



Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CO-ORDINATED SCIENCES

0654/11

Paper 1 Multiple Choice (Core)

May/June 2019

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, 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.

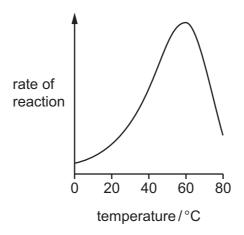
Electronic calculators may be used.



- 1 What is correct for all living organisms?
 - **A** They are sensitive to changes in their environment.
 - **B** They excrete solid waste from their bodies.
 - **C** They feed on other living organisms.
 - **D** They grow larger by increasing their cell number.
- 2 Which row correctly describes the diffusion of molecules from P to Q?

	Р	Q	movement
Α	higher concentration	lower concentration	down a concentration gradient
В	higher concentration	lower concentration	up a concentration gradient
С	lower concentration	higher concentration	down a concentration gradient
D	lower concentration	higher concentration	up a concentration gradient

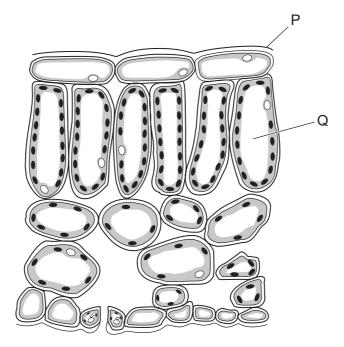
- 3 Which chemical element is found in proteins, but **not** in carbohydrates or fats?
 - A carbon
 - **B** hydrogen
 - **C** oxygen
 - **D** nitrogen
- **4** The graph shows the activity of an enzyme at different temperatures.



What is the optimum temperature for this enzyme?

- **A** 20 °C
- **B** 40 °C
- **C** 60 °C
- **D** 80 °C

5 The diagram shows a cross-section through a plant leaf.



Which row identifies P and Q?

	Р	Q
Α	cuticle	palisade mesophyll
В	cuticle	spongy mesophyll
С	epidermis	palisade mesophyll
D	epidermis	spongy mesophyll

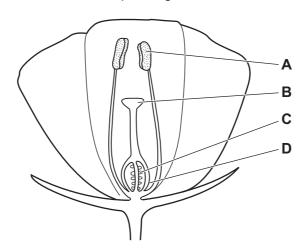
- 6 Where does most absorption of digested food take place?
 - **A** the large intestine
 - **B** the liver
 - c the small intestine
 - **D** the stomach
- 7 Which component is needed for blood to clot?
 - **A** hormones
 - **B** platelets
 - C red blood cells
 - **D** white blood cells

8 Which substances are used and produced in aerobic respiration?

	carbon dioxide	oxygen	glucose	water
Α	produced	used	produced	used
В	produced	used	used	produced
С	used	produced	produced	used
D	used	produced	used	produced

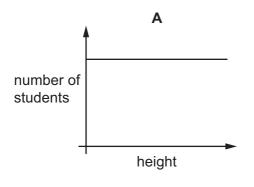
- 9 In a reflex arc, which structure carries nerve impulses towards the central nervous system?
 - A effector
 - **B** motor neurone
 - C sensory neurone
 - D spinal cord
- **10** The diagram shows a section through an insect-pollinated flower.

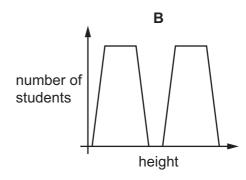
When pollination occurs, where must the pollen grains reach?

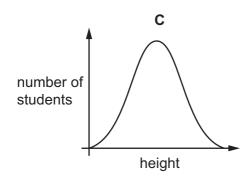


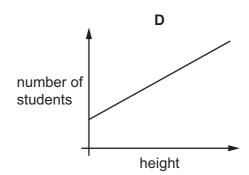
11 A teacher measures the heights of each student in a class. All the students were born in the same year. She presents the results as a graph.

Which graph is most likely to be correct?



