about methane is **not** correct?

- **A** Methane burns in air to form carbon dioxide and water.
- **B** Methane can be obtained from the decay of waste material.
- **C** Methane is a fossil fuel.
- **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.

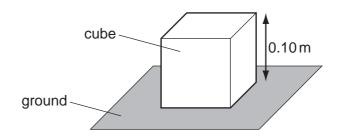
Which terms correctly describe aspirin?

| | analgesic | chemotherapy agent | drug | |
|---|-----------|-----------------------|------|---------------|
| Α | ✓ | ✓ | X | key |
| В | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓= yes |
| С | X | ✓ | x | x = no |
| D | X | X | ✓ | |

27 Which is not a colloid?

- A cellulose
- **B** milk
- **C** paint
- **D** 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
- 29 A student needs to find the density of a large cubic block of wood.

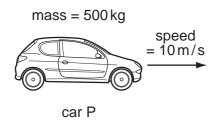
Which two pieces of apparatus should she use?

- 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/s | 26.4 | 26.8 | 26.4 | 24.4 | 24.0 | 26.8 | 25.4 | 23.4 | 26.4 | 24.0 |
|--------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
|--------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|

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



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

| | 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 | × | X | |

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

allows it to control a

35 An electronic circuit is used as a temperature detector.



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 a diode
- **B** 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 | electrical to sound |
| D | sound to electrical | 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 |

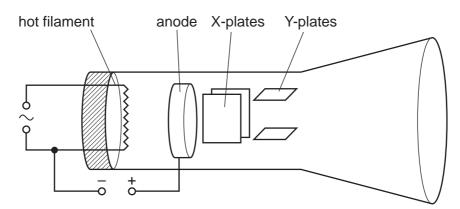
38 Which process is used in a nuclear power station and which nuclear change hap process?

| | process used | nuclear change |
|---|--------------|----------------------------|
| Α | fission | heavy nuclei split |
| В | fission | light nuclei join together |
| 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 | ✓ | x = 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?

- A the anode
- **B** the hot filament
- C the X-plates
- **D** the Y-plates

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The Periodic Table of the Elements DATA SHEET

| | | | | 16 | | | | WWW. | xtrapaper Sabacambridg |
|----|-------------------|---|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|---|--|
| 0 | 4 He Heium | 20 Neon 10 Ar | Argon 84 Kr Krypton 36 | Xe Xenon 54 | Radon 86 | | 175 Lu Lutetium 71 | Lawrencium 103 | a Cambri |
| => | | 19 Fluorine 9 35.5 | Chlorine 17 80 Br Bromine | 127 I lodine | At Astatine 85 | | 173 Yb Ytterbium 70 | Nobelium 102 | 3 |
| 5 | | 16 Oxygen 8 | Sulfur 79 Se Selenium 34 | 128 Te Tellurium | Po Polonium 84 | | 169 Tm Thulium 69 | Md Mendelevium 101 | |
| > | | Nitrogen 7 31 | Phosphorus 15 75 As Arsenic | 122 Sb Antimony | 209 Bi Bismuth | | 167 Er Erbium 68 | Fm Fermium | |
| ≥ | | 6 Carbon 6 S 28 | Silicon 14 73 Ge Germanium | Sn 119 | 207 Pb Lead 82 | | 165 Ho Holmium 67 | Es Einsteinium 99 | (r.t.p.). |
| ≡ | | 5 Boom 27 27 A 1 | Auminium 13 70 Ga Gallium 31 | 115 In | 204 T (Thallium | | 162 Dy Dysprosium 66 | Celifornium 98 | The volume of one mole of any gas is 24 dm³ at room temperature and pressure (r.t.p.). |
| | | | 65 Zn Zinc | 112 Cd Cadmium 48 | Hg Mercury 80 | | 159 Tb Terbium 65 | BK Berkelium 97 | ature and |
| | | | 64 Capper | 108 Ag Silver 47 | 197 Au Gold | | 157 Gd Gadolinium 64 | Curium 96 | n temper |
| | | | 28 Nickel | 106 Pd Palladium | 195 Pt Platinum 78 | | 152 Eu Europium 63 | Am Americium 95 | m³ at rooi |
| | | 1 | 59 Co | 103 Rh Rhodium 45 | 192 I r Iridium 77 | | Samarium 62 | Pu Plutonium 94 | as is 24 d |
| | 1 Hydrogen | | 56 Fron | 101 Ru Ruthenium 44 | 190 OS Osmium 76 | | Pm Promethium 61 | Np Neptunium 93 | of any ga |
| | | | Mn Manganese | Tc Technetium | 186 Re Rhenium 75 | | Neodymium 60 | 238 U Uranium 92 | one mole |
| | | | Cr Chromium | 96 Mo Molybdenum 42 | 184 W Tungsten 74 | | 141 Pr Praseodymium 59 | Pa Protactinium 91 | olume of |
| | | | 51 Vanadium | 93 Nbb Niobium | 181 Ta Tantalum | | 140 Ce Cerium 58 | Th Thorium 90 | The v |
| | | | 48 T | 91 Zr Ziroonium 40 | 178 # Hafnium | | ı | mic mass nbol nic) number | |
| | | | Scandium | 89 Y | 139 La Lanthanum 57 * | 227 AC Actinium † | series eries | a = relative atomic mass X = atomic symbol b = proton (atomic) number | |
| = | | 9 Beryllium 4 Beryllium 24 Z4 | Magnesium 12 40 Ca Calcium | Strontium | 137 Ba Barium 56 | 226 Ra Radium 88 | *58-71 Lanthanoid series 190-103 Actinoid series | e × ÿ | |
| - | | Lithium 3 23 23 | Sodium 39 Potassium | 85 Rb Rubidium 37 | 133 Cs Caesium 55 | Fr Francium 87 | 58-71 L 90-103 | Key | |

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