



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CO-ORDINATED SCIENCES

0654/12

Paper 1 Multiple Choice

May/June 2013

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.

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.





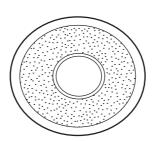
This document consists of 19 printed pages and 1 blank page.

- 1 Which characteristic of living organisms is represented in plants by photosynthesis?
 - A excretion
 - **B** nutrition
 - **C** respiration
 - **D** sensitivity
- 2 Which structural feature is found in the centre of a typical plant cell?
 - A cell membrane
 - **B** cytoplasm
 - C nucleus
 - **D** vacuole
- 3 The diagrams show three blood vessels in cross-section, not drawn to the same scale.

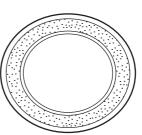
1



2



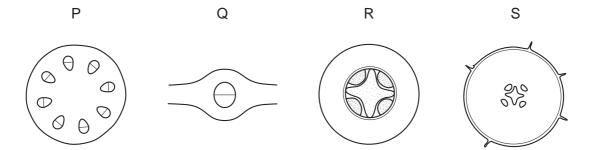
3



What are these vessels?

| | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Α | artery | capillary | vein |
| В | artery | vein | capillary |
| С | capillary | artery | vein |
| D | capillary | vein | artery |

4 The diagrams represent sections through a root, a stem and a leaf mid-rib, not drawn to the same scale.



In which row are the sections correctly identified?

| | root | stem | leaf |
|---|------|------|------|
| Α | Р | Q | R |
| В | Q | R | Р |
| С | R | Р | Q |
| D | S | R | Q |

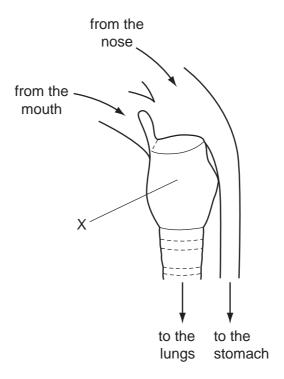
5 The table shows the results of food tests on a breakfast cereal.

| test | result |
|------------|-------------------------|
| Benedict's | bright orange |
| iodine | dark blue |
| biuret | pale blue |
| ethanol | slightly milky solution |

What do these results show?

- **A** The cereal helps to reduce body weight.
- **B** The cereal is a source of energy.
- **C** The cereal is a source of vitamin C.
- **D** The cereal promotes muscle growth.
- **6** Which statement about sexual reproduction is correct?
 - **A** It involves the formation of a haploid zygote.
 - **B** It involves the fusion of diploid nuclei.
 - **C** It produces offspring that are genetically dissimilar to their parents.
 - **D** It produces offspring that are genetically identical to one another.

7 The diagram shows structures in the throat.



What is X?

- A bronchus
- **B** larynx
- C oesophagus
- **D** trachea

8 Which conditions would cause the fastest rate of transpiration in a plant?

| | humidity | temperature |
|---|----------|-------------|
| Α | high | high |
| В | high | low |
| С | low | high |
| D | low | low |

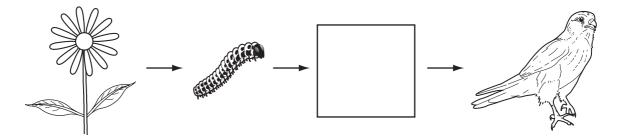
- **9** What is homeostasis?
 - A the maintenance of the body's external environment
 - **B** the maintenance of the body's internal environment
 - **C** the processes that produce heat in the body
 - **D** the removal of wastes from the body

- 10 When does fertilisation occur in humans?
 - A when an egg nucleus begins to divide
 - **B** when a sperm enters an egg cell membrane
 - **C** when a sperm nucleus joins with an egg nucleus
 - **D** when sperms are released inside the female
- 11 An organism has 28 chromosomes in each body cell.

How many chromosomes would there be in a gamete of the same organism?

- **A** 7
- **B** 14
- **C** 28
- **D** 56

12 The diagram shows a food chain.



What does the empty box represent?

- A consumer
- **B** herbivore
- C photosynthesis
- **D** producer
- 13 Which chemical contains carbon atoms that are involved in the carbon cycle?
 - A ammonia
 - **B** protein
 - C sulfuric acid
 - **D** water

14 Pure copper chloride can be obtained from a mixture of powdered copper and copper chloride.

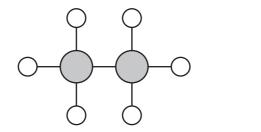
Three stages in the method are listed.

