

Candidate Name _____

Centre Number

Candidate
Number

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CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level
COMBINED SCIENCE
PAPER 2

5129/2

OCTOBER/NOVEMBER SESSION 2002

2 hours 15 minutes

Candidates answer on the question paper.
No additional materials are required.

TIME 2 hours 15 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

Answer **all** questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided on the question paper.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

A copy of the Periodic Table is printed on page 20.

FOR EXAMINER'S USE

TOTAL

This question paper consists of 19 printed pages and 1 blank page.



- 1 (a) Fig. 1.1 shows an extension-load graph for a spring.

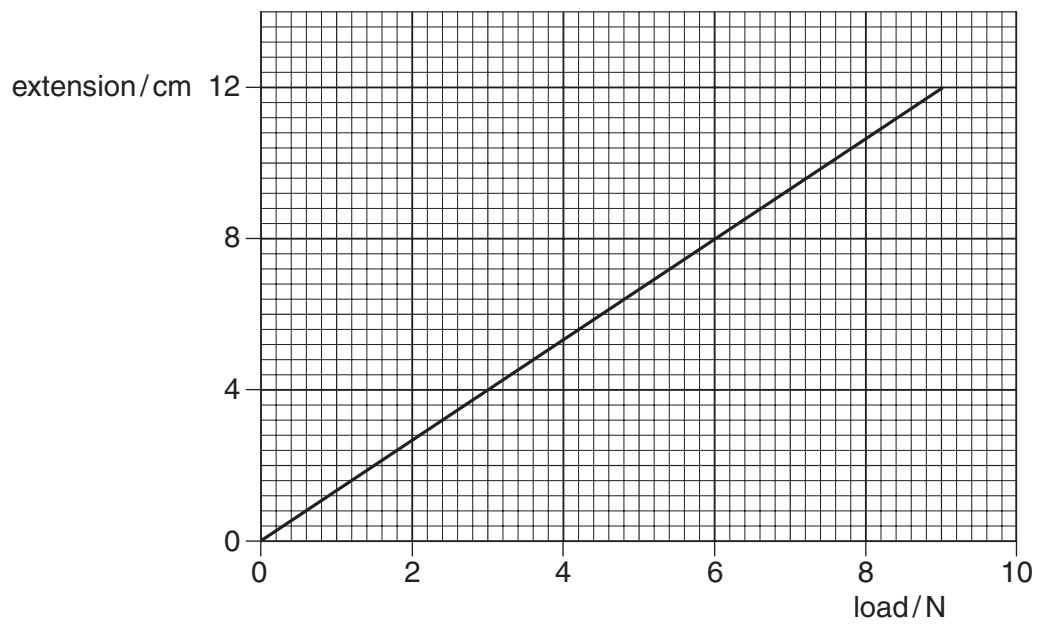


Fig. 1.1

With no force on the spring, it has a length of 10.0 cm.

What force is acting on the spring when its length is 18.0 cm?

[2]

- (b) Fig. 1.2 shows the same spring being used in a device for weighing objects. The spring pulls down on one side of a wooden strip with a force of 8.0 N. The wooden strip is horizontal.

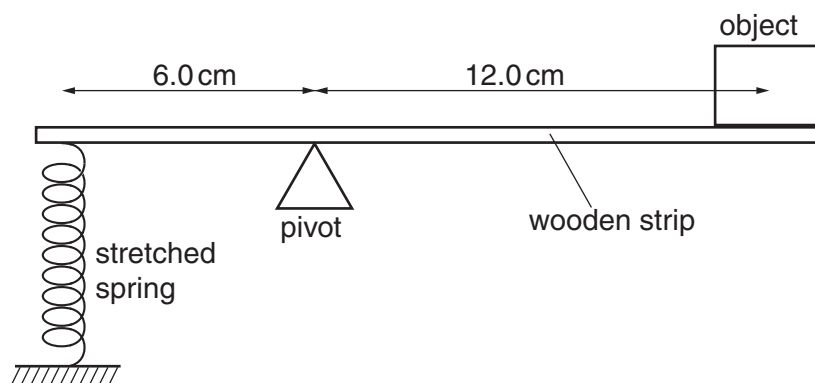


Fig. 1.2

- (i) Calculate the anticlockwise moment, about the pivot, of the force in the spring.

