

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, tables 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 28.

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		
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
Total		

This document consists of 27 printed pages and 1 blank page.



1 (a) Most atoms of metallic elements found in the Earth's crust exist in compounds ores which are contained in rocks.

Www.PapaCambridge.com The chemical formulae of some metal compounds found in ores, together with the names of the ores, are shown below.

argentite	Ag_2S
chromite	$FeCr_2O_4$
galena	PbS
scheelite	CaWO ₄

(i) A binary compound is one that contains only two different elements.

State which of the compounds in the list above are binary compounds.

[1]

- (ii) State the ore from which the metallic element tungsten could be extracted.
 -[1]
- (b) Fig. 1.1 shows an incomplete diagram of an atom of an element Q in which only the outer shell electrons are shown.

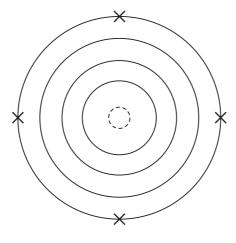


Fig. 1.1

(i) Name element **Q** and explain your answer.

name	
explanation	
	101
	[3]

(ii) One atom of element Q combines with hydrogen atoms to form a molecules.

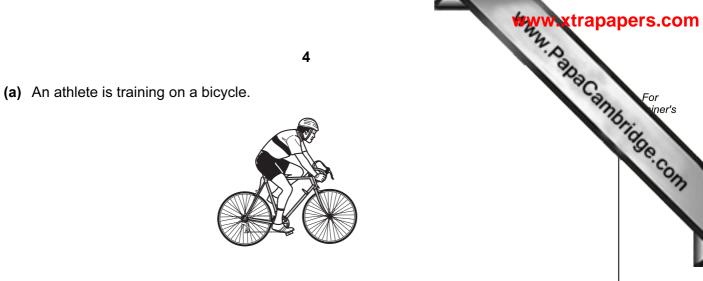
form contraction For iner's w the bonding Draw a diagram of one molecule of this compound to show how the bonding electrons are arranged.

(iii) Element **Q** may be extracted from its oxide, QO_2 , in a reaction with hydrogen, H_2 . In this reaction, hydrogen removes the oxygen from the oxide and forms water.

Suggest a balanced symbol equation for this reaction.

[2]

[3]



He uses the bicycle to turn a generator that lights a lamp as he pedals. Fig. 2.1 shows the simple generator which he uses.

