

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CO-ORDINATED SCIENCES

0654/11

Paper 1 Multiple Choice

October/November 2013

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.

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

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 20.

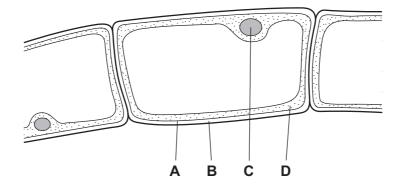
Electronic calculators may be used.

This document consists of 17 printed pages and 3 blank pages.

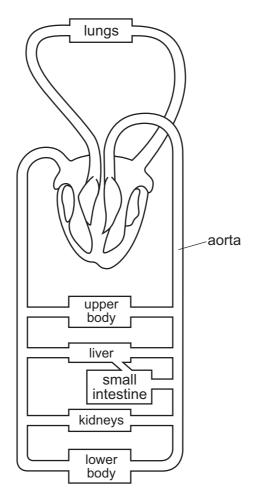


1 The diagram shows part of an organism that lives in water, magnified by a microscope.

Which part shows that the organism must be a plant?



2 The diagram shows the blood circulatory system of a human.



How many times must a blood cell pass through the heart on its way from the kidneys to the aorta?

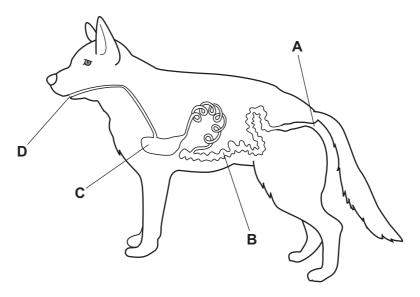
- A once only
- B twice only
- **C** four times
- D more than four times

3 Which row shows a chemical molecule and the basic unit from which it is made?

	chemical molecule	basic unit
Α	glycogen	amino acid
В	glycogen	simple sugar
С	oil	amino acid
D	oil	simple sugar

4 The diagram shows the alimentary canal of a dog.

Where does egestion occur?

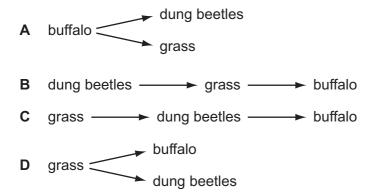


- 5 Which statement about blood components is correct?
 - A Platelets make antibodies.
 - **B** Platelets transport oxygen.
 - **C** White blood cells carry out phagocytosis.
 - **D** White blood cells transport carbon dioxide.
- **6** Which is **not** a way that liver cells use energy?
 - A cell division
 - **B** heat production
 - **C** movement
 - **D** protein synthesis

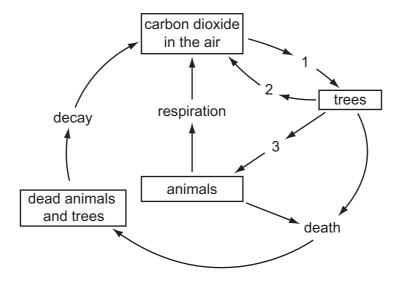
7	Wh	at is the meaning of homeostasis?
	Α	breathing faster after exercise
	В	getting rid of carbon dioxide from the lungs
	С	keeping conditions in the body constant
	D	preventing the body from getting too hot
8	Wh	at does the central nervous system consist of?
	Α	brain and peripheral nerves
	В	brain and spinal cord
	С	brain only
	D	spinal cord only
9	Pol	lination is the transfer of pollen
	Α	from anther to sepal.
	В	from anther to stigma.
	С	from sepal to anther.
	D	from stigma to anther.
10	ln c	a plant, what leads to offspring that are identical to the parent?
10	_	
	Α	asexual reproduction
		insect-pollination
	С	seed germination
	D	sexual reproduction
11	In i ma	mice, the allele for black fur is dominant to the allele for white fur. Two heterozygous mice te.
	Wh	at colour are the offspring likely to be?
	A	all black
	В	some black and some white
	С	all grey
	D	all white

12 Dung beetles lay their eggs in the faeces of plant-eating mammals like buffalo. Both the adult beetles and their young stages eat the **undigested** food in the faeces.

