

CO-ORDINATED SCIENCES

Paper 1 Multiple Choice

0654/12 October/November 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.

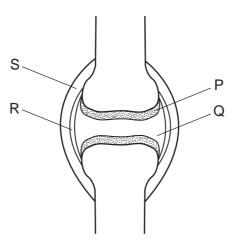
Each correct answer will score one mark. A mark will not be deducted for a wrong answer. Any rough working should be done in this booklet. A copy of the Periodic Table is printed on page **16**.

This document consists of 16 printed pages.



[Turn over

1 The diagram shows a synovial joint.



Which two parts prevent friction between the bones?

Δ	P and Q	B	P and R	C	Q and R	П	Q and S
A		D	r anu n			U	Q anu S

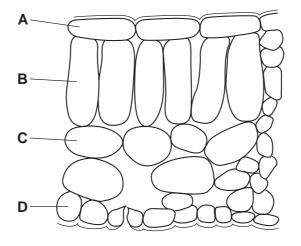
2 The binomial name for a tiger is *Panthera tigris* and for a lion, *Panthera leo*.

What do the scientific names show?

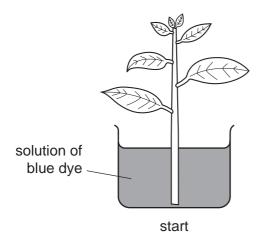
Lions and tigers

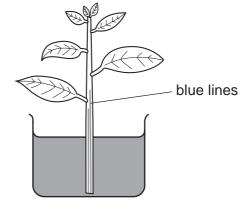
- A are both in the same species.
- **B** are genetically identical.
- **C** can interbreed.
- **D** have many features in common.
- 3 The diagram shows a section through a leaf.

Which layer of cells produces most sugar?



- 4 A swollen abdomen caused by kwashiorkor is a symptom of a lack of which dietary constituent?
 - A carbohydrate
 - B fat
 - C fibre
 - D protein
- 5 Why is a leaf first dipped into hot water when performing the starch test?
 - A to make its membranes permeable
 - B to make starch soluble
 - **C** to remove air from intercellular spaces
 - D to remove chlorophyll
- 6 The diagram shows a shoot of a plant with a transparent stem in a solution of blue dye.



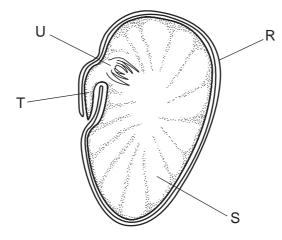


4 hours later

What do the blue lines in the stem show?

- A The dye is drawn up the phloem in the stem.
- **B** The dye moves up the stem by diffusion.
- **C** The dye shows liquid can circulate in the stem.
- **D** The dye travels through tubes in the stem.

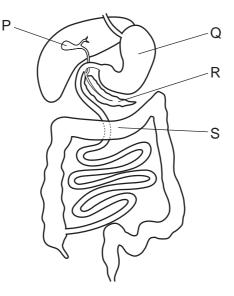
7 The diagram shows a section through a bean seed.



What are the labelled parts?

	cotyledon	plumule	radicle	testa
Α	R	т	U	S
в	R	U	т	S
С	S	Т	U	R
D	S	U	Т	R

8 The diagram shows some parts of the alimentary canal and its associated organs.



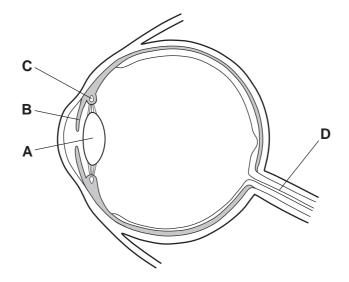
Which organs produce digestive enzymes?

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

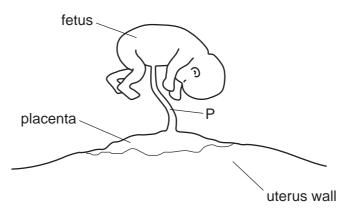
9 The diagram shows a section through the eye.

When a person moves from shade into bright sunlight, a reflex action takes place.

Where does the response to bright sunlight occur?



10 The diagram shows a fetus attached to its mother's uterus via the placenta.



What is carried in structure P?