2

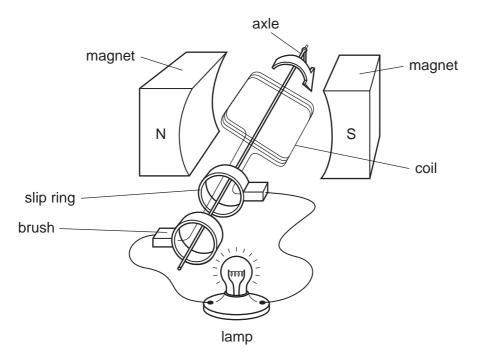


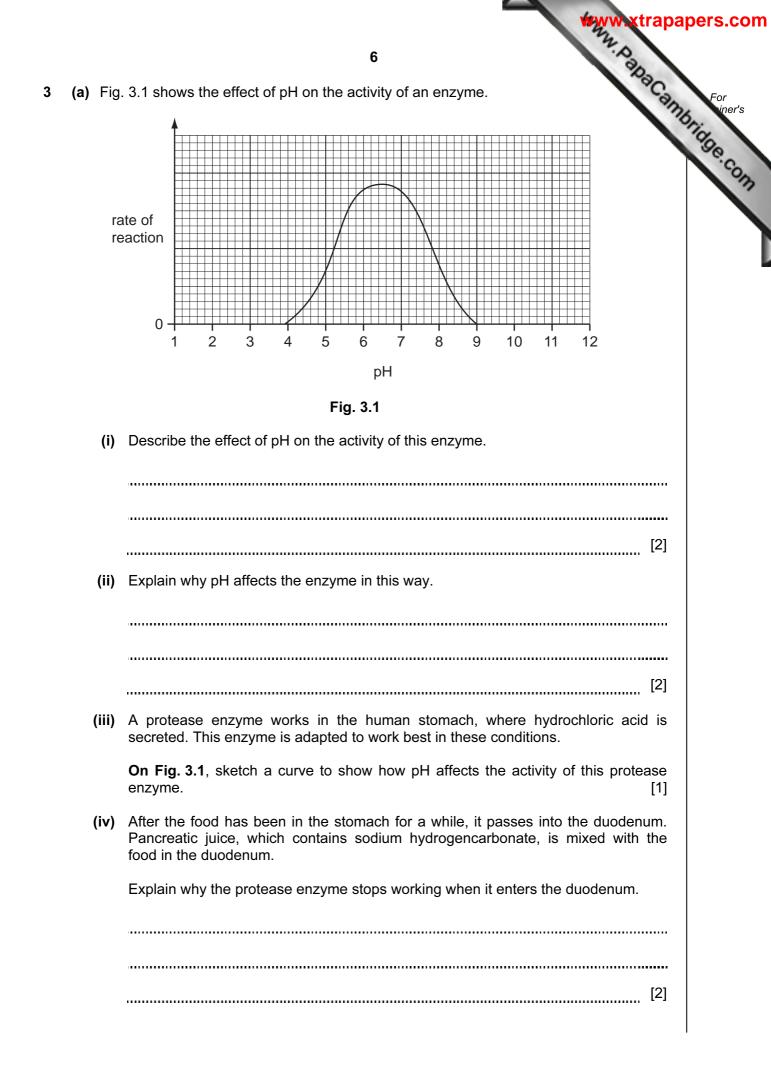
Fig. 2.1

Explain how the rotating coil causes the lamp to light. Include in your explanation a description of what the slip rings and brushes do.

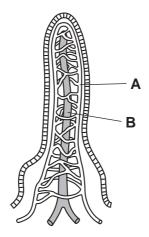
[4]

(b) During his bicycle ride the athlete cools down by sweating.

www.xtrap	apers.com
5	
During his bicycle ride the athlete cools down by sweating.	For
Describe and explain, in terms of the movement of water molecules, how evaporatic cools down the athlete.	bridge.cc
	113
[2]	



- 7
 (b) Explain how the protease enzyme enables body cells to obtain nutrients.
 For iner's
 [3]
- (c) Fig. 3.2 shows the structure of a villus.





			8	
4	(a)		8 ar tyre is inflated using a footpump. The mechanic using the footpump notic pump gets hot. Explain how the air molecules in the tyre exert a pressure on the wall of the tyre.	amb
		(i)	Explain how the air molecules in the tyre exert a pressure on the wall of the tyre.	
			[2	 2]
		(ii)	The air going into the tyre is warmed up by the pumping.	
			Describe what happens to the motion of the air molecules as the air warms up.	
			۲	
		(iii)	When the air in the tyre becomes hotter, the pressure rises.	'I
		()	Explain in terms of the motion of the air molecules why the pressure rises.	
			[2	2]

(b) Car brake lights (stop lights) light up when the driver presses on the footbrake pedal. The pedal acts as a switch.

Draw a circuit diagram including a battery to show how this works. Design your circuit so that if one brake light fails, the other still lights up.

www.xtrapapers.com

www.papaCambridge.com 9 (c) A car which is moving has kinetic energy. The faster a car goes, the more energy it has. The kinetic energy of the car is 1 120 000 J when the car is travelling at 40 m/s. Calculate the mass of the car. State the formula that you use and show your working. formula used working[2] (d) A driver is accompanied by four other passengers and their heavy luggage. Explain how the addition of the passengers and luggage affects the braking of the car compared to when the driver is alone in the car. [2] (e) A car is moving along a road. The mass of the car is 1200 kg and the resultant force acting on it is 1500 N. Calculate the acceleration of the car. State the formula that you use and show your working. formula used working [2]

5 In hydrocarbons, carbon atoms are joined in chains of various lengths.

Table 5.1 shows information about some hydrocarbons.