Which shows this food relationship?



13 The diagram shows part of the carbon cycle in a forest. The numbers represent different processes.

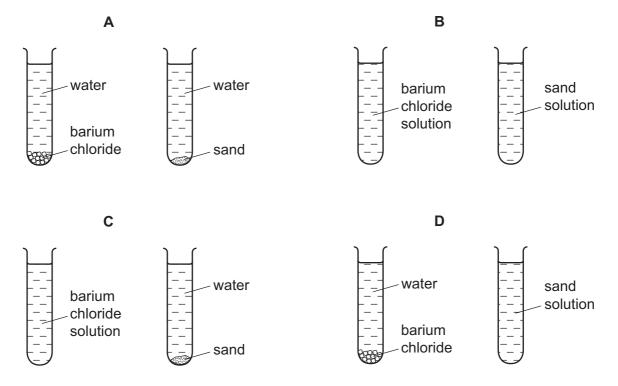


Which of these processes is reduced as a result of deforestation?

- A 1 only
- B 1 and 2 only
- C 2 and 3 only
- **D** 1, 2 and 3

14 Small amounts of barium chloride and sand are shaken with separate samples of water in two test-tubes. The test-tubes are left to stand for 24 hours.

Which diagram shows how the test-tubes appear at the end?



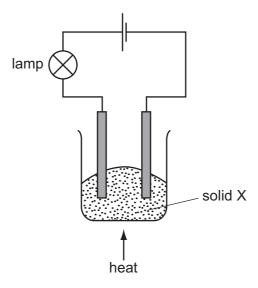
15 Substance Q is used to make a cooking pan.



What are the properties of substance Q?

	melting point	thermal conductivity			
Α	high	high			
В	high	low			
С	low	high			
D	low	low			

16 The experiment shown is used to investigate the properties of solid X.



At first, the lamp does not light.

On heating, solid X melts and the lamp lights.

What type of substance is X?

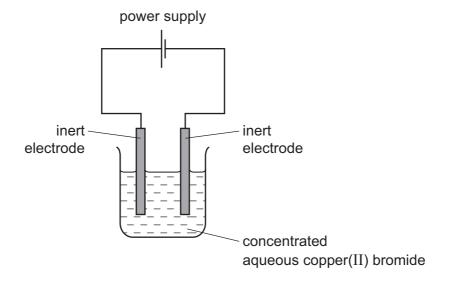
- A a compound of a metal and a non-metal
- **B** a compound of two non-metals
- **C** a metallic element
- D a non-metallic element
- 17 The table shows the temperature of some water before and after a solid is dissolved in it.

Which change is the most exothermic?

	temperature before /°C	temperature after /°C
Α	20	18
В	20	40
С	25	18
D	25	42

18 The diagram shows the circuit for electrolysing concentrated aqueous copper(II) bromide.

Copper(II) bromide is similar to copper(II) chloride.



Which row describes the products at each electrode?

	cathode	anode				
Α	bromine	copper				
В	copper	bromine				
С	copper					
D	hydrogen	bromine				

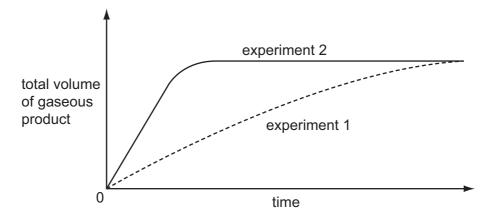
19 Hydrogen can occur as an atom, an ion and a molecule.