- P add water and stir
- Q crystallise
- R filter

In which order should these stages be carried out to obtain pure copper chloride from the mixture?

- $\textbf{A} \quad \mathsf{P} \, \to \, \mathsf{Q} \, \to \, \mathsf{R}$
- $\textbf{B} \quad \mathsf{P} \, \to \, \mathsf{R} \, \to \, \mathsf{Q}$
- $\mathbf{C} \quad \mathsf{Q} \rightarrow \mathsf{R} \rightarrow \mathsf{P}$
- $\textbf{D} \quad \mathsf{R} \, \to \, \mathsf{P} \, \to \, \mathsf{Q}$

15 A model of a molecule is shown.



key

hydrogen atom

boron atom

Which row shows the formula and describes the bonding in this molecule?

| | formula | bonding |
|---|------------------|----------|
| Α | 2BH₃ | covalent |
| В | 2BH ₃ | ionic |
| С | B_2H_6 | covalent |
| D | B_2H_6 | ionic |

16 Which react(s) with ammonia?

| | hydrochloric acid | sodium hydroxide |
|---|----------------------|---------------------|
| Α | ✓ | ✓ |
| В | ✓ | X |
| С | X | ✓ |
| D | x | X |

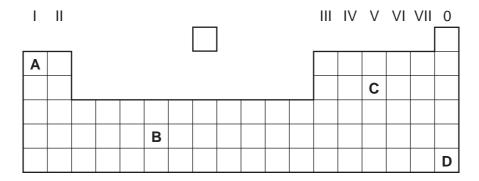
key

√ = react

x = does not react

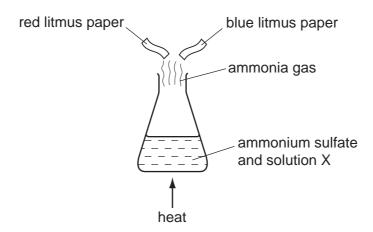
17 Element X is a very dense solid with a high melting point.

Which letter shows the position of X in the Periodic Table?



18 When ammonium sulfate is heated with solution X, ammonia gas is given off.

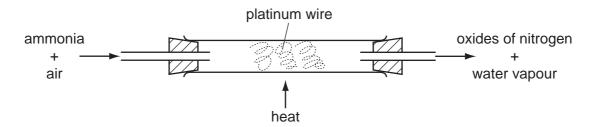
A piece of moist red litmus paper and a piece of moist blue litmus paper are held in the gas.



What is solution X and how does the colour of the litmus paper change?

| | solution X | colour change of litmus paper |
|---|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| Α | hydrochloric acid | blue to red |
| В | hydrochloric acid | red to blue |
| С | sodium hydroxide | blue to red |
| D | sodium hydroxide | red to blue |

19 Ammonia is oxidised as shown.



The platinum is chemically unchanged at the end of the reaction.

What is the reason for using platinum?

- A to absorb the heat from the reaction
- **B** to filter out oxygen from the air
- **C** to increase the rate of the reaction
- **D** to neutralise the ammonia

20 Three equal masses of potato are divided into differently-sized pieces.

The three equal masses of pieces of potato are then cooked in equal volumes of oil.

| test | temperature of oil/°C | size of potato pieces | cooking time /min |
|------|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | 80 | | 30 |
| 2 | 120 | | 10 |
| 3 | 120 | | ? |

How long do the potato pieces take to cook in test 3?

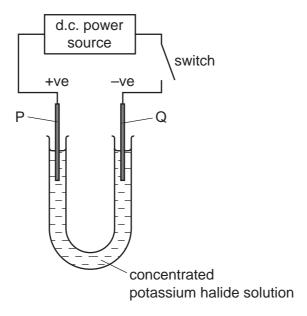
A 10 min

B 20 min

C 30 min

D 40 min

21 The diagram shows the electrolysis of a compound.



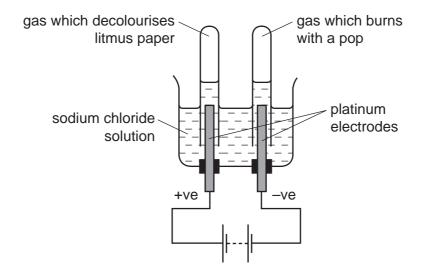
When the switch is closed, the solution near electrode P turns brown because a halogen is formed.