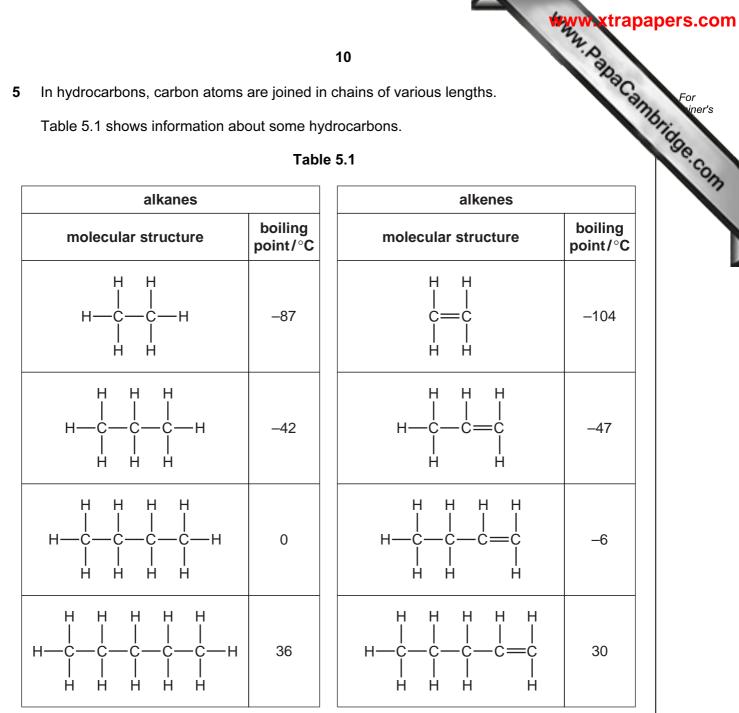
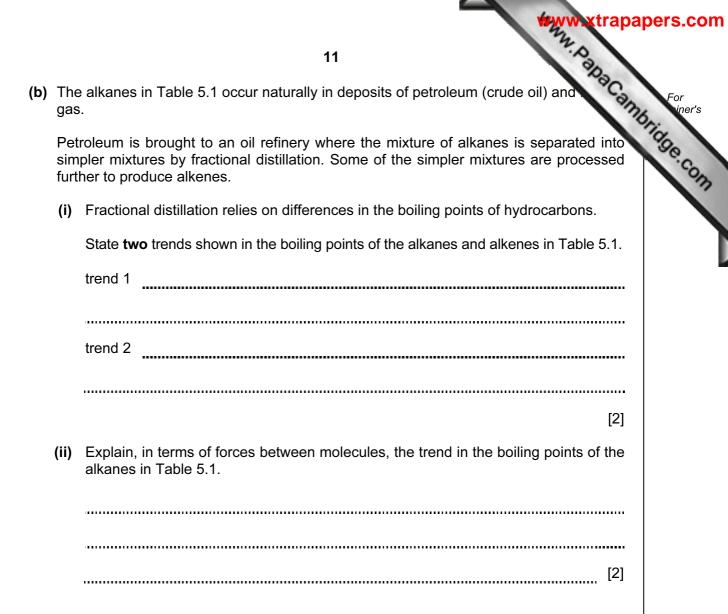


Table 5.1

- (a) Table 5.1 contains examples of both saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons.
 - (i) State how the bonding in an unsaturated hydrocarbon molecule differs from that in a saturated hydrocarbon molecule.