Which row represents these particles?

	atom	ion	molecule
Α	Н	H⁺	H_2
В	Н	H ₂	H⁺
С	H⁺	Н	H ₂
D	H_2	H⁺	Н

20 Substance X does not react with dilute acid. Substance Y reacts with dilute acid, forming a gas.

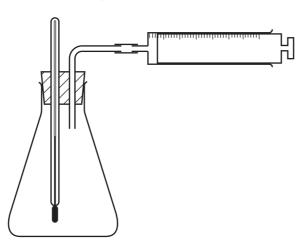
The graph shows the results of two experiments.



What do these results show?

	X is a catalyst	X is quickly used up	
Α	✓	✓	key
В	✓	×	✓= true
С	×	✓	x = false
D	X	X	

21 The apparatus below is used to investigate the speed of a chemical reaction.



For which reaction is the apparatus suitable?

- **A** gas E + gas F \rightarrow liquid G only
- **B** solid H + solution I \rightarrow solution J only
- \mathbf{C} solid K + solution L \rightarrow solution M + gas N
- **D** solution P + solution Q \rightarrow solid R + solution Q

22 The elements from sodium to sulfur are in the same period of the Periodic Table.

Na Mg	Αl	Si	Р	S
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Which trend does not occur across the Periodic Table from sodium to sulfur?

- **A** The chlorides of the elements change from covalent to ionic.
- **B** The elements change from good to poor electrical conductors.
- **C** The oxides of the elements change from basic to acidic.
- **D** The solid elements change from malleable to brittle.
- 23 A label from a packet of indigestion tablets is shown.

Each tablet contains:

magnesium carbonate 120 mg

magnesium hydroxide 15 mg

magnesium oxide 62 mg

magnesium sulfate 47 mg

Which substance does **not** neutralise stomach acid?

- A magnesium carbonate
- B magnesium hydroxide
- C magnesium oxide
- D magnesium sulfate
- 24 The elements in a Group of the Periodic Table are solid at 20 °C.

The reactivity of the elements increases down the group.

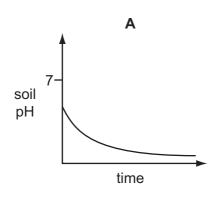
Which statements about this group of elements and their oxides are correct?

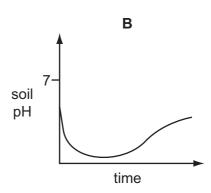
	the elements are in	their oxides are
Α	Group I	acidic
В	Group I	basic
С	Group VII	acidic
D	Group VII	basic

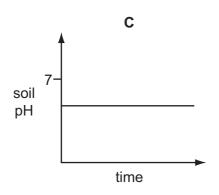
25 Which type of reaction and which temperature change take place when an acid reacts with an alkali?

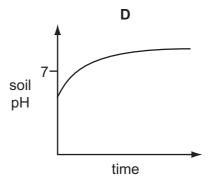
	type of reaction	temperature change
Α	endothermic	decrease
В	endothermic	increase
С	exothermic	decrease
D	exothermic	increase

26 Which graph shows how the pH of the soil changes when lime is added?









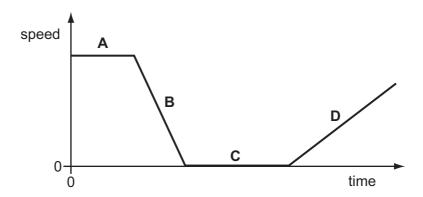
27 Ethanol can be made by reacting steam with a hydrocarbon.

What is the name of the hydrocarbon?

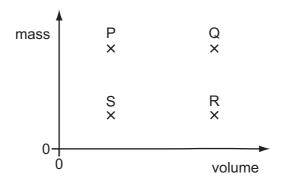
- A ethane
- **B** ethene
- **C** methane
- **D** propene

28 The graph shows the motion of a train during part of a journey.

At which labelled point on the graph could the train be waiting at a station?



29 The diagram shows a graph with values of mass against volume for four different objects P, Q, R and S.



Which two objects have the same density?