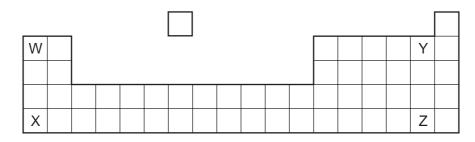
	mother's blood	fetus's blood	oxygenated blood	deoxygenated blood	
Α	\checkmark	x	\checkmark	X	key
в	\checkmark	×	×	\checkmark	\checkmark = carried in P
С	×	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\boldsymbol{x} = not carried in P
D	×	\checkmark	×	1	

11 The diagram shows a food chain.

phytoplankton \rightarrow small fish \rightarrow large fish \rightarrow killer whale

Which are consumers?

- A killer whales only
- **B** killer whales and large fish only
- C killer whales, large fish and small fish only
- **D** phytoplankton only
- **12** What is an allele?
 - A a pair of identical genes
 - **B** one of the forms of a gene
 - **C** the genetic make-up of a nucleus
 - D the result of two gametes fusing
- **13** Why is energy lost along a food chain?
 - **A** All plants and animals respire.
 - **B** Decomposers are at one end of a food chain.
 - **C** Energy enters a food chain only through plants.
 - **D** Not all animals feed on plants.
- **14** The diagram shows part of the Periodic Table.



Which two elements would be the most reactive in their group?

A W and Y **B** W and Z **C** X and Y **D** X and Z

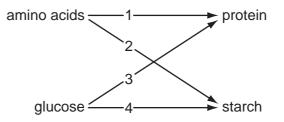
15 Which would be a liquid at 50 °C?

	melting point °C	boiling point °C
Α	-100	80
В	-73	-10
С	-60	40
D	95	280

- 16 Processes used in the petrochemical industry include
 - 1 cracking,
 - 2 distillation.

For which of these processes is a catalyst used?

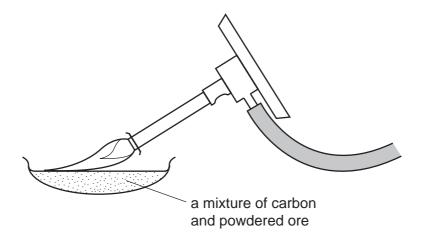
- A both 1 and 2
- B 1 only
- C 2 only
- **D** neither 1 nor 2
- 17 In the diagram below, the compounds on the left are monomers and those on the right are polymers.



Which two arrows link the monomer to the correct polymer?

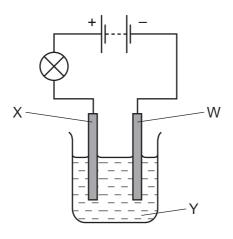
A 1 and 2 **B** 1 and 4 **C** 2 and 3 **D** 3 and 4

18 The diagram shows a metal being extracted from its powdered ore using carbon.



What happens to the ore in this reaction?

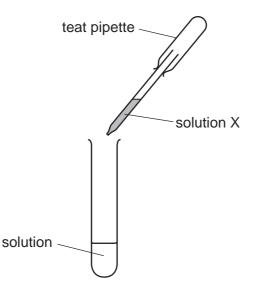
- A It burns.
- B It decomposes.
- **C** It is oxidised.
- D It is reduced.
- **19** An experiment is set up to test the effect of electricity on solution Y.



What are the names of W, X and Y?

	W	Х	Y
Α	anode	cathode	electrode
в	anode	cathode	electrolyte
С	cathode	anode	electrode
D	cathode	anode	electrolyte

20 Using solution X, a student successfully tested for the presence of chloride ions.



What is solution X and the result of the test?

	solution X	result
Α	dilute sulfuric acid	yellow precipitate
в	dilute sulfuric acid	white precipitate
С	silver nitrate solution	yellow precipitate
D	silver nitrate solution	white precipitate

21 Diamond and silicon(IV) oxide are hard materials.

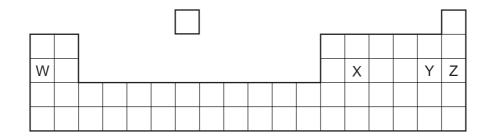
What could be the reason for this?