[1] (ii) Describe a chemical test that is used to show whether a hydrocarbon is saturated or unsaturated. [2]



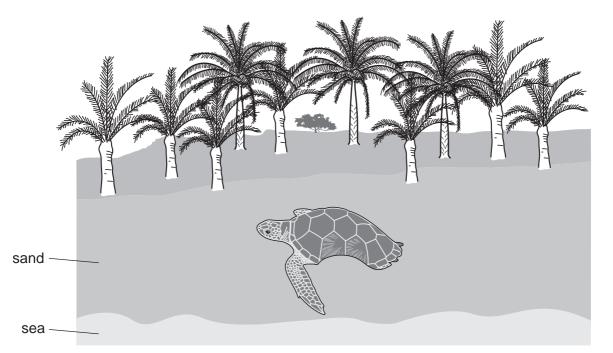


BLANK PAGE

		13	2	
6	(a)	Describe how sex is inherited in mammals.	^{Sa} Canne	For iner's
				age con
			[2]	

trapapers.com

Hawksbill turtles are an endangered species. Adults spend most of their lives at sea, but the females come ashore to lay their eggs. They bury their eggs in nests in the sand, either on a beach or in the vegetation that grows just behind the beach.



Unlike mammals, the sex of hawksbill turtles is determined by the temperature of the sand in which the eggs develop.

- At 29 °C, equal numbers of males and females develop.
- Higher temperatures produce more females.
- Lower temperatures produce more males.

There is concern that in recent years too many female turtles have been produced, and not enough males.

(b) Researchers measured the temperature, at a depth of 30 cm, in four different part beach, on Antigua, where hawksbill turtles lay their eggs. The results are show Fig. 6.1. The tops of the bars represent the mean temperatures.

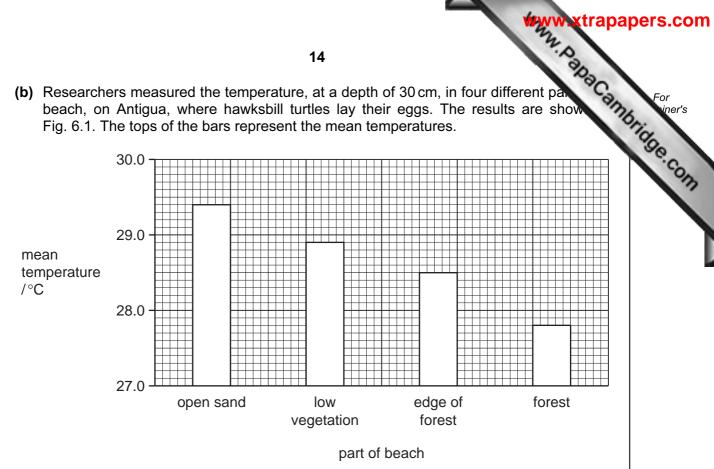


Fig. 6.1

With reference to Fig. 6.1, describe the effect of the presence of trees on the temperature of the sand.

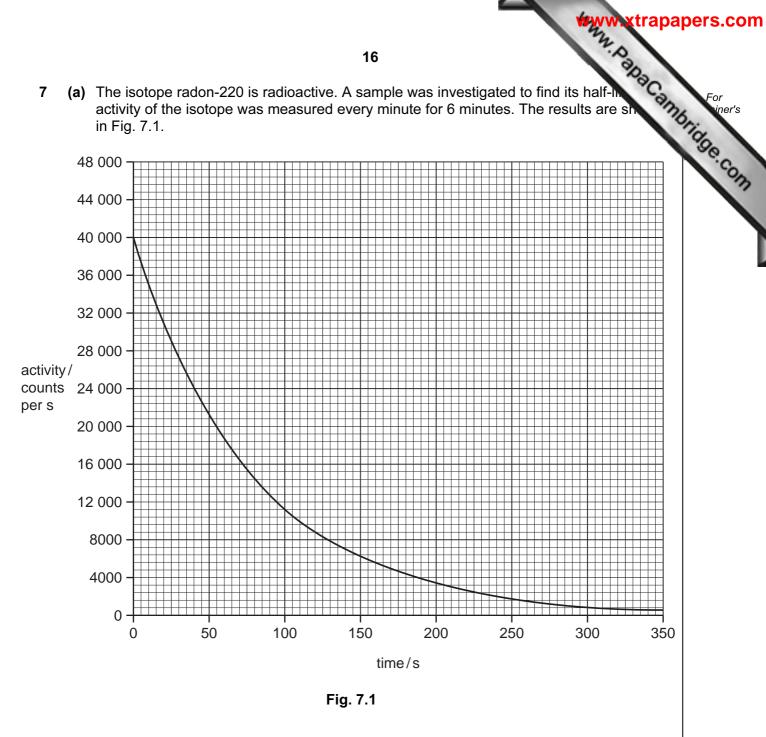
(c) The researchers counted the proportion of male and female turtles hatching from nests in the four different parts of the beach. The results are shown in Table 6.1.