[2]

- (ii) State the clockwise moment of the weight of the object. The weight of the wooden strip can be ignored.

.....[1]

- (iii) Calculate the weight of the object.

[1]

- (c) Identical apparatus is used to weigh the same object on the Moon. The wooden strip is horizontal but the pivot is not in the same position as it is on Earth.

Explain why.

.....

[2]

- 2 When sodium burns in chlorine, sodium chloride is produced. The structure of sodium chloride is illustrated in Fig. 2.1.

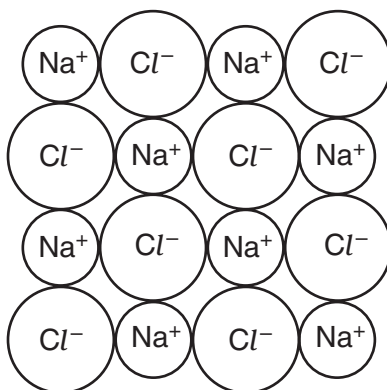


Fig. 2.1

- (a) What type of bonding is present in sodium chloride?

.....[1]

- (b) State the formula of sodium chloride.

.....[1]

- (c) Explain why solid sodium chloride does not conduct electricity.

.....
.....[1]

- (d) Suggest the names of an acid and an alkali that react together to form sodium chloride.

.....
.....[2]

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**PLEASE TURN OVER
FOR QUESTION 3**

- 3 Fig. 3.1 shows the apparatus used to investigate how the rate of photosynthesis varies with light intensity.