The positive electrode P is called the1....., and the halogen is2......

| | 1 | 2 |
|---|---------|----------|
| Α | anode | bromine |
| В | anode | chlorine |
| С | cathode | bromine |
| D | cathode | chlorine |

22 Sodium chloride solution is electrolysed and a gas is collected at each electrode.

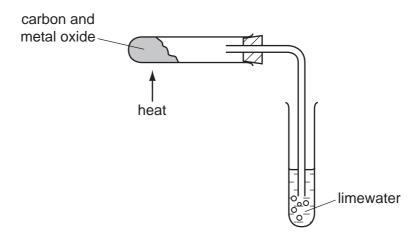
One gas decolourises moist litmus paper, the other gas burns with a pop.



Which statement is correct?

- **A** Chlorine gas is collected at the anode.
- **B** Hydrogen gas is collected at the anode.
- **C** Oxygen gas is collected at the cathode.
- **D** Sodium is formed at the cathode.

23 A metal oxide is mixed with carbon and heated as shown.



The limewater turns cloudy.

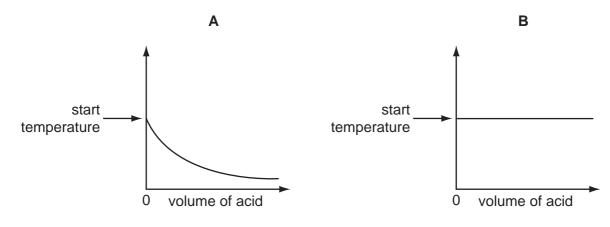
Which term describes what happens to the metal oxide?

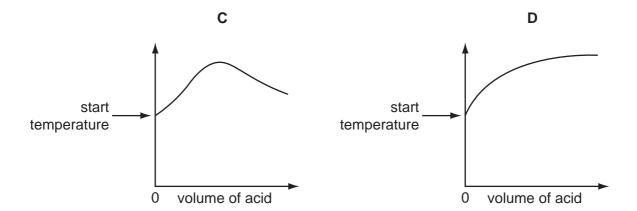
- A combustion
- **B** neutralisation
- **C** oxidation
- **D** reduction

24 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 added to the alkali?





25 Which equation represents the decomposition of limestone into lime?

$$\textbf{A} \quad \text{CaCO}_3 \, \rightarrow \, \text{CaO} \, + \, \text{CO}_2$$

B
$$CaCO_3 + H_2O \rightarrow Ca(OH)_2 + CO_2$$

$$\textbf{C} \quad \text{CaCO}_3 \, + \, \text{O}_2 \, \rightarrow \, \text{CaO}_3 \, + \, \text{CO}_2$$

$$\textbf{D} \quad \text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2 \, \rightarrow \, \text{CaO} \, + \, \text{H}_2\text{O}$$

26 Duralumin and magnalium are alloys used in the manufacture of aircraft.

They both contain aluminium and another metallic element.

The alloys are made up of1..... of each element.

They are used because they are2..... than the pure metals.

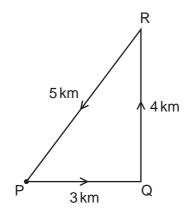
Which words complete gaps 1 and 2?

| | 1 | 2 |
|---|-----------|--------|
| Α | atoms | harder |
| В | atoms | softer |
| С | molecules | harder |
| D | molecules | softer |

27 Which gas emitted from a car exhaust contributes to acid rain?

- A carbon monoxide, CO
- **B** nitrogen, N₂
- C nitrogen oxide, NO_x
- **D** water vapour, H₂O

28 A cyclist takes 15 minutes to travel along the path PQRP.

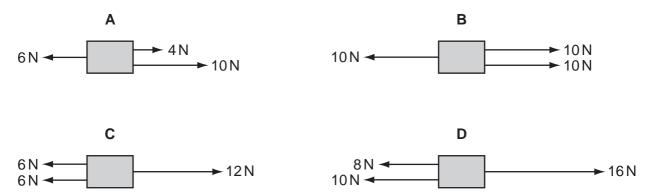


What is the average speed of the cyclist?

- **A** 0 km/hour
- **B** 12 km/hour
- C 20 km/hour
- **D** 48 km/hour

29 Three forces act in the directions shown on each of the four blocks.

Which block is in equilibrium?