Table 6.1

part of beach	nests producing more males than females	nests producing more females than males	nests producing equal numbers of females and males
open sand	0	16	0
low vegetation	31	24	6
edge of forest	61	0	11
in forest	36	0	0

		www.xtraj	oapers.co
		15 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	(i)	State the part of the beach in which most female hawksbill turtles chose to la eggs.	For iner's
	(ii)	Use the information in Fig. 6.1 to explain the results shown in Table 6.1.	Se.con.
		[2]	
(d)		rism is an important industry in Antigua. The vegetation on many beaches has on cut down to make the beaches more attractive to tourists.	
		h reference to the results of this research, suggest how deforestation of beaches Id affect hawksbill turtle populations.	
	·····	[2]	
(e)	Des may	scribe two harmful effects to the environment, other than extinction of species, that y result from deforestation.	
	1		
	2		
		[4]	

7 (a) The isotope radon-220 is radioactive. A sample was investigated to find its half-in activity of the isotope was measured every minute for 6 minutes. The results are sh in Fig. 7.1.



(i) Use Fig. 7.1 to calculate the half-life of the isotope.

Show your working on the graph.

- [2]
- (ii) Describe the differences in the structure of the nucleus of a radon-220 atom before and after the emission of an alpha particle.

..... [2]

		www.xtr	apa
		17	
	(iii)	17 Explain why alpha radiation is affected by an electric field.	Can
			[2]
(b)		e three types of nuclear radiation are alpha, beta and gamma. They can be identifi heir different penetrating powers. Alpha radiation cannot penetrate paper.	ed
	(i)	Explain how you could identify beta and gamma radiations by their penetrati powers.	ng
		beta radiation	
		gamma radiation	
			[2]
	(ii)	Explain how radiation ionises an atom to make a positive ion.	
			[1]
(c)	Gai	mma radiation is an electromagnetic wave with a short wavelength.	
(-)		plain the meaning of the term <i>wavelength</i> . You may draw a diagram if it helps you	to
		wer this question.	10

[2]

8 (a) Water is a compound which contains the elements hydrogen and oxygen.

> Describe one difference, other than physical state, between the compound water an a mixture of the elements hydrogen and oxygen.

For iner's und water al [2]

(b) Table 8.1 shows information about water and three compounds that can form mixtures with water.

compound	melting point/°C	boiling point/°C	solubility in water
water	0	100	_
sodium chloride	801	1413	soluble
silicon dioxide	1650	2230	insoluble
hexane	-95	69	insoluble

Table 8.1

(i) State which compound in Table 8.1 could be separated from a mixture with water by filtration.

......[1]

(ii) Explain why the other two compounds cannot be separated from a mixture with water by filtration.

..... [2]

stals the carner iner's (iii) A student looked at a magnified image of some sodium chloride crystals the microscope.

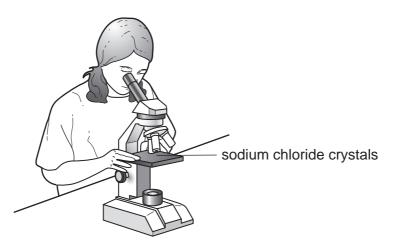


Fig. 8.1 shows what she observed through the microscope.