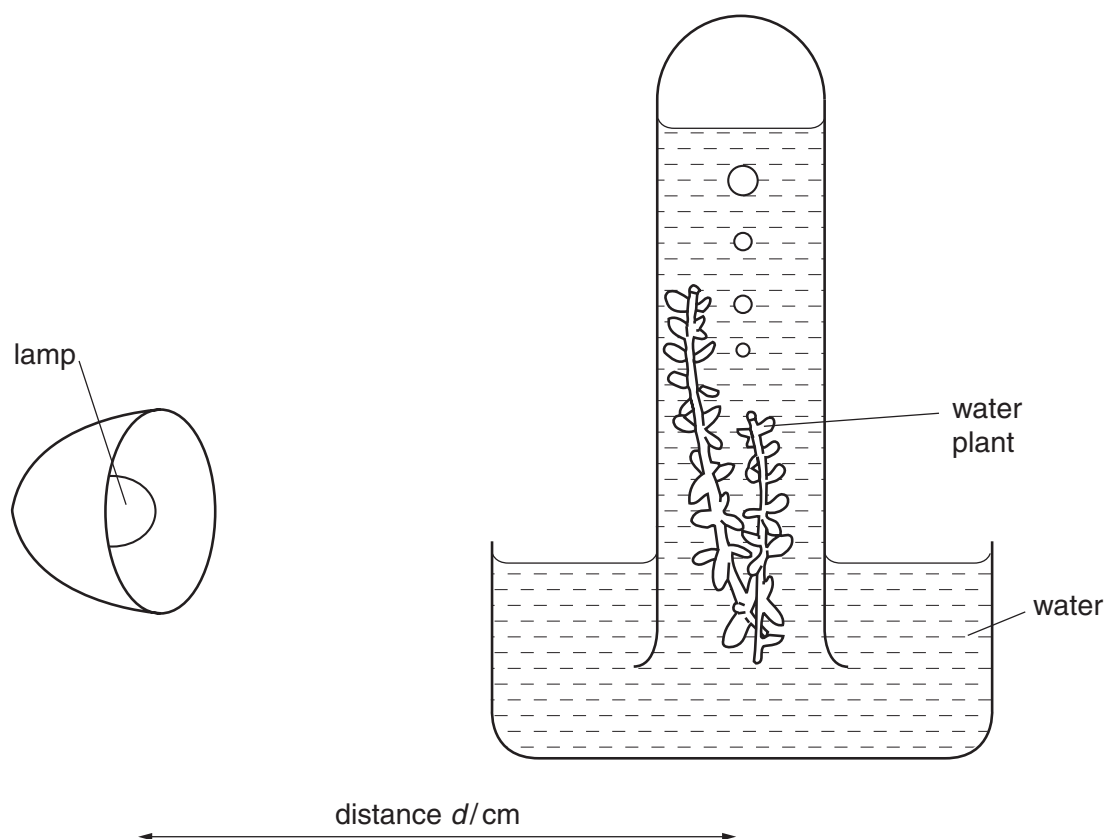


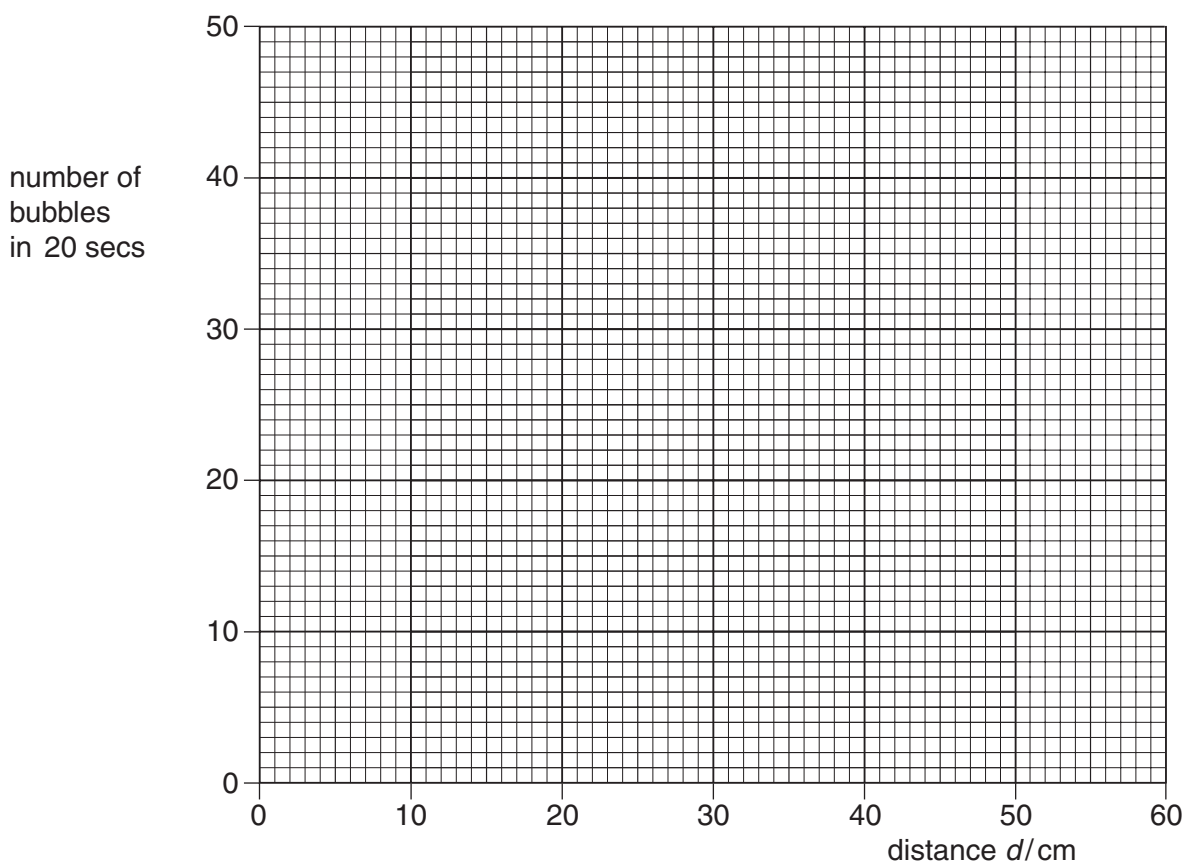
Fig. 3.1

Bubbles of gas are given off as the plant photosynthesises.
The number of bubbles given off in a time of 20 seconds is counted.
The distance d , between the lamp and the plant, is changed and the experiment is repeated.

Fig. 3.2 shows the results of the investigation.

distance d/cm	number of bubbles in 20 seconds
5	40
10	25
15	20
20	15
25	10
30	8
35	5
40	2
50	1

Fig. 3.2



(a) Name the gas in the bubbles.

.....[1]

(b) Plot the data in Fig. 3.2 on the grid above.

[3]

(c) How does the rate of photosynthesis vary with increasing distance of the lamp?

.....
.....[1]

(d) Suggest why, in a lake, very few water plants grow at depths greater than 20 m.

.....[1]

- 4 Fig. 4.1 shows water droplets from a nozzle falling on a plant. The nozzle gives each droplet a positive charge.