- **A** They are compounds of non-metallic elements.
- **B** They are naturally occurring materials.
- **C** They have giant structures with covalent bonding.
- **D** They have very high melting points.
- 22 Why is an analgesic used in medicine?
 - A as a painkiller
 - **B** as a vitamin
 - C to kill bacteria
 - D to kill viruses

- 23 What happens when an acid reacts with an alkali?
 - A Neutralisation takes place and the temperature falls.
 - **B** Neutralisation takes place and the temperature rises.
 - **C** Reduction takes place and the temperature falls.
 - **D** Reduction takes place and the temperature rises.
- 24 Which test and result show that a fertiliser contains nitrate ions?

	test	result
Α	warm with aqueous sodium hydroxide	gas turns litmus blue
В	warm with aqueous sodium hydroxide	gas turns litmus red
С	warm with aqueous sodium hydroxide, then add aluminium metal	gas turns litmus blue
D	warm with aqueous sodium hydroxide, then add aluminium metal	gas turns litmus red

25 The positions of four elements are shown in part of the Periodic Table.



Which elements form a bond by sharing electrons?

A W and X **B** W and Y **C** X and Y **D** Y and Z

26 Salad dressing contains oil dispersed in water.

What is the name of this type of colloidal system?

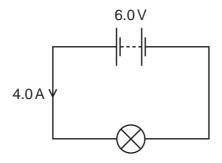
- A emulsion
- B gel
- C sol
- **D** solution

27 Which is a solid fossil fuel?

- A coal
- **B** oil
- **C** sugar
- D wood
- 28 Which of the following is a unit of density?

A cm³/g **B** g/cm² **C** g/cm³ **D** kg/m²

29 The circuit shows a lamp connected to a 6.0V battery.

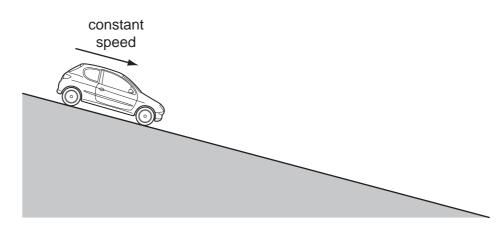


A current of 4.0 A flows in the circuit for 20 s.

How much charge flows through the lamp?

Α	120 C	В	80 C	С	24 C	D	0.20 C

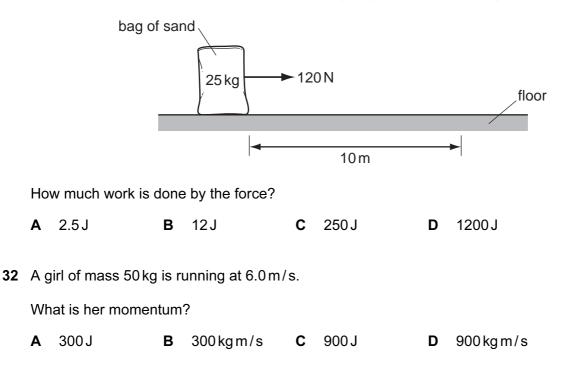
30 A car rolls down a hill at a constant speed.



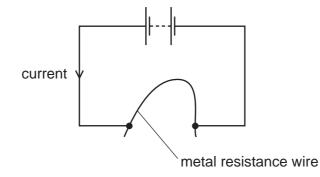
Which row describes the friction force and the unbalanced force acting on the car?

	friction force	unbalanced force
Α	acts downhill	acts downhill
в	acts uphill	acts downhill
С	acts uphill	is zero
D	is zero	is zero

31 A horizontal force of 120 N is used to pull a 25 kg bag of sand 10 m along a floor.



33 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 would do this?

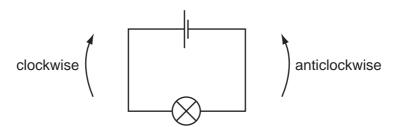
- A Connect a second wire in series with the first wire.
- B Heat the wire.
- **C** Shorten the wire.
- **D** Use a thinner wire.
- 34 Which type of electromagnetic waves are used for cooking?
 - A gamma rays
 - B infra-red waves
 - C ultraviolet waves
 - D X-rays
- **35** A sky-diver jumps from a helicopter which is very high and not moving.

She does not open her parachute when she first jumps.

Which row describes her acceleration and the air resistance acting on her in the first few seconds as she falls?

	acceleration	air resistance
Α	constant	constant
в	constant	increasing
С	decreasing	constant
D	decreasing	increasing

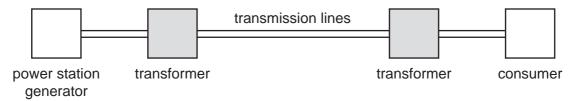
- 36 What are the particles given off by the heated tungsten filament in a thermionic diode?
 - A alpha particles
 - B electrons
 - C neutrons
 - **D** protons
- 37 Charged particles flow in the circuit below.



