



## UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE NAME							
CENTRE NUMBER				CANDI NUMBI			

**PHYSICAL SCIENCE** 

0652/02

Paper 2 (Core)

October/November 2007

1 hour 15 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

No Additional Materials are required.

## **READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in. Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs, tables or rough working.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

DO **NOT** WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer all questions.

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

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

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

For Exam	For Examiner's Use			
1				
2				
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12				
13				
Total				

This document consists of 15 printed pages and 1 blank page.



1 Fig. 1.1 shows the speed of a car as it moves along a straight, level track.

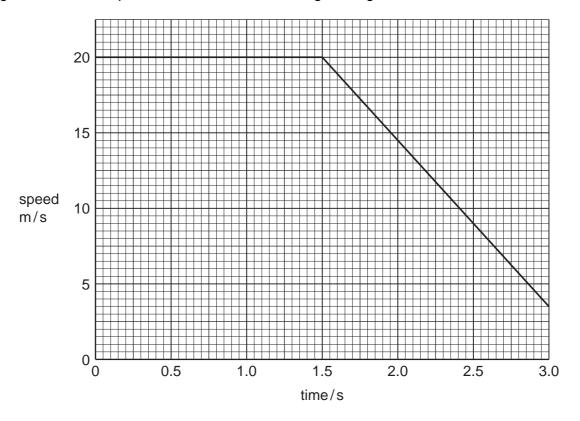


Fig. 1.1

(a)	What was the initial speed of the car?	m/s	[1]
(b)	Describe the motion of the car during		
	(i) the first 1.5s,		•••••
	(ii) from 1.5 s to 3.0 s.		
			[3]
(c)	Calculate the distance the car travelled in the first 1.5 s. Show your working.		

distance = unit [3]

2	(a)	Balance this	equation	for the	burning o	f methane	in a	limited	vlagus	of a	air

.....CH<sub>4</sub> + .....O<sub>2</sub> 
$$\longrightarrow$$
 .....H<sub>2</sub>O + .....CO [1]

LO.

(c)	Name the compound	of carbon forme	ed when methane	burns in a plentifu	I supply of air.
					[1

**3** Complete Table 3.1 by giving the formula of each of these pollutants, naming a source of each, and a problem caused by releasing each into the atmosphere.

Table 3.1

pollutant	formula	source	problem
sulphur dioxide			
nitrogen dioxide			

[6]

**4** Fig. 4.1 shows a view from above as a set of ripples move out from a point when a stone is thrown into a pond.

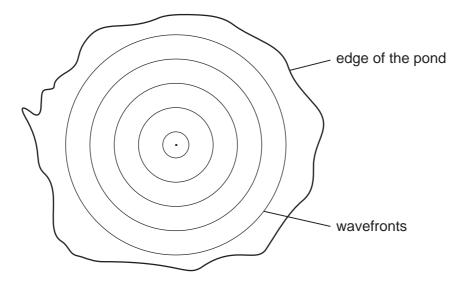


Fig. 4.1

- (a) (i) Mark on Fig. 4.1 one wavelength and label it  $\lambda$ .
  - (ii) A boy counts 12 waves hitting the bank in 5.0 s. Calculate the frequency of the waves. Show your working.

		frequency =		unit	 [4]
(b)	The water is shallower near the Suggest what effect that this will		ne waves slow do	wn.	
	(i) the wavelength of the waves,	,			 
	(ii) the frequency of the waves.				
					[2]

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**5** Fig. 5.1 shows three test-tubes with pieces of different metal foil added to solutions containing metal ions.

The observations seen in each test-tube are also given.

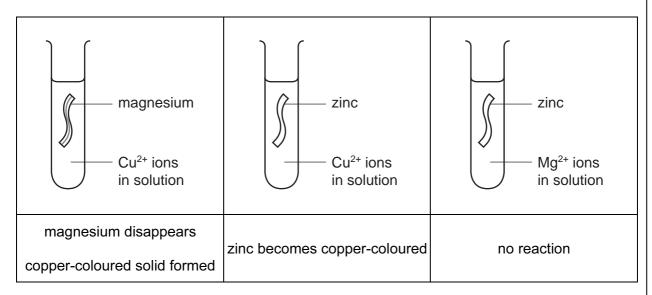
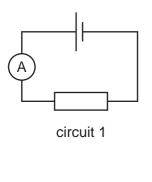
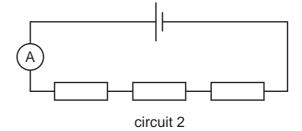


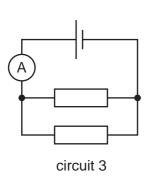
Fig. 5.1

(a)	Use the results to work out the order of reactivity of the three metals.
	most reactive
	least reactive[2]
(b)	Complete this equation for the reaction when magnesium is added to aqueous $copper(\mathrm{II})$ sulphate.
	Mg + CuSO <sub>4</sub> → [1]
(c)	What happens when a piece of copper foil is put into a solution containing magnesium ions?
	[1]

**6** A student has a cell, three identical resistors, and an ammeter. He builds the circuits shown in Fig. 6.1.







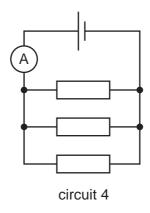


Fig. 6.1

(a) (i) In which circuit is the ammeter reading the highest?

circuit	

(ii) Explain your answer.