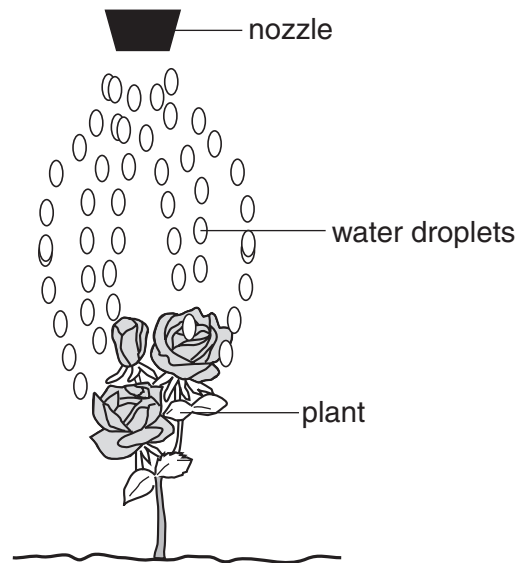


Fig. 4.1

- (a) Explain why the droplets spread out as they leave the nozzle.

.....

.....

.....[2]

- (b) The plant gains a negative charge. Explain why this makes the water droplets move towards the plant.

.....

.....[1]

- (c) Every 20 seconds, 5.0×10^7 water droplets come out of the nozzle. Each droplet carries a charge of $1.8 \times 10^{-11} \text{ C}$.

Calculate

- (i) the charge carried away by the droplets in 20 s,

[1]

- (ii) the charge carried away by the droplets in 1.0 s,

[1]

- (iii) the electric current from the nozzle.

[1]

- 5 Fig. 5.1 shows the apparatus used to investigate the composition of air.

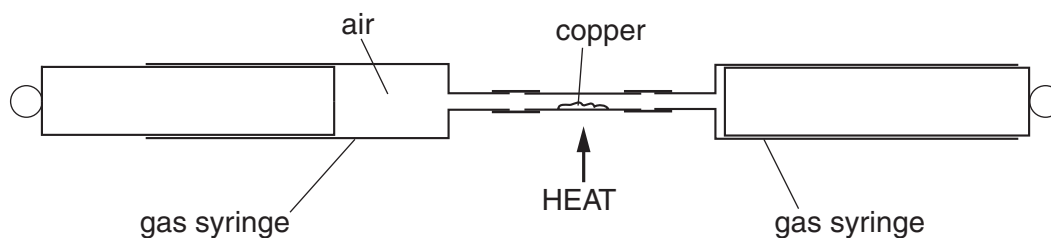


Fig. 5.1

Air is passed over hot copper from one syringe to the other. One of the gases of the air, **X**, reacts with the copper, which changes colour from brown to black.

