

Cambridge International Examinations

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CO-ORDINATED SCIENCES

0654/11

Paper 1 Multiple Choice May/June 2014

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, 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 16.

Electronic calculators may be used.



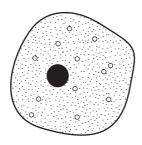


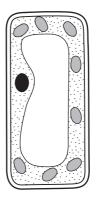
1 Which rows correctly match characteristics of living things with their descriptions?

| | characteristic | description | | | | | |
|---|----------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 1 | excretion | removing the waste products of metabolism | | | | | |
| 2 | growth | making more living things of the same type | | | | | |
| 3 | nutrition | taking in or producing food | | | | | |
| 4 | respiration | obtaining energy from food | | | | | |

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

2 The diagram shows two different cells.





Which feature do they both have?

A cell membrane

B cell wall

C central vacuole

D chloroplasts

3 How does oxygen pass from the alveoli to the blood capillaries in the lungs?

A diffusion

B evaporation

C secretion

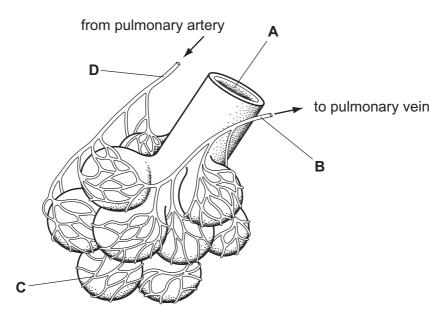
D transpiration

4 A species of bacterium lives in acidic, hot springs at a temperature of 90 °C.

Which conditions will best suit the enzymes of this bacterium?

- A 30 °C and pH 4
- B 30°C and pH 9
- C 80°C and pH 4
- **D** 80 °C and pH 9
- 5 Why are green plants called producers?
 - A They can make oxygen from sunlight.
 - **B** They form organic nutrients from simple substances.
 - **C** They have cells containing chlorophyll.
 - **D** They produce starch from sugar.
- 6 In the maintenance of body temperature, which response does **not** need energy from respiration?
 - A secretion of sweat
 - **B** shivering
 - **C** vasoconstriction
 - D vasodilation
- 7 The diagram shows some of the structures in a human lung.

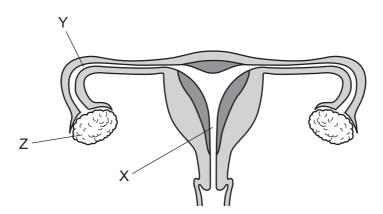
Where is the oxygen concentration lowest?



- 8 What is a function of adrenaline?
 - A to increase the concentration of blood sugar
 - **B** to raise the level of oxygen in the blood
 - **C** to reduce the rate of heart beat
 - **D** to remove urea from the blood
- **9** A plant shoot grows towards a light source.

This an example of what?

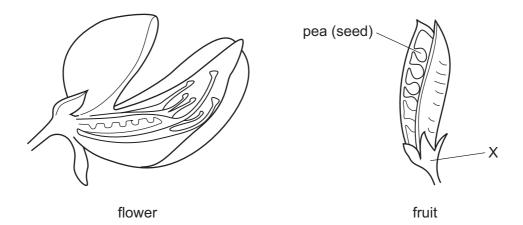
- **A** geotropism
- **B** homeostasis
- C photosynthesis
- **D** phototropism
- **10** The diagram shows the female reproductive system.



Which structures are the ovary and the oviduct?

| | ovary | oviduct |
|---|-------|---------|
| Α | Х | Υ |
| В | Х | Z |
| С | Z | Χ |
| D | Z | Υ |

11 The diagram shows the flower of a pea plant and the fruit that develops from the flower after fertilisation.



Which part of the flower becomes part X on the fruit?

- **A** ovary
- **B** sepal
- C stamen
- **D** stigma

12 What is **not** produced by artificial selection?

- A bacteria with antibiotic resistance
- B cows with high milk yield
- C sheep with thick wool
- **D** wheat with resistance to disease

13 The diagram shows a food chain.

oak tree \rightarrow insect \rightarrow small bird \rightarrow hawk

Which statement describes a member of this food chain?

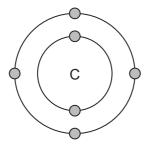
- **A** The oak tree is a consumer.
- **B** The insect is a producer.
- **C** The small bird is a consumer.
- **D** The hawk is a producer.

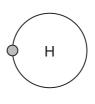
- 14 Which process is used to separate the coloured compounds in chlorophyll?
 - A chromatography
 - **B** distillation
 - **C** evaporation
 - **D** filtration
- 15 Magnesium forms an ionic compound with chlorine.

Which row describes how the magnesium ion is formed and the formula of the magnesium ion?

| | formation of the ion | formula of the ion |
|---|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Α | electron gain | Mg ²⁺ |
| В | electron gain | Mg ²⁻ |
| С | electron loss | Mg ²⁺ |
| D | electron loss | Mg ²⁻ |

16 The diagram shows the electronic structures of carbon and hydrogen atoms.

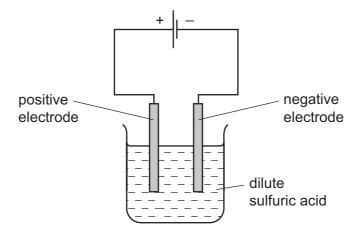




What is the formula of the simplest compound formed between carbon and hydrogen?

- A CH₂
- B CH₄
- \mathbf{C} C_2H
- D C_4H

17 When dilute sulfuric acid is electrolysed each electrode gives off a different gas.



Which test identifies the gas given off at the positive electrode?

- A Damp red litmus is bleached.
- **B** Damp red litmus turns blue.
- **C** A glowing splint relights.
- **D** A lighted splint burns with a squeaky pop.
- **18** A pupil wants to find out if the reaction of 25cm³ of an acid with 25cm³ of an alkali is exothermic.

Which two pieces of apparatus are needed?

- A balance and measuring cylinder
- B Bunsen burner and measuring cylinder
- **C** Bunsen burner and thermometer
- **D** thermometer and measuring cylinder
- 19 Some white anhydrous copper(II