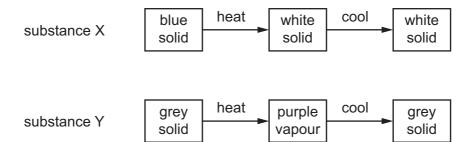






- 12 In a food chain, what do all living organisms get from their food?
 - A a supply of water
 - B oxygen for respiration
 - C protection from disease
 - **D** the energy they need
- 13 In the carbon cycle, which process decreases the level of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere?
 - **A** combustion
 - **B** decomposition
 - **C** photosynthesis
 - **D** respiration

14 Two substances, X and Y, are heated and then cooled. The observations are shown.



Which type of change occurs when X and Y are heated?

	Х	Y
Α	chemical	chemical
В	chemical	physical
С	physical	chemical
D	physical	physical

15 A hydrocarbon contains twice as many hydrogen atoms as carbon atoms.

What is the formula of this compound?

- A C_3H_6
- **B** C_4H_{10}
- \mathbf{C} C_2H_6O
- $D C_3H_6O$

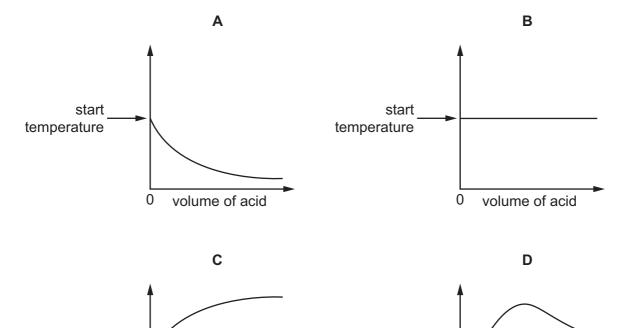
16 What is the electrolyte that is used when a nickel spoon is electroplated with copper?

- A copper
- B copper sulfate solution
- C nickel sulfate solution
- **D** nickel

17 An acid is added to an alkali until the final solution is just neutral.

The reaction is exothermic.

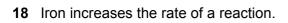
Which graph shows how the temperature changes as the acid is being added to the alkali?



start

volume of acid

temperature



start

temperature

What is the role of iron in this reaction?

volume of acid

- **A** catalyst
- **B** electrolyte
- C element
- **D** isotope

19 Which row identifies the types of oxides?

	acidic oxides	basic oxides
Α	CaO, Na₂O	CO ₂ , SO ₂
В	CaO, SO ₂	CO ₂ , Na ₂ O
С	CO ₂ , Na ₂ O	CaO, SO ₂
D	CO ₂ , SO ₂	CaO, Na₂O

20 Hydrochloric acid and sodium hydroxide neutralise each other to form water and sodium chloride.

Which method is used to make the solution crystallise?

- **A** chromatography
- **B** evaporation
- **C** filtration
- D fractional distillation
- 21 Which statement about the trends in the Periodic Table is correct?
 - **A** Elements are arranged in order of nucleon number.
 - **B** Elements on the left hand side form acidic oxides.
 - **C** The melting point of the Group I elements increases down the group.
 - **D** The proton number increases from left to right across the table.
- 22 Some properties of aluminium are listed.
 - 1 conducts electricity
 - 2 malleable
 - 3 resistant to corrosion

Which properties make aluminium suitable for use as food containers?

- **A** 1, 2 and 3 **B** 1 and 2 only **C** 1 and 3 only **D** 2 and 3 only
- 23 Which row describes the colour changes when water is added to anhydrous copper(II) sulfate and to cobalt(II) chloride?

	copper(II) sulfate	cobalt(II) chloride
Α	blue → white	blue → pink
В	blue \rightarrow white	$pink \rightarrow blue$
С	white \rightarrow blue	blue \rightarrow pink
D	white \rightarrow blue	pink \rightarrow blue