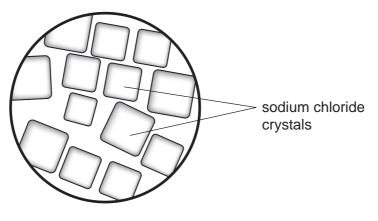


Fig. 8.1

Draw a simple diagram of the structure of sodium chloride.

Your diagram should clearly show the nature and arrangement of the particles involved and should show why the crystals have the shape shown in Fig. 8.1.

pound bit is task. (c) The student is asked to use the reaction between the insoluble compound carbonate and dilute sulfuric acid to make some crystals of copper sulfate.

Describe the main steps of a method the student should use to carry out this task.

You may draw labelled diagrams if it helps you to answer this question.

 [4]

9 Fig. 9.1 is a photograph of a cross-section of a leaf, taken through a microscope.

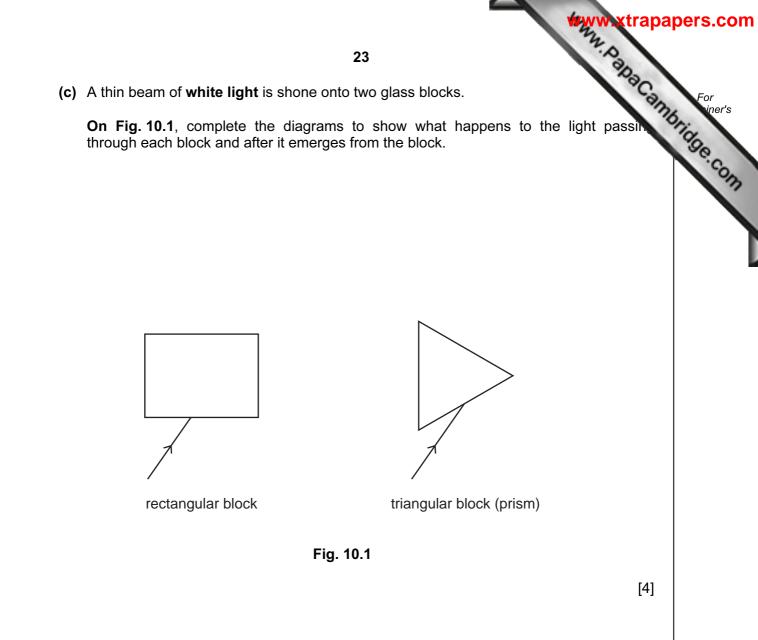


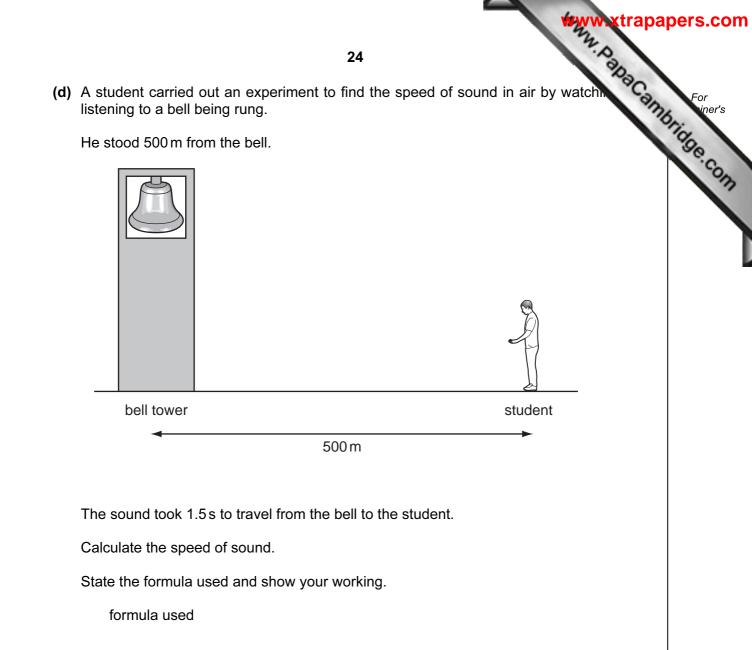


(a)	On	Fig. 9.1, use a label line to label a palisade cell.	[1]
(b)	The	ere are small gaps in the lower surface of the leaf, called stomata.	
	Exp	plain the role of stomata in photosynthesis.	
			••••
			[2]
(c)	lf a	plant is deficient in magnesium, its leaves lose their green colour.	
	(i)	On Fig. 9.1 , use a label line and the letter A to indicate a part of the leaf that would lose its green colour.	uld [1]
	(ii)	Explain why the part you have labelled would lose its green colour.	
			••••
			[2]

pe. For iner's

		www.xtrap
		22
10	(a)	22 Radio waves are electromagnetic waves. Sound waves are not. State three other ways in which radio waves differ from sound waves.
		State three other ways in which radio waves differ from sound waves.
		1
		2
		3
		[2]
	(b)	Visible light is another type of electromagnetic wave.
		The frequency of green light is 5×10^{14} Hz.
		The wavelength of green light is 6×10^{-7} m.
		Calculate the speed of green light.
		State the formula that you use and show your working.
		formula used
		working
		č
		[2]





working

[2]