The results obtained from the experiment are as follows:

initial volume of air in the syringe = 75.0 cm^3

final volume of gas in the syringe = 60.0 cm^3

- (a) Name the gas **X**.

.....[1]

- (b) (i) What is the volume of gas **X** in the sample of air?

..... cm^3 [1]

- (ii) Calculate the percentage by volume of gas **X** in the air.

.....
.....[2]

- (c) Air contains about 1% of argon.

- (i) In which group of the Periodic Table is argon?

.....

- (ii) Suggest why argon does not react with the copper.

.....[2]

- 6 (a) State the function of red blood cells.

.....[1]

- (b) (i) State two structural adaptations of human red blood cells that help them to carry out their function.

1

2[2]

- (ii) Explain how **one** of the adaptations you stated in (b)(i) helps the cell to function.

.....

.....[1]

- (c) Fig. 6.1 below shows a blood smear seen under a microscope.

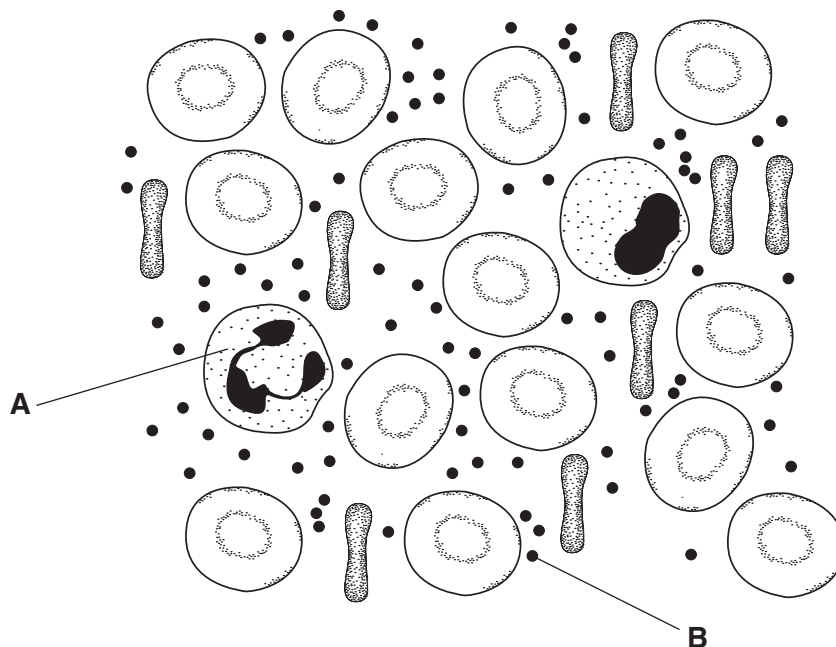


Fig. 6.1

- (i) Name **A** and **B**.

A

B[2]

- (ii) State the functions of **A** and **B**.

A

B[2]

- 7 (a) Complete the following sentences about energy changes in a hydroelectric power station.

In a hydroelectric power station, water flows downhill. As it falls, the energy of the water is changed into energy. In the generators, energy is changed into energy. Friction causes some energy to be wasted as [3]

- (b) One generator produces 72 000 000 J of energy in 12 minutes.

- (i) State an equation for calculating power.

.....[1]

- (ii) Calculate the power of the generator.