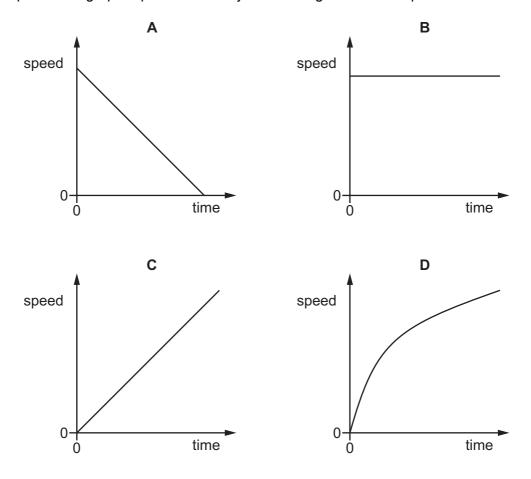
- 24 Which processes lead to the formation of a greenhouse gas?
 - 1 reaction of sodium with water
 - 2 respiration
 - 3 combustion of fossil fuels

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

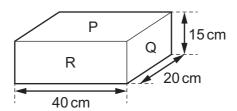
		1	It neutralis	es acidic indus	trial w	aste.		
		2	It lowers th	ne pH of soil.				
		3	It undergo	es thermal deco	ompo	sition to calcium	n hyd	roxide.
		4	It reacts w	ith dilute hydrod	chlori	c acid to form ca	arbor	dioxide.
	A	1 and 2	В	1 and 4	С	2 and 3	D	3 and 4
26	Wh	at is the r	main consti	tuent of natural	gas?			
	A	ethane						
	В	ethene						
	С	methane	е					
	D	nitrogen	1					
27	Wh	ich stater	ments abou	t poly(ethene) r	noled	cules are correct	t?	
		1	They are lo	ong chains form	ned fr	om many mono	mer	units.
		2	They are n	nade by additio	n pol	ymerisation.		
		3	They conta	ain many double	e bon	ds.		
	A	1 and 2	only B	1 and 3 only	С	2 and 3 only	D	1, 2 and 3

25 Which two statements about calcium carbonate are correct?

28 Which speed-time graph represents an object travelling at constant speed?



29 The diagram shows a rectangular block with three faces labelled P, Q and R. The dimensions of the block are also shown.



Each face of the block is placed in turn on a flat, horizontal surface.

Which statement is correct?

- A The smallest pressure is produced with the block resting on face P.
- **B** The smallest pressure is produced with the block resting on face Q.
- **C** The smallest pressure is produced with the block resting on face R.
- **D** The pressure is the same whether the block is resting on face P, face Q or face R.

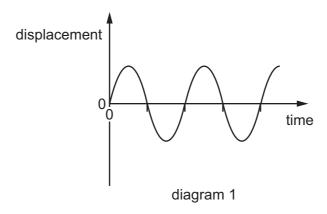
30 When evaporation occurs, molecules escape from the surface of a liquid.

Which molecules escape, and what happens to the average speed of the molecules remaining in the liquid?

	escaping molecules	average speed of remaining molecules
Α	less energetic	decreases
В	less energetic	increases
С	more energetic	decreases
D	more energetic	increases

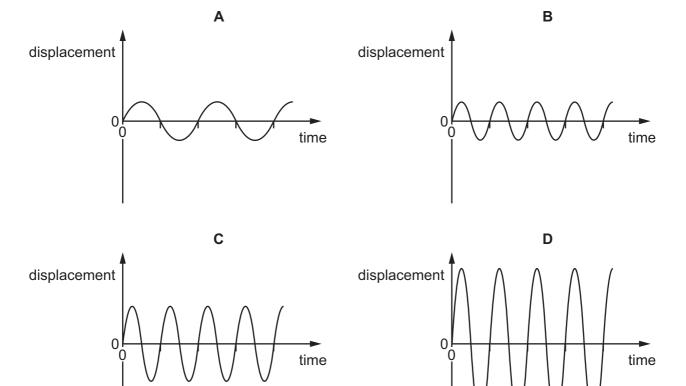
- 31 Which region of the electromagnetic spectrum is often involved in heat transfer by radiation?
 - A infra-red
 - **B** radio
 - **C** ultraviolet
 - **D** X-ray