What are the particles and which way do they flow?

	particles	direction
Α	electrons	clockwise
в	electrons	anticlockwise
С	protons	clockwise
D	protons	anticlockwise

38 The diagram represents an electrical energy transmission system.



Why are the transformers used?

- **A** to decrease the energy loss from the transmission lines
- **B** to make the transmission lines safer
- **C** to supply the consumer with energy at very high voltage
- **D** to transmit the energy from the power station at low voltage
- **39** A light bulb is marked '3.0 V, 6.0 W'.

How much current flows in the bulb when it operates at normal brightness?

A 0.50 A **B** 2.0 A **C** 6.0 A **D** 18 A

40 A machine is claimed to be 100% efficient.

For this to be true, which statement must be correct?

- **A** All the energy put into it is changed into useful energy.
- **B** It is very easy to use.
- **C** It produces more energy than is put into it.
- **D** It wastes a small amount of energy.

	0	He 4	2	00	Ne	Neon 10	40	Ar	Argon 18	84	Кr	Krypton 36	131	Xe	Xenon 54		Rn	Radon 86				175	Ľ	Lutetium 71		۲	Lawrencium 103														
	١١٨			10	2 LL	Fluorine 9	35.5	Cl	Chlorine 17	80	Ŗ	Bromine 35	127	I	lodine 53		At	Astatine 85				173	٩۲	70		No	Nobelium 102														
	N			16	2 0	Oxygen 8	32	S	Sulfur 16	79	Se	Selenium 34	128	Te	Tellurium 52		Ро	Polonium 84				169		1 hulium 69		Md	Mendelevium 101														
	>			14	Z	Nitrogen 7	31	٩	Phosphorus 15	75	As	Arsenic 33	122	Sb	Antimony 51	209	Bi	Bismuth 83				167	ш	Erbium 68		Fm	Fermium 100														
	N																	10	ະ ບ	Carbon 6	28	Si	Silicon 14	73	Ge	Germanium 32	119	Sn	50 Tin	207	РЬ	Lead 82				165	ዋ	Holmium 67		Es	Einsteinium 99
	=			5	- 0	5 5		٩l	Aluminium 13	70	Ga	Gallium 31	115	In	Indium 49	204	1 <i>1</i>	Thallium 81				162	2	Dysprosium 66		ັບ	Californium 98														
510							·				Zn	Zinc 30	112	ပို	Cadmium 48	201	Hg	Mercury 80				159	٩ ۲	lerbium 65			Berkelium 97														
										64	Cu	Copper 29	108	Ag	Silver 47	197	Au	Gold 79				157	Gd	Gadolinium 64		Cm	Curium 96														
Group										59	ïZ	Nickel 28	106	Pd	Palladium 46	195	Ŧ	Platinum 78				152	Eu	Europium 63		Am	Americium 95														
Gro	5									59	ပိ	Cobalt 27	103	Rh	Rhodium 45	192	Ir	Iridium 77				150	Sm	Samarium 62			Plutonium 94														
		- T	1							56	Fe	lron 26	101	Ru	Ruthenium 44	190	os	Osmium 76						Promethium 61		Np	Neptunium 93														
										55	Mn	Manganese 25		ЦС	Technetium 43	186	Re	Rhenium 75				144	PZ	Neodymium 60	238		Uranium 92														
										52	ບັ	Chromium 24	96	Mo	Molybdenum 42	184	3	Tungsten 74				141	ዾ	Fraseodymium 59		Ра	Protactinium 91														
										51	>	Vanadium 23	93	Νb	Niobium 41	181	Та	Tantalum 73				140	မီ	Cerum 58	232	Ч	Thorium 90														
										48	⊨	Titanium 22	91	Zr	Zirconium 40	178	Ħ	Hafnium 72							nic mass	loc	iic) number														
										45	Sc	Scandium 21	68		Yttrium 39	139	La	Lanthanum 57 *	227	Ac	Actinium 89 †	series	eries		a = relative atomic mass	X = atomic symbol	b = proton (atomic) number														
	=			σ	Be	Beryllium 4	24	Mg	Magnesium 12	40	Ca	Calcium 20	88	Sr	Strontium 38	137	Ba	Barium 56	226	Ra	Radium 88	*58-71 Lanthanoid series	190-103 Actinoid series	ſ		×	= q														
				-						1													<u>۲</u>																		

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 Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.

www.theallpapers.com

16