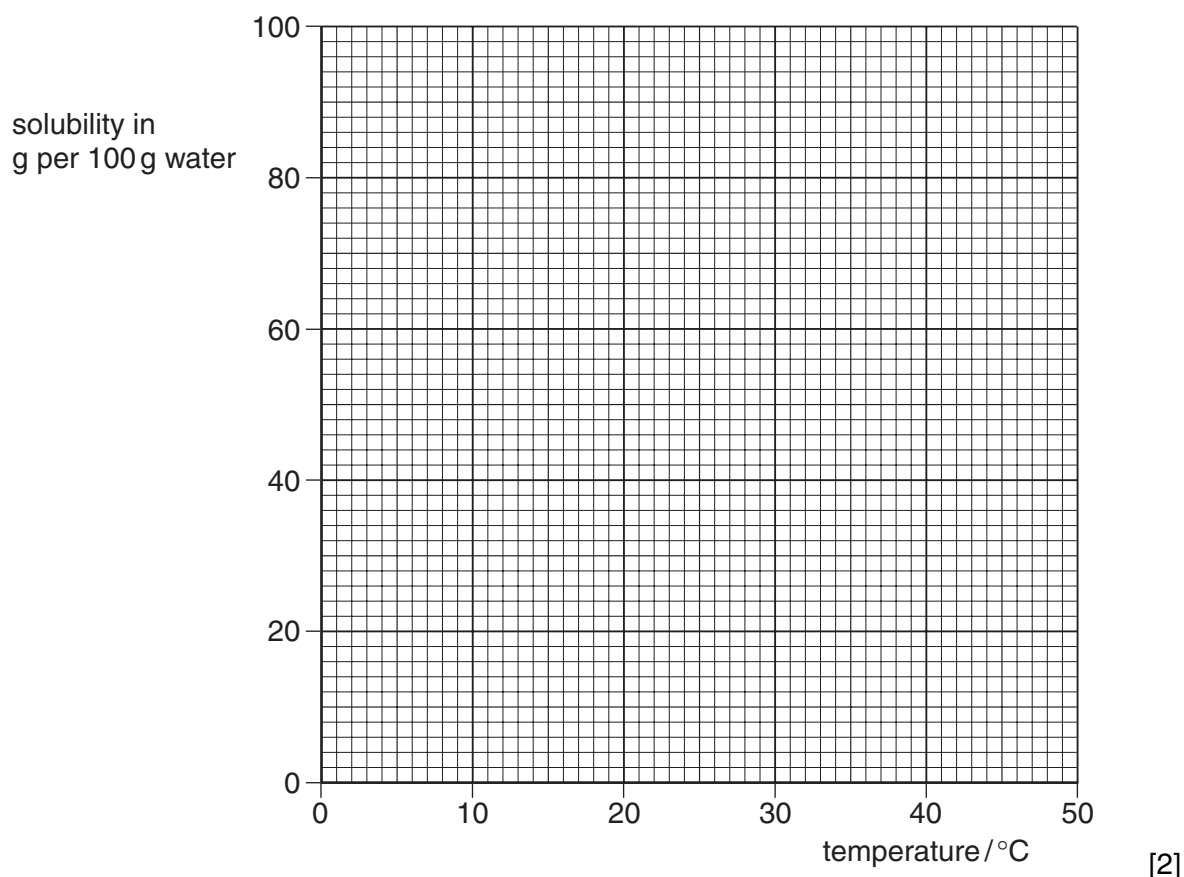
[2]

- 8 Fig. 8.1 shows the solubility of ammonia in water at different temperatures.

temperature / °C	0	10	20	30	40	50
<u>solubility of ammonia</u> g per 100 g water	90	69	53	41	31	24

Fig. 8.1

- (a) On the grid below, plot a graph of solubility against temperature.



- (b) Use the graph to find the solubility of ammonia at 25 °C.

..... g per 100 g water. [1]

- (c) When ammonia solution is heated, ammonia gas is given off.

- (i) What is the maximum mass of ammonia that can be dissolved in 100 g of water at 20 °C?

..... g [1]

- (ii) If this solution is heated to 40 °C, what mass of ammonia gas will be given off?

..... g [1]

- (iii) If 17 g of ammonia has a volume of 24 dm³, what is the volume of the gas given off in (c)(ii)?

.....
 [1]

- 9 (a) Explain what is meant by *excretion*.

.....

.....