30 Electricity is generated in power stations. Many power stations use high pressure steam to drive the turbines.

Some power stations do not use high pressure steam.

Which type of power station does **not** use high pressure steam?

- A chemical energy (fuel) power stations
- **B** geothermal energy power stations
- C hydroelectric energy power stations
- **D** nuclear energy power stations

31 Gas is contained in a cylinder and exerts a pressure on the cylinder.

The speed of the gas molecules is reduced.

Which row shows what happens to the temperature of the gas and to the pressure exerted by the gas on the cylinder?

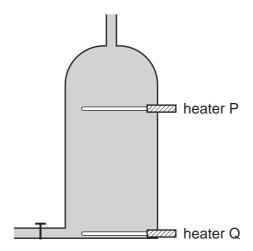
| | temperature | pressure |
|---|-------------|-----------|
| Α | decreases | decreases |
| В | decreases | increases |
| С | increases | decreases |
| D | increases | increases |

32 A substance is a gas when its temperature is 65 °C.

How do the boiling point and the melting point of this substance compare with 65°C?

| | boiling point | melting point |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| Α | above 65 °C | above 65°C |
| В | above 65°C | below 65°C |
| С | below 65°C | above 65 °C |
| D | below 65°C | below 65°C |

33 A hot water tank is fitted with two identical heaters P and Q. Heater P is two thirds of the way up the tank and heater Q is at the very bottom. The tank is full of cold water.

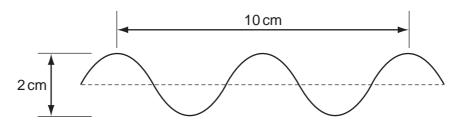


When only heater Q is switched on, it takes a long time to heat the tank of water to the required temperature of 60 °C.

What happens to the tank of cold water if only heater P is switched on?

- A All the water reaches 60 °C in less time than before.
- **B** All the water reaches 60 °C in the same time as before.
- **C** The bottom two thirds of the water reaches 60 °C in two thirds of the original time.
- **D** The top one third of the water reaches 60 °C in one third of the original time.

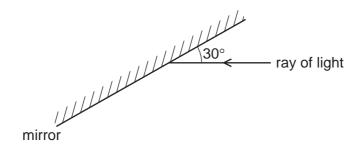
34 The diagram shows a wave.



What is the amplitude of the wave?

- **A** 1 cm
- B 2cm
- **C** 5 cm
- **D** 10 cm

35 A ray of light strikes a plane mirror.



What is the angle of reflection of the ray?

- **A** 150°
- **B** 90°
- **C** 60°
- **D** 30°

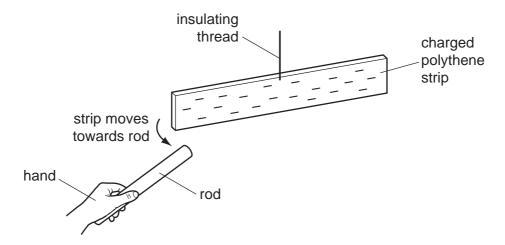
36 Which row shows the type of electromagnetic wave used in each application?

| | television remote controllers | satellite television (link to satellite) | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Α | infrared | microwaves | | | | | | |
| В | infrared | radio waves | | | | | | |
| С | microwaves | microwaves | | | | | | |
| D | microwaves | radio waves | | | | | | |

37 Which change to a sound wave would make it louder?

- A decreasing the amplitude
- B increasing the amplitude
- C decreasing the wavelength
- **D** increasing the wavelength

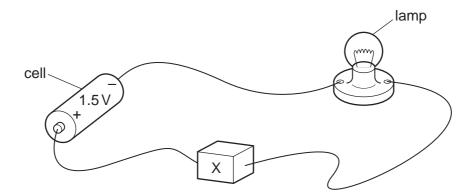
38 A rod is rubbed with a dry piece of cloth. A scientist holds the rod in her hand and brings it close to a negatively charged polythene strip. The strip is suspended by an insulating thread.



As the rod approaches the polythene strip, the strip moves towards the rod.

Which statement is correct?