s that ou 11 Fig. 11.1 shows apparatus a student used to investigate temperature changes that on during chemical reactions.

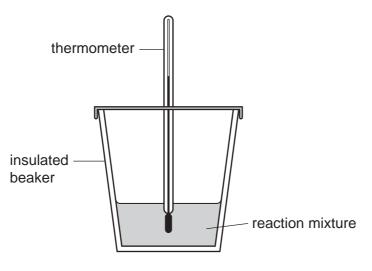


Fig. 11.1

The student added reactants to the insulated beaker and stirred the mixture. She recorded the final temperature of each mixture.

At the start of each experiment, the temperature of the reactants was 22 °C.

Table 11.1 contains the results the student obtained.

Table 1	1.1
---------	-----

experiment	reactant A	reactant B	final temperature/°C
1	dilute hydrochloric acid	sodium hydrogencarbonate	16
2	dilute hydrochloric acid	potassium hydroxide solution	26
3	magnesium	copper sulfate solution	43
4	copper	magnesium sulfate solution	22

(a) (i) Explain which experiment, 1, 2, 3 or 4, was a reaction involving an alkali.

	experiment		
	explanation		
			[1]
(ii)	State and exp	plain which experiment, 1, 2, 3 or 4, was an endothermic reaction.	
	experiment		
	explanation		
			[1]

		www.kiiapa	pers.com
		26	
	(iii)	26 Suggest and explain a reason for the result obtained in experiment 4.	For iner's
			Tidge
			COM
		[2]	
(b)		e student carried out two further experiments, 5 and 6 , to investigate the reaction ween zinc and copper sulfate solution.	
		experiment 5 the student used 3.25 g of zinc powder, and in experiment 6 she used ngle piece of zinc which also had a mass of 3.25 g.	
		e student observed the readings on the thermometer over five minutes during each eriment.	
		dict and explain any difference in the way that the temperature would change ween experiments 5 and 6 .	
	•••••	[3]	
(c)		he reaction in (b) , zinc atoms react with copper ions. This chemical change may be resented by the symbolic equation below.	
		Zn (s) + Cu^{2+} (aq) \rightarrow Zn ²⁺ (aq) + Cu (s)	

Explain, in terms of the transfer of electrons, why this reaction is an example of oxidation and reduction (redox).