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

30 An aeroplane flies at a constant speed and height for several hours.

Which type of energy must change during this part of the flight?

- A the gravitational energy of the aeroplane
- B the kinetic energy of the aeroplane
- **C** the store of chemical energy in the fuel tank of the aeroplane
- **D** the thermal energy of the aeroplane
- **31** Liquid in a beaker evaporates quickly.

Which row shows what happens to the mass and to the temperature of the liquid in the beaker?

	mass	temperature
Α	decreases	decreases
В	decreases	increases
С	increases	decreases
D	increases	increases

32 A sample of liquid is allowed to cool for 20 minutes. Its temperature is recorded every two minutes.

The results are shown in the table.

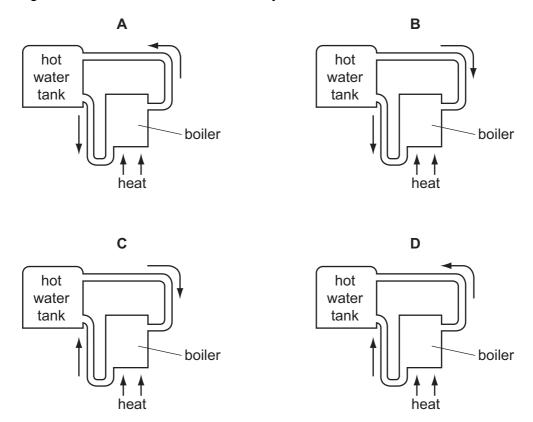
time/minutes	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
temperature/°C	90.8	80.9	74.1	67.4	61.9	57.0	53.0	50.2	48.5	47.3	46.1

How should the sample be described at the end of the 20 minutes?

- A all liquid
- B all solid
- **C** in the process of boiling
- D in the process of solidifying

33 The diagrams show part of a water-heating system which is working by convection.

Which diagram shows the flow of water in the system?



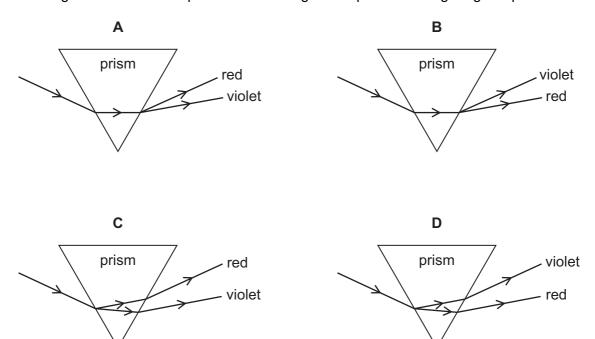
34 A student counts how many waves pass point P in 30 seconds.



Using only this information, what can the student calculate?

- A the amplitude of the wave
- B the frequency of the wave
- C the speed of the wave
- **D** the wavelength of the wave

35 Which diagram shows the dispersion of white light as it passes through a glass prism?

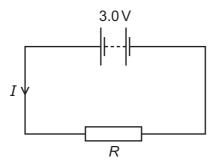


36 Which row shows how the speed and the wavelength of microwaves compare with those of γ (gamma)-rays?

	speed	wavelength				
Α	less than γ-rays	greater than γ-rays				
В	less than γ-rays	less than γ-rays				
С	the same as γ -rays	greater than γ -rays				
D	the same as γ -rays	less than γ-rays				

- **37** What is the approximate value of the frequency of the highest-pitched sound that can be heard by a young person?
 - **A** 20 Hz
- **B** 200 Hz
- **C** 2000 Hz
- **D** 20 000 Hz

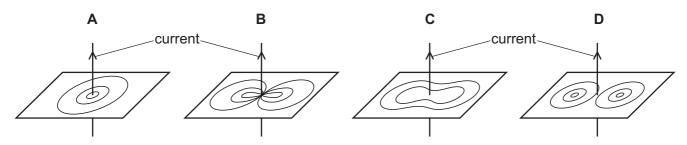
38 The circuit shows a current I in a resistor of resistance R.



