

# UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

#### **SCIENCE (PHYSICS, CHEMISTRY)**

5124/01

Paper 1 Multiple Choice

October/November 2008

1 hour

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.

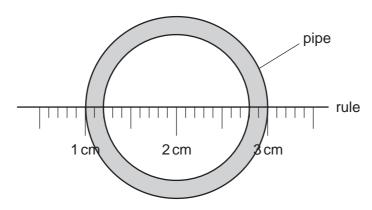
Each correct answer will score one mark. A mark will not be deducted for a wrong answer.

Any rough working should be done in this booklet.

A copy of the Periodic Table is printed on page 16.



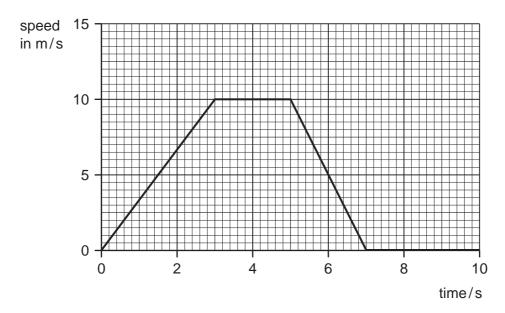
1 A rule is used to measure the internal diameter of a pipe.



What is the internal diameter of the pipe?

- **A** 1.6 cm
- **B** 1.8 cm
- **C** 2.0 cm
- **D** 2.6 cm

2 The graph shows the speed of a car over the first ten seconds of a journey.



Which statement about the acceleration of the car between 3s and 5s is true?

- A The acceleration decreases.
- **B** The acceleration increases.
- **C** The acceleration is zero.
- **D** The acceleration is 10 m/s.
- 3 A container is filled with 5 kg of paint. The density of the paint is 2 g/cm<sup>3</sup>.

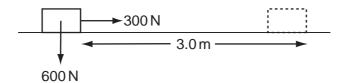
Which volume of container is needed?

- **A** 10 cm<sup>3</sup>
- **B** 400 cm<sup>3</sup>
- **C** 2500 cm<sup>3</sup>
- **D** 10 000 cm<sup>3</sup>

- 4 Which object will experience an elastic deformation?
  - A a car damaged in a collision
  - B a football being kicked
  - C a log hit by an axe
  - **D** a target hit by an arrow
- 5 In a hydroelectric power station, water from a reservoir falls down a large pipe before entering the turbines. The turbines then turn the generator.

What is the **overall** energy conversion?

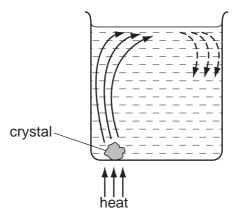
- A kinetic energy into chemical energy
- **B** kinetic energy into electrical energy
- C potential energy into chemical energy
- **D** potential energy into electrical energy
- **6** When a 300 N force is applied to a box weighing 600 N, the box moves 3.0 m horizontally in 20 s.



What is the average power?

- **A** 45 W
- **B** 90 W
- **C** 900 W
- **D** 1800 W

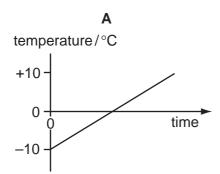
7 The diagram shows a coloured crystal being heated in a beaker of water. The crystal dissolves showing how the water circulates around the beaker.

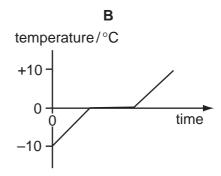


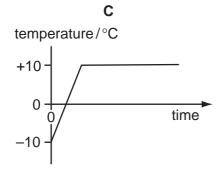
What is happening to cause the water above the crystal to rise?

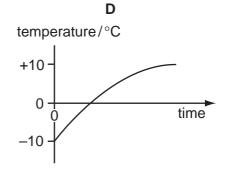
- A The water contracts and its density decreases.
- **B** The water contracts and its density increases.
- **C** The water expands and its density decreases.
- **D** The water expands and its density increases.
- 8 Ice at -10 °C is heated until it is water at +10 °C.

Which graph shows how the temperature changes with time?







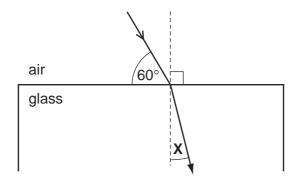


A VHF radio station broadcasts at a frequency of 60 MHz ( $6.0 \times 10^7$  Hz). The speed of radio 9 waves is  $3.0 \times 10^8 \,\mathrm{m/s}$ .

What is the wavelength of the waves broadcast by the station?

- 5.0 m
- **B** 2.0 m
- **C** 0.5 m
- $0.2 \, \text{m}$

**10** A ray of light passes into a glass block of refractive index 1.5.



What is the value of the angle marked **X**?