.....[2]

- (b) (i) Name the organ through which carbon dioxide is excreted.

.....[1]

- (ii) Name the process that produces this carbon dioxide.

.....[1]

- (iii) Where in the body does the process in (b)(ii) take place?

.....[1]

- (c) Fig. 9.1 is a diagram of a kidney and its blood vessels.

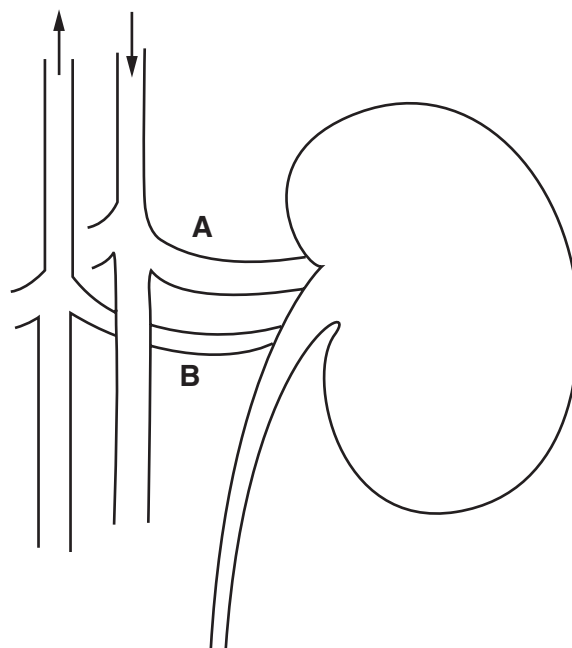


Fig. 9.1

Suggest three differences between the blood in artery **A** and the blood in vein **B**.

- 1
.....
- 2
.....
- 3
.....[3]

- 10 Fig. 10.1 shows a ray of light, **A**, passing through a glass block and a ray **B** arriving at point **X**.

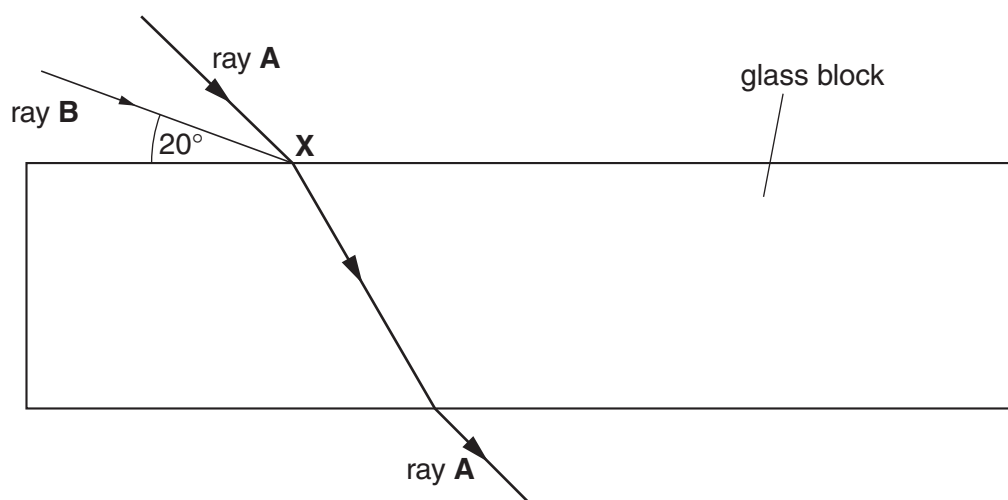


Fig. 10.1

- (a) On Fig. 10.1, draw ray **B** passing through and out of the block. [3]

- (b) What is the angle of incidence of ray **B** at point **X**?

.....[1]

- (c) (i) State an equation for calculating refractive index.

.....[1]

- (ii) When the angle of incidence is 54° , the angle of refraction is 35° .

Calculate the refractive index of the glass.