[1]

		www.xtra	pape
		27	
(d)		27 both of the experiments in (b) the solution at the start of the experiment content of copper ions, and the zinc had a mass of 3.25 g. Calculate the number of moles of zinc that are contained in 3.25 g. The relative atomic mass (<i>A</i> _r) of zinc is 65. Show your working.	amb
	(i)	Calculate the number of moles of zinc that are contained in 3.25 g. The relative atomic mass (A_r) of zinc is 65.	
		Show your working.	
		[1	,
			1
	(ii)	Use your answer to (i) and the equation in (c) to explain whether or not the amour of copper ions is sufficient to react with all of the zinc.	t
			.
]
2 (a)	Det	fine the term <i>respiration</i> .	
		[2]
(b)	(i)	State the word equation for anaerobic respiration in yeast.	
		[1]
	(ii)	Describe how anaerobic respiration in yeast is used in bread-making.	
		[3]	3]

DATA SHEET The Periodic Table of the Elements

						28				12	*.Daba
	0	4 Helium	20 Neon 10	40 Ar Argon	84 Kryp ton 36	131 Xe ^{Xenon} 54	Radon 86		175 Lu Lutetium 71	Lawrencium 103	Papa Cambridg
	٨II		19 Fluorine	35.5 C1 17	80 Bromine 35	127 lodine 53	At Astatine 85		173 Yb Ytterbium 70	Nobelium 102	19
	N		16 Oxygen 8	32 Sultur 16	79 Selenium 34	128 Te Tellurium 52	Polonium 84		169 Thulium 69		
	>		14 Nitrogen 7	31 Phosphorus 15	75 AS Arsenic 33	122 Sb Antimony 51	209 Bismuth 83		167 Er Erbium 68	Fermium 100	
	2		12 Carbon 6	28 Silicon	73 Ge Germanium 32	119 Sn 50	207 Pb Lead 82		165 Holmium 67	Einsteinium 99	(r.t.p.).
	≡		5 Boron	27 A1 Auminium 13	70 Ga Gallium 31	115 1 15 Indium 49	204 T 1 Thallium 81		162 Dysprosium 66	Californium 98	pressure
					65 Zi nc 30	112 Cadmium 48	201 Mercury 80		159 Tb 65	BK Berkelium 97	ature and
					64 Copper 29	108 Ag Silver	197 Au Gold		157 Gd Gadolinium 64	Ourium Ourium 96	m temper
Group					59 Nickel	106 Palladium 46	195 Ptatinum 78		152 Europium 63	Americium 95	e of any gas is 24 dm ³ at room temperature and pressure (r.t.p.).
G			l		59 Cobait	103 Rhođium 45	192 r 77		150 Sam arium 62	Putonium 94	as is 24 d
		Hydrogen			56 Iron 26	101 Ruthenium 44	190 OS Osmium 76		Promethium 61	Neptunium 93	of any g
					55 Manganese 25	Technetium 43	186 Re Rhenium 75		144 Neodymium 60	238 Uranium 92	one mole
					52 Chromium 24	96 Molybdenum 42	184 V Tungsten 74		141 Pr Fraseodymium 59	Pa Protactinium 91	The volume of one mol
					51 Vanadium 23	93 Niobium 41	181 Ta Tantalum 73		140 Cerium 58		The
					48 Titanium 22	91 Zr Zirconium 40	178 Hafhium			omic mass mbol mic) number	
				1	45 Scandium 21	89 Yttrium 39	139 Lanthanum 57	227 Actinium 89	d series series	a = relative atomic mass X = atomic symbol b = proton (atomic) number	
	=		9 Be Beryllium	24 Magnesium 12	40 Catcium 20	88 Strontium 38	137 Ba Barium 56	226 Ra Radium 88	*58-71 Lanthanoid series 190-103 Actinoid series	е Х	
	_		7 Lithium 3	23 Na Sodium	39 Potassium 19	85 Rb Rubidium 37	133 CS Caesium 55	Fr Francium 87	*58-71 L †90-103	Key	

trapapers.com

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

University of Cambridge International Examinations is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of