- A The rod is a negatively charged electrical conductor.
- **B** The rod is a negatively charged electrical insulator.
- **C** The rod is a positively charged electrical conductor.
- **D** The rod is a positively charged electrical insulator.
- **39** 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

40 Which row correctly compares the number of neutrons in atoms of two different isotopes of an element and states whether the isotopes must be radioactive?

| | number of neutrons | must be radioactive? |
|---|--------------------|----------------------|
| Α | must be different | no |
| В | must be different | yes |
| С | must be the same | no |
| D | must be the same | yes |

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DATA SHEET
The Periodic Table of the Elements

| | 0 | 4 He Helium | 20 Ne Neon 10 40 | Ar Argon | 8 7 | Krypton 36 | 131 | × | Aenon 54 | ı | R ₁ | Radon 86 | | 175 Lu Lutetium | : | ۲ | Lawrencium 103 | |
|-------|-----|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|------------------|-----|----------------|-------------------|----------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| Group | IIΛ | | 0 | Ct Chlorine | ∞ ਯ | Bromine 35 | 127 | <u> </u> | lodine 53 | | ¥ | Astatine 85 | | Yb Ytterbium | | | Nobelium 102 | |
| | I | | c | Sulfur 16 | % % | Selenium 34 | 128 | j L | 1811unum 52 | | | Polonium 84 | | Tmulium | | | Mendelevium 101 | |
| | > | | 14 Nitrogen 7 | sura | 75 As | Arsenic 33 | 122 | Sp. | Antimony 51 | 209 | <u></u> | Bismuth 83 | | 167 Er Erbium | | | Fermium 100 | |
| | ΛΙ | | | 12 Carbon 6 | Silicon | | Germanium 32 | | Sn | | 207 | Pb | Lead 82 | | 165 Ho Holmium | 5 | | Einsteinium 99 |
| | III | | 11 Boron 5 | At Auminium 13 | og Ga | Gallium 31 | 115 | <u>_</u> | Indium 49 | 204 | <i>1</i> _ | Thallium 81 | | 162 Dy Dysprosium | 8 | ວັ | Californium 98 | |
| | | | | | es Zn | Zinc 30 | 112 | පු | Cadmium 48 | 201 | £Ε | Mercury 80 | | 159 Tb Terbium | 3 | Bķ | Berkelium 97 | |
| | | | | | Cu Cu | Copper 29 | 108 | Ag | | 197 | ٩n | Gold 79 | | 157 Gd Gadolinium | 5 | | Curium 96 | |
| | | | | | 65 Z | Nickel 28 | 106 | Pd | Palladium 46 | 195 | ₹ ¦ | Platinum 78 | | 152 Eu Europium | 3 | Am | Americium 95 | |
| | | | | | ී දි | Cobalt 27 | 103 | 뫕 | Knodium 45 | 192 | <u>-</u> | Iridium 77 | | Sm Samarium | 5 | Pu | Plutonium 94 | |
| | | T Hydrogen | | _ | 56 Fe | Iron 26 | 101 | Ru | Kumenium 44 | 190 | so , | Osmium 76 | | Pm Promethium | | ď | Neptunium 93 | |
| | | | | | 55 Mn | Manganese 25 | | ည | 43 | 186 | Re | Rhenium 75 | | Nd Neodymium | 238 | | Uranium 92 | |
| | | | | | ద బ | Chromium 24 | 96 | ° | Wolybdenum 42 | 184 | > | Tungsten 74 | | 141 Praseodymium | 3 | Ра | Protactinium 91 | |
| | | | | | 5 > | Vanadium 23 | 93 | Q P | Niobium 41 | 181 | <u>L</u> | Tantalum 73 | | 140 Cerium | 232 | Ę | Thorium 90 | |
| | | | | _ | 84 E | Titanium 22 | 91 | Zr | Zirconium 40 | 178 | Ξ | * Hafnium | | 1 | nic mass | loqu | nic) number | |
| | | | | | S 45 | Scandium 21 | 88 | > | 39 rtmum | 139 | La | Lanthanum 57 * | 227 Actinium | d series series | a = relative atomic mass | X = atomic symbol | b = proton (atomic) number | |
| | = | | Beryllium 4 24 | Magnesium | 9 8 | Calcium 20 | 88 | ັດ | strontium 38 | 137 | Ва | Barium 56 | 226 Ra Radium | *58-71 Lanthanoid series 190-103 Actinoid series | а | × × | | |
| | _ | | 7 Lithium 3 23 | Na Sodium | ® ⊀ | Potassium 19 | 85 | Sp. | Rubialum 37 | 133 | S | Caesium 55 | Fr Francium 87 | *58-71 L | | Key | q | |

The volume of one mole of any gas is 24 dm³ at room temperature and pressure (r.t.p.).

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