[2]

11 Ethanol is made by the fermentation of glucose.

(a) Describe the essential conditions for the fermentation of glucose to form ethanol.

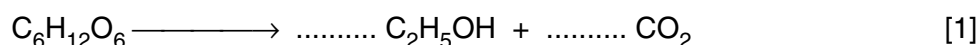
.....

.....

.....

.....[4]

(b) Balance the equation for the fermentation of glucose.



(c) State **one** industrial use of ethanol.

.....[1]

12 Breathing in smoke from burning coal, oil, wood or cigarettes can damage the lungs.

Name two air pollutants, other than carbon monoxide, that are harmful to the lungs.

For each one, explain the way in which the lungs are affected.

1 pollutant[1]

effect[1]

2 pollutant[1]

effect[1]

13 Wires in a mains cable are different colours.

(a) State the colour or colours of

(i) the live wire,

(ii) the neutral wire,

(iii) the earth wire.

[3]

(b) Which wire should be connected to the fuse?[1]

(c) A plug is connected to a kettle. The element of the kettle is rated at 2.0 kW, 230 V

(i) Calculate the current in the element of the kettle.

[2]

(ii) Three fuse ratings are available. These are 5 A, 10 A and 15 A.

State which fuse rating is most suitable for the plug of the kettle.

.....[1]

14 Butane is a fuel obtained from petroleum (crude oil). It is used as a fuel because it burns in air giving a large amount of energy.

(a) Name the process used to obtain butane from petroleum.

.....[1]

(b) Butane belongs to a homologous series of hydrocarbons.

(i) Name this homologous series.[1]

(ii) State **two** characteristics of a homologous series.

.....

.....

.....[2]

(c) What type of bonding is present in a molecule of butane?

.....[1]

15 (a) A woman starts to menstruate on November 1st.

(i) On which day does she expect to ovulate?

.....[1]

(ii) She does not become pregnant.

On which day does she expect to begin menstruation again?

.....[1]

(iii) The days of the following month, December, are listed

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

.....

write the word *fertile* under the days when an egg is most likely to be fertilised. [1]

(b) Complete the following sentence by choosing words from the list below.

Each word may be used **once**, **more than once** or **not at all**

fetus

ovary

sperm

uterus

zygote

An egg fuses with a to form a which develops into
a ball of cells that implants in the wall of the , where it grows into a

..... [4]

16 The following is a list of substances.

ammonium sulphate

calcium carbonate

chlorine

copper

nitric acid

sulphur dioxide

Use the list to answer the questions. Each substance may be used **once**, **more than once** or **not at all**.

Name the substance that

(a) reacts with ammonia to produce a fertiliser,[1]

(b) reacts with dilute sulphuric acid to produce a colourless gas,[1]

(c) is used to control the acidity of soil,[1]

(d) forms a covalent compound when reacted with hydrogen,[1]

(e) forms an alloy when mixed with zinc.[1]

DATA SHEET

The Periodic Table of the Elements

Group

[illegible]

*58-71 Lanthanoid series
†90-103 Actinoid series

a	a = relative atomic mass
X	X = atomic symbol
b	b = proton (atomic) number

140	Ce Cerium 58	141	Pr Praseodymium 59	144	Nd Neodymium 60		Pm Promethium 61	150	Sm Samarium 62	152	Eu Europium 63	157	Gd Gadolinium 64	159	Tb Terbium 65	162	Dy Dysprosium 66	165	Ho Holmium 67	167	Er Erbium 68	169	Tm Thulium 69	173	Yb Ytterbium 70	175	Lu Lutetium 71
232	Th Thorium 90		Pa Protactinium 91	238	U Uranium 92		Np Neptunium 93		Pu Plutonium 94		Am Americium 95		Cm Curium 96		Bk Berkelium 97		Cf Californium 98		Es Einsteinium 99		Fm Fermium 100		Md Mendelevium 101		No Nobelium 102		Lr Lawrencium 103

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