Which row gives possible values of *I* and of *R*?

	I/A	R/Ω				
Α	1.5	1.5				
В	1.5	2.0				
С	6.0	2.0				
D	4.0	12.0				

39 Which diagram shows the magnetic field pattern around a straight wire carrying a current?



40 A proton has charge q and mass m. A neutron has no charge and mass m.

Which row shows the charge and mass of an α -particle?

	charge	mass				
Α	2 <i>q</i>	2 <i>m</i>				
В	2 <i>q</i>	4 <i>m</i>				
С	4 <i>q</i>	2 <i>m</i>				
D	4 <i>q</i>	4 <i>m</i>				

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DATA SHEET
The Periodic Table of the Elements

-	0	4 Helium	20 Ne Neon	40 Ar Argon	84 Kr Krypton	99	× E	Xenon 54	ı	Ka don		175 Lu Lutetium 71	Lr Lawrencium 103
	IIΛ		19 F Fluorine	35.5 C1 Chlorine	80 Br Bromine		<u> </u>	lodine 53	,	At Astatine 85		173 Yb Ytterbium 70	Nobelium
	I		16 Oxygen 8	32 S Sulfur	Selenium	40	_e	Tellurium 52	ſ	Polonium 84		169 Tm Thulium 69	Md Mendelevium 101
	^		14 N Nitrogen 7	31 Phosphorus	AS Arsenic		Sb	Antimony 51	209	Bismuth 83		167 Er Erbium 68	Fm Fermium
	//		12 C Carbon 6	28 Si Silicon	73 Ge Germanium	76	Su	Tin 50	207	Pb Lead		165 Ho Holmium 67	Es Einsteinium 99
	Ш		11 Boron 5	27 A1 Aluminium 13	70 Ga Gallium		i i	Indium 49	204	T t Thallium 81		162 Dy Dysprosium 66	Cf Californium 98
					65 Zn		Ç	Cadmium 48	201	Mercury 80		159 Tb Terbium 65	Bk Berkelium 97
					Copper		[®] □ A	Silver 47	197	Au Gold		157 Gd Gadolinium 64	Cm Curium 96
					S9 Nickel	- 1	Pq	Palladium 46	195	Pt Platinum 78		152 Eu Europium 63	Am Americium 95
					59 Co Cobalt	- 1	ੂ &	Rhodium 45	192	Lr Iridium 77		150 Sm Samarium 62	Pu Plutonium 94
		1 H Hydrogen			56 Fe	07	B r	Ruthenium 44	190	Osmium 76		Pm Promethium 61	Neptunium 93
					Mn Manganese	67	JC	Technetium 43	186	Ke Rhenium 75		Neodymium 60	238 U Uranium 92
					52 Cr Chromium	6	。 ■ ■	Molybdenum 42	184	Tungsten 74		Pr Praseodymium 59	Pa Protactinium 91
					51 V		g N	Niobium 41	181	Tantalum 73		140 Ce Cerium	232 Th Thorium
					48	- 1	Ž	Zirconium 40	178	Hafnium * 72		1	nic mass ibol nic) number
					Scandium	- 1	≈ ≻	Yttrium 39	139	La Lanthanum 57 *	227 AC Actinium 89	l series eries	a = relative atomic mass X = atomic symbol b = proton (atomic) number
	=		9 Be Beryllium	24 Mg Magnesium	Calcium	707	ຶ້	Strontium 38	137	Ba Barium 56	226 Ra Radium	*58-71 Lanthanoid series	∞ × ÿ
	_		7 Li Lithium	23 Na Sodium	39 K	5	⁸ &	Rubidium 37	133	Caesium 55	Francium 87	*58-71 L	Key

The volume of one mole of any gas is 24 dm³ at room temperature and pressure (r.t.p.).

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