32 Diagram 1 represents a wave.

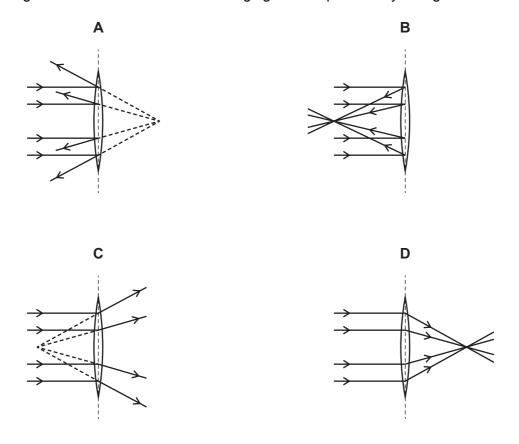


Which diagram represents a wave with twice the frequency and half the amplitude of the wave in diagram 1?

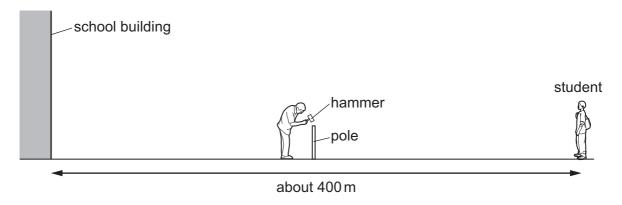
The scales are the same in all the diagrams.



33 Which diagram shows the effect of a converging lens on parallel rays of light?



34 A sports field is next to a large school building. A student at the far side of the sports field sees a groundsman hit a pole with a hammer.

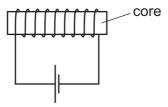


After the hammer hits the pole, the student hears two bangs.

Why does the student hear two bangs?

	first bang caused by	second bang caused by
Α	sound of hammer hitting pole	sound of pole hitting hammer
В	sound reaching the student's left ear	sound reaching the student's right ear
С	sound reaching student directly	sound reflected back from school building
D	sound reflected back from school building	sound reaching student directly

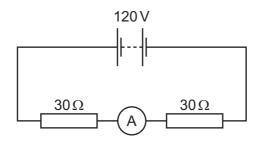
35 The diagram shows an electromagnet.



Which metal is used for the core of the electromagnet and why?

	metal	reason
Α	iron	it becomes a permanent magnet
В	iron	it is easily magnetised
С	steel	it becomes a permanent magnet
D	steel	it is easily magnetised

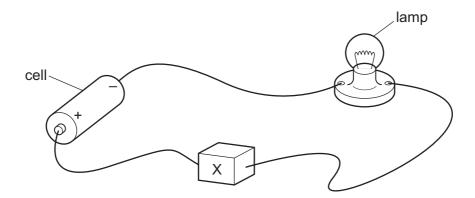
36 The diagram shows two $30\,\Omega$ resistors and an ammeter connected to a 120 V battery.



What is the reading on the ammeter?

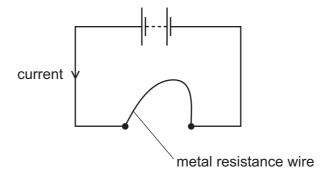
- **A** 0.25 A
- **B** 0.50 A
- **C** 2.0 A
- **D** 4.0 A

37 In the circuit, component X is used to control the brightness of the lamp.



What is component X?

- A an ammeter
- B a fixed resistor
- C a fuse
- **D** a variable resistor
- **38** A student connects a length of metal resistance wire to a battery.



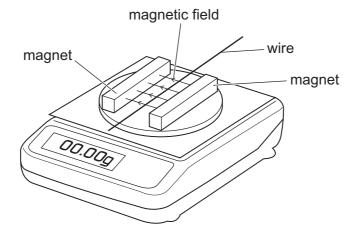
The student wishes to increase the current in the resistance wire.

Which change does this?

- A connecting a second wire in series with the first wire
- B heating the wire
- **C** making the wire shorter
- **D** making the wire thinner

39 The diagram shows two magnets on an electronic balance. The magnets produce a magnetic field in the direction shown. A wire lies in the magnetic field.

The reading on the balance is zero.



A current is produced in the wire and the balance now shows a positive reading.

Which change produces a negative reading on the balance?