- **A** 19.5°
- **B** 25.0°
- $35.0^{\circ}$
- 48.5°

11 Which statement is true for all electromagnetic waves?

- A They are longitudinal.
- В They can be seen.
- C They have the same frequency in air.
- **D** They travel at the same speed in a vacuum.

12 What is the approximate frequency range which can be heard by the human ear?

- **A** 2 Hz 20 Hz
- **B** 2 Hz 200 Hz
- **C** 20 Hz 2000 Hz
- **D** 20 Hz 20 000 Hz

**13** The diagram shows a positively charged acetate strip and a negatively charged polythene strip that are freely suspended.



Two rods **X** and **Y** are brought up in turn to these two strips.

Rod **X** attracts the acetate strip but repels the polythene strip.

Rod Y does not repel either the acetate strip or the polythene strip.

Which type of charge is on each rod?

	rod <b>X</b>	rod <b>Y</b>
Α	negative	positive
В	negative	uncharged
С	positive	negative
D	positive	uncharged

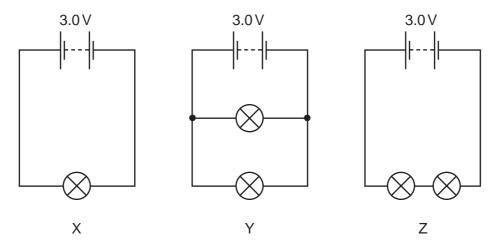
**14** A current of 2 A flows through a lamp for 1 minute.

How much charge passes through the lamp?

- **A** 2C
- **B** 30 C
- **C** 60 C
- **D** 120 C

15 Torch lamps are marked 3.0 V, 0.5 A.

They are connected as shown in circuits X, Y and Z.



Which statement is true?

- A The current in all three circuits will be the same.
- **B** The current in circuit X will be the greatest.
- **C** The current in circuit Y will be the greatest.
- **D** The current in circuit Z will be the greatest.
- **16** A  $24\Omega$  resistor is connected in series with a 12V battery.

What is the power loss for the resistor?

- **A** 0.5 W
- **B** 6W
- **C** 12W
- **D** 24W
- 17 Electrical equipment should **not** be used in damp conditions.

What is the main hazard?

- A The equipment becomes too hot.
- **B** The fuse keeps 'blowing'.
- **C** The insulation becomes damaged.
- **D** The risk of an electric shock.
- 18 There are 2000 turns in the secondary coil of a transformer and 500 turns in the primary coil.

An alternating voltage of 240 V is applied across the primary coil.

What is the voltage across the secondary coil?

- **A** 60 V
- **B** 500 V
- **C** 960 V
- **D** 2000 V

**19** A nuclide of sodium contains 11 protons and 12 neutrons.

How many electrons are in a neutral atom of this sodium nuclide?

**A** 1

**B** 11

**C** 12

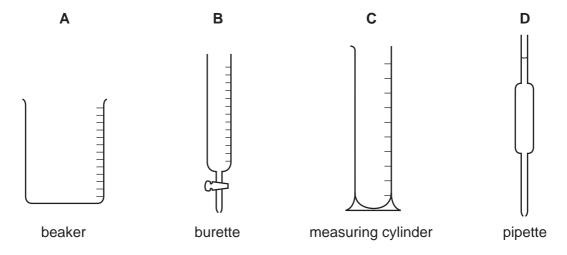
**D** 23

**20** A radioactive chemical is used to investigate possible damage within a patient's body. The chemical is injected into the patient's body and the radiation detected outside.

Which source of radiation is the most suitable?

	radiation from source	half-life of source
Α	beta only	long
В	beta only	short
С	gamma only	long
D	gamma only	short

21 Which piece of apparatus is used to measure exactly 22.5 cm<sup>3</sup> of a liquid?



**22** An atom of element X is represented by  ${}_{3}^{7}X$ .

Which statement about this atom of X is correct?

- A It is in Group III of the Periodic Table.
- **B** It is in Group VII of the Periodic Table.
- **C** The total number of protons and electrons is 6.
- **D** The total number of protons and neutrons is 10.

23 Element Q has 2 outer shell electrons in its atoms.

Element R has 7 outer shell electrons in its atoms.

Which ions will be present in the compound formed when Q and R react?

- A Q<sup>+</sup> and R<sup>−</sup>
- **B**  $Q^{2+}$  and  $R^-$
- **C** Q<sup>-</sup> and R<sup>+</sup>
- $\mathbf{D}$  Q<sup>2-</sup> and R<sup>+</sup>

**24** The outer electronic structure of compound **J** is shown.

Y and Z are different elements.



Which formula could represent compound **J**?