[3]

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(b) The student now rebuilds circuit 2 as shown in Fig. 6.2.

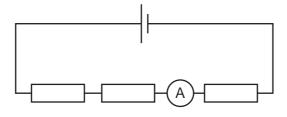


Fig. 6.2

Explain, giving a reason, how the ammeter reading compares with the reading in the original circuit 2.

[2]

(c) He now rebuilds circuit 3, as shown in Fig. 6.3.

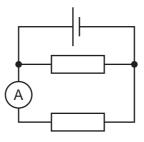


Fig. 6.3

Explain, giving a reason, how the ammeter reading compares with the reading in the original circuit 3.

[2]

- 7 Sodium is an element in Group I of the Periodic Table.
  - (a) Complete Table 7.1 for an atom of sodium by reference to the Periodic Table shown on page 16.

Table 7.1

proton (atomic) number	
relative atomic mass	
number of neutrons in the nucleus	
arrangement of electrons in shells	

[4]

**(b)** Write down the name and symbol of a Group I element which is less reactive than sodium.

name	
symbol	[2]

**8** Fig. 8.1 shows the apparatus used to compare the penetration of different radioactive emissions.

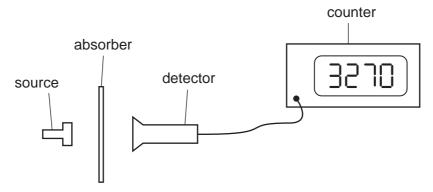


Fig. 8.1

Table 8.1 shows the count obtained in 2 minutes using different sources, with different absorbers.

Table 8.1

source	count with no absorber	count with paper absorber	count with aluminium absorber	count with lead absorber	
krypton-85	3270 3268		14	12	
americium-240	5854	1649	1644	103	

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(a)	(i)	State, with reasons, the type or types of radiation emitted by the krypton-85 source.
	(ii)	State, with reasons, the type or types of radiation emitted by the americium-240 source.
		[6]
(b)	Car	re must be taken when handling or storing radioactive materials.
	(i)	State <b>one</b> precaution which must be used when handling radioactive materials.
	(ii)	State <b>one</b> precaution which must be used when storing radioactive materials.
		[2]

9

Eth	ane and ethene are gases which can be obtained from crude oil.	
(a)	State the formula of ethene.	
		[1]
(b)	Describe the difference in the structures of ethane and ethene.	
		[2]
(c)	Describe a test to distinguish between ethane and ethene.	
	test	
	result with ethene	••••
	result with ethane	
		[3]
(d)	What do we call the process of making poly(ethene) from ethene?	
		[1]

10 Fig. 10.1 shows the structure of a cathode ray tube.

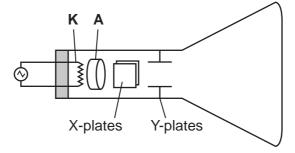


Fig. 10.1

(a	)	Explain	how	parts	K	and	Α	produce	cathode	rays.
----	---	---------	-----	-------	---	-----	---	---------	---------	-------

[4]
 r . 1

**(b)** Fig. 10.2a and Fig. 10.2b show two waveforms displayed on the cathode ray oscilloscope.

The settings of the oscilloscope are the same in each case.

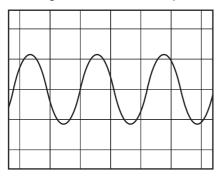


Fig. 10.2a

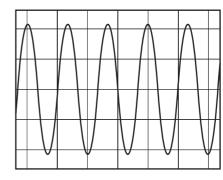


Fig. 10.2b

(i)	State,	giving a	ı reason,	which of	the	waves	has t	the	greate	r amplı	tud	$\epsilon$
-----	--------	----------	-----------	----------	-----	-------	-------	-----	--------	---------	-----	------------

(ii) State, giving a reason, which of the waves has the greater frequency.

.....

11	Lim	esto	ne is an important raw material.	
	(a)	Giv	e the name and formula of the main calcium compound present in limestone.	
		nan	ne	
		forr	nula	[2]
	(b)	(i)	How can calcium oxide (lime) be made from limestone?	
				[1]
		(ii)	What needs to be added to calcium oxide to make calcium hydroxide (slake lime)?	∍d
				[1]
		(iii)	The reaction to make calcium hydroxide is exothermic. What does exothermic mean?	
				[1]
	(c)	Wh	y do farmers sometimes spread calcium hydroxide on the soil in their fields?	
				[1]

**12** Fig. 12.1 shows a ray of light incident on a parallel sided glass block.

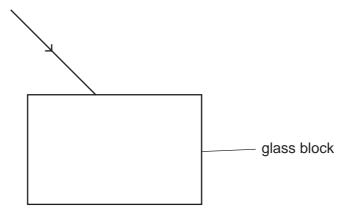


Fig. 12.1

- (a) Complete the path of the light as it passes through and leaves the block.
- [3]

- (b) Mark on Fig. 12.1
  - (i) the angle of incidence and label it i,
  - (ii) the angle of refraction and label it r.