- A decreasing the current
- **B** increasing the current
- C reversing the current direction
- **D** switching off the current
- **40** There are three different isotopes of hydrogen.

 ${}^{1}_{1}H$ ${}^{2}_{1}H$ ${}^{3}_{1}H$

Which statement about the nuclei of these three isotopes is correct?

- **A** They have different numbers of electrons.
- **B** They have the same number of nucleons.
- **C** They have the same number of neutrons.
- **D** They have the same number of protons.

17

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The Periodic Table of Elements

	=	2	He	helium 4	10	Ne	neon 20	18	Ā	argon 40	36	ᅐ	krypton 84	54	Xe	xenon 131	98	R	radon			
	=				6	ட	fluorine 19	17	Cl	chlorine 35.5	35	ğ	bromine 80	53	П	iodine 127	85	Αţ	astatine _			
					8	0	oxygen 16	16	S	sulfur 32	34	Se	selenium 79	52	Те	tellurium 128	84	Ъ	polonium –	116	^	livermorium -
	>				7	z	nitrogen 14	15	۵	phosphorus 31	33	As	arsenic 75	51	Sp	antimony 122	83	<u>B</u>	bismuth 209			
	≥				9	O	carbon 12	14	S	silicon 28	32	Ge	germanium 73	50	Sn	tin 119	82	Pb	lead 207	114	ŀΙ	flerovium
	=				2	В	boron 11	13	Ρl	aluminium 27	31	Ga	gallium 70	49	I	indium 115	81	11	thallium 204			
								•			30	Zu	zinc 65	48	S	cadmium 112	80	Нg	mercury 201	112	C	copemicium
											29	Cn	copper 64	47	Ag	silver 108	79	Au	gold 197	111	Rg	roentgenium
Group											28	Z	nickel 59	46	Pd	palladium 106	78	₫	platinum 195	110	Ds	darmstadtium -
Gro											27	ပိ	cobalt 59	45	몺	rhodium 103	77	'n	iridium 192	109	¥	meitnerium -
		_	I	hydrogen 1							26	Fe	iron 56	44	Ru	ruthenium 101	9/	SO	osmium 190	108	Hs	hassium
					-						25	Mn	manganese 55	43	ပ	technetium -	75	Re	rhenium 186	107	Bh	bohrium
						loc	1SS				24	ပ်	chromium 52	42	Mo	molybdenum 96	74	≥	tungsten 184	106	Sg	seaborgium
				Key	atomic number	atomic symbo	name relative atomic mass				23	>	vanadium 51	41	g	niobium 93	73	<u>a</u>	tantalum 181	105	op O	dubnium
						ato	rela				22	F	titanium 48	40	Zr	zirconium 91	72	士	hafnium 178	104	꿉	rutherfordium -
								_			21	လွ	scandium 45	39	>	yttrium 89	57-71	lanthanoids		89–103	actinoids	
	=				4	Be	beryllium 9	12	Mg	magnesium 24	20	Ca	calcium 40	38	Š	strontium 88	56	Ba	barium 137	88	Ra	radium
	_				က	:=	lithium 7	11	Na	sodium 23	19	×	potassium 39	37	Rb	rubidium 85	55	Cs	caesium 133	87	ъ̈́	francium

7.1	Γn	lutetium 175	103	۲	lawrencium	I
		ytterbium 173				
69	ТШ	thulium 169	101	Md	mendelevium	_
89	ш	erbium 167	100	Fm	fermium	_
29	운	holmium 165	66	Es	einsteinium	_
99	۵	dysprosium 163	86	ŭ	californium	_
65	Tp	terbium 159	6	益	berkelium	_
64	Gd	gadolinium 157	96	Cm	curium	_
63	Ш	europium 152	92	Am	americium	_
62	Sm	samarium 150	94	Pu	plutonium	_
61	Pm	promethium -	93	ď	neptunium	-
09	PN	neodymium 144	92	\supset	uranium	238
69	P	praseodymium 141	91	Ра	protactinium	231
28	Ce	cerium 140	06	H	thorium	232
22	Гa	lanthanum 139	68	Ac	actinium	ı

lanthanoids

actinoids

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