- A Cl<sub>2</sub>O
- B CO<sub>2</sub>
- C H<sub>2</sub>O
- D SiO<sub>2</sub>

**25** The formula of an oxide of uranium is  $UO_2$ .

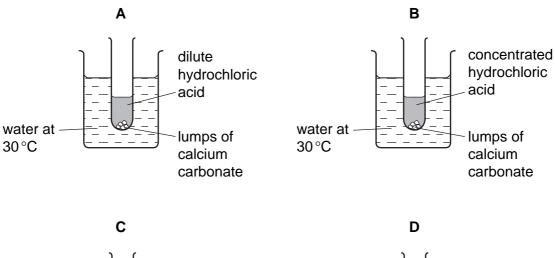
What is the formula of the corresponding chloride?

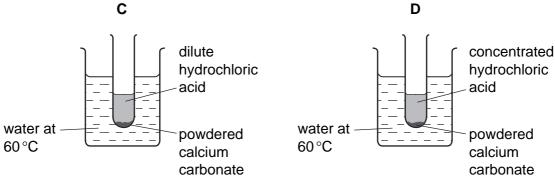
- A UCb
- B UCl<sub>4</sub>
- $\mathbf{C}$  U<sub>2</sub>Cl
- **D** U₄C*l*

26 Which process is exothermic?

- A burning petrol in a car engine
- **B** cracking of oil fractions
- C fractional distillation of oil
- **D** melting bitumen for roads

#### 27 Which reaction is the fastest?

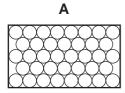


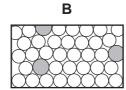


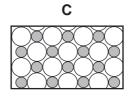
28 Aluminium chloride dissolves in water to form a solution with a pH less than 7.

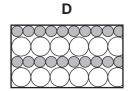
Which ion in the solution makes the solution have a pH less than 7?

- A aluminium
- **B** chloride
- C hydrogen
- **D** hydroxide
- 29 Which arrangement of electrons is that of a gas normally used to fill light bulbs?
  - **A** 2
- **B** 2, 6
- **C** 2, 8, 2
- **D** 2, 8, 8
- **30** Which diagram represents the structure of an alloy?









31 The metals iron, lead and zinc can be manufactured by the reduction of their oxides with coke.

What is the correct order of the ease of reduction of the metal oxides?

	oxides becoming more difficult to reduce
Α	iron → lead → zinc
В	iron → zinc → lead
С	lead → iron → zinc
D	$zinc \rightarrow iron \rightarrow lead$

**32** Which reaction occurring in the blast furnace is an acid base reaction?

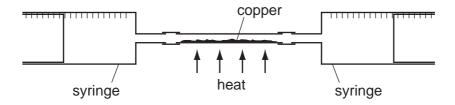
$$\textbf{A} \quad \textbf{C} + \textbf{CO}_2 \rightarrow \textbf{2CO}$$

**B** 
$$C + O_2 \rightarrow CO_2$$

$$\textbf{C} \quad \text{CaCO}_3 + \text{SiO}_2 \rightarrow \text{CaSiO}_3 + \text{CO}_2$$

**D** Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> + 3CO 
$$\rightarrow$$
 2Fe + 3CO<sub>2</sub>

33 In the apparatus shown, 100 cm³ of air are passed backwards and forwards between the two syringes until reaction is complete.



What is the final volume of gas after cooling to the original temperature?

- $\mathbf{A}$  20 cm<sup>3</sup>
- **B** 28 cm<sup>3</sup>
- $\mathbf{C}$  32 cm<sup>3</sup>
- **D** 80 cm<sup>3</sup>

#### **34** A gas **X**

- 1 has no smell;
- 2 is not poisonous;
- 3 reacts with hydrogen under certain conditions.

What is gas X?

- A carbon monoxide
- **B** helium
- C nitrogen
- **D** chlorine

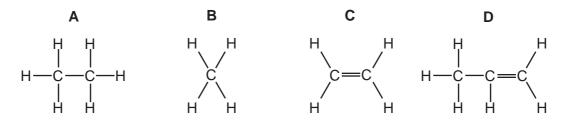
- 35 Which products are formed when limestone is heated?
  - A lime and carbon dioxide only
  - **B** lime and water only
  - C lime, carbon dioxide and water
  - D slaked lime and carbon dioxide
- 36 The table shows the names of four fractions from petroleum and their uses.

Which fraction is paired correctly with its use?

	fraction	use
Α	lubricating oil	source of polishes and waxes
В	kerosene	lubricant
С	diesel	making road surfaces
D	gasoline	feedstock for the chemical industry

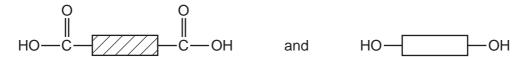
**37** The equation shows a molecule of hexane being cracked into two smaller molecules by heating to a high temperature.

What is likely to be the structure of substance **X**?