13	Chlorine is a reactive element in Group VII of the Periodic Table.									
	(a) \	Why	hy is chlorine often added to drinking water supplies?							
		[1]								
	<b>(b)</b> Complete Table 13.1 by naming the type of bonding present in each of these substances.									
			Tabl	le 13.1						
			substance	type of bonding present						
			chlorine							
			hydrogen chloride							
			sodium chloride							
					[2]					
	(c)	(i) \	What is the symbol for a chloride ion	?						
					[1]					
	(	ii) H	How many electrons are in the outer	shell of a chloride ion?						
	[1]									
	(iii) How is the electron structure of Group 0 elements such as neon similar to that of ions such as a chloride ion?									
		1.								
					[2]					

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DATA SHEET
The Periodic Table of the Elements

	0	4 <b>H</b> Helium	20 Neon 10 Ato Argon 18 Argon	84 <b>K</b> Krypton 36	131 <b>Xe</b> Xenon	Rn Radon 86		175 <b>Lu</b> Lutetium 71	<b>Lr</b> Lawrencium 103
			19 Fluorine 9 35.5 <b>C1</b> Cthorine	80 <b>Br</b> Bromine 35	127 <b>I</b> lodine 53	At Astatine 85		<b>Yb</b> Ytterbium 70	Nobelium 102
	I		16 Oxygen 8 32 S Suphur 16	79 <b>Se</b> Selenium 34	128 <b>Te</b> Tellurium 52			169 <b>Tm</b> Thullum 69	Md Mendelevium 101
	>		14 Nitrogen 7 31 Phosphorus 15	75 <b>AS</b> Arsenic	Sb Antimony 51	209 <b>Bi</b> Bismuth		167 <b>Er</b> Erbium 68	Fm Fermium
	2		12 Carbon 6 28 Si Siicon	73 <b>Ge</b> Germanium 32	<b>Sn</b> Tin	207 <b>Pb</b> Lead 82		165 <b>Ho</b> Holmium 67	<b>ES</b> Einsteinium 99
	=		11 <b>B</b> 80ron 5 77 <b>A1</b> Aluminium 13	70 <b>Ga</b> Gallium 31	115 <b>In</b> Indium	204 <b>T 1</b> Thallium		162 <b>Dy</b> Dysprosium 66	Cf Californium 98
				65 <b>Zn</b> Zinc 30	Cd Cadmium 48	201 <b>Hg</b> Mercury 80		159 <b>Tb</b> Terbium 65	<b>BK</b> Berkelium
				64 Copper	108 <b>Ag</b> Silver 47	197 <b>Au</b> Gold		157 <b>Gd</b> Gadolinium 64	Curium 96
Group				59 <b>R</b> Nickel	106 <b>Pd</b> Palladium 46	195 <b>Pt</b> Platinum 78		152 <b>Eu</b> Europium 63	Am Americium 95
Gre				59 <b>Co</b> Cobalt 27	Rhodium 45	192 <b>Ir</b> Iridium		Sm Samarium 62	<b>Pu</b> Plutonium 94
		T Hydrogen		56 <b>Te</b> Iron 26	Ruthenium	190 <b>OS</b> Osmium 76		Pm Promethium 61	Neptunium 93
				Mn Manganese 25	Tc Technetium 43	186 <b>Re</b> Rhenium 75		Neodymium 60	238 <b>U</b> Uranium 92
				52 <b>Cr</b> Chromium 24	96 <b>Mo</b> Molybdenum 42	184 <b>W</b> Tungsten 74		Pr Praseodymium 59	Pa Protactinium 91
				51 <b>V</b> Vanadium 23	93 <b>Nob</b> ium 141	181 <b>Ta</b> Tantalum 73		140 <b>Ce</b> Cerium 58	232 <b>Th</b> Thorium 90
				48 <b>T</b> tranium 22	2 Zroonium	178 <b>Hf</b> Hafnium 72			nic mass bol nic) number
				Scandium 21	89 <b>≺</b> Yttrium 39	139 <b>La</b> Lanthanum *	227 <b>AC</b> Actinium 89	series eries	a = relative atomic mass  X = atomic symbol b = proton (atomic) number
	=		Be Beryllium 4 24 Mg Magnesium 12	40 <b>Ca</b> Calcium	Strontium	137 <b>Ba</b> Barium 56	226 <b>Ra</b> Radium 88	*58-71 Lanthanoid series	« × ¤
	_		7   Lithium 3   23   Na   Sodium 11	39 <b>K</b> Potassium 19	Rubidium	133 Csesium 55	<b>Fr</b> Francium 87	*58-71 L:	Key

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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