- 38 Which substance is used to distinguish between samples of ethane and ethene?
  - A aqueous barium chloride
  - B aqueous bromine
  - C lime water
  - **D** litmus solution

- 39 Yeast is used to convert simple sugars to
  - A ethanoic acid and oxygen.
  - **B** ethanol and carbon dioxide.
  - **C** ethanol and oxygen.
  - **D** starch and carbon dioxide.
- **40** A macromolecule is made from these two monomer molecules.



What is the macromolecule?

- A a carbohydrate
- B a polyamide
- C a polyester
- **D** a protein

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DATA SHEET
The Periodic Table of the Elements

								รัฐ	Group								
_	=											≡	≥	>	5	₹	0
							1 Hydrogen										4 <b>He</b> Helium
7 <b>Li</b> Lithium	Beryllium	_ E										11 Boron 5	12 Carbon 6	14 <b>N</b> Nitrogen 7	16 Oxygen 8	19 Fluorine	20 Neon 10
23 <b>Na</b> Sodium	24 Mg Magnesium 12											27 <b>A1</b> Aluminium 13	28 <b>Si</b> Silicon	31 <b>P</b> Phosphorus 15	32 <b>S</b> Sulphur 16	35.5 <b>C1</b> Chlorine	40 <b>Ar</b> Argon
39 <b>K</b> Potassium	Ca Calcium	45 Sc n Scandium 21	48 <b>Ti</b> Titanium	51 <b>V</b> Vanadium 23	52 <b>Cr</b> Chromium 24	55 Mn Manganese 25	56 <b>Fe</b> Iron 26	59 <b>Co</b> Cobalt	59 <b>Ni</b> Nickel 28	64 <b>Cu</b> Copper 29	65 <b>Zn</b> Zinc 30	70 <b>Ga</b> Gallium 31	73 <b>Ge</b> Germanium 32	75 <b>AS</b> Arsenic 33	Selenium	80 <b>Br</b> Bromine 35	84 <b>Kr</b> Krypton 36
Rb Rubidium 37	St Strontium 38	89 <b>Y</b> m Yttrium	91 <b>Zr</b> Ziraonium 40	93 <b>Nb</b> Niobium 41	96 <b>Mo</b> Molybdenum 42	Tc Technetium 43	101 <b>Ru</b> Ruthenium 44	103 <b>Rh</b> Rhodium 45	106 Pd Palladium 46	108 <b>Ag</b> Silver 47	112 <b>Cd</b> Cadmium 48	115 In Indium 49	119 <b>Sn</b> Tin	122 <b>Sb</b> Antimony 51	128 <b>Te</b> Tellurium 52	127 <b>I</b> lodine	131 <b>Xe</b> Xenon Xenon 54
133 <b>Cs</b> Caesium 55	137 <b>Ba</b> n Barium 56	139 <b>La</b> Lanthanum 57	178 <b>Hf</b> Hafnium * 72	181 <b>Ta</b> Tantalum 73	184 <b>W</b> Tungsten 74	186 <b>Re</b> Rhenium 75	190 <b>OS</b> Osmium 76	192 <b>Ir</b> Iridium	195 <b>Pt</b> Platinum 78	197 <b>Au</b> Gold	201 <b>Hg</b> Mercury 80	204 <b>T 1</b> Thallium 81	207 <b>Pb</b> Lead	209 <b>Bi</b> Bismuth 83	<b>Po</b> Polonium 84	At Astatine 85	Radon 86
<b>Fr</b> Francium 87	226 <b>Ra</b> n Radium	Ac Actinium 89	+														
*58-71 190-10	*58-71 Lanthanoid serie 190-103 Actinoid series	*58-71 Lanthanoid series		140 <b>Ce</b> Cerium	Pr Praseodymium 59	144 <b>Na</b> Neodymium 60	Pm Promethium 61	150 <b>Sm</b> Samarium 62	152 <b>Eu</b> Europium 63	Gd Gadolinium 64	159 <b>Tb</b> Terbium 65	162 <b>Dy</b> Dysprosium 66	165 <b>Ho</b> Holmium 67	167 <b>Er</b> Erbium 68	169 <b>Tm</b> Thullum	173 <b>Yb</b> Ytterbium 70	175 <b>Lu</b> Lutetium 71
Key	т <b>Х</b>	a = relative atomic mass  X = atomic symbol  b = proton (atomic) number	mic mass nbol mic) number	232 <b>Th</b> Thorium	Pa Protactinium 91	238 <b>U</b> Uranium 92	Neptunium	<b>Pu</b> Plutonium	Am Americium 95	Curium 96	<b>BK</b> Berkelium 97	Cf Californium 98		Fm Fermium	Md Mendelevium 101		<b>Lr</b> Lawrencium 103

The volume of one mole of any gas is 24 dm<sup>3</sup> at room temperature and pressure (r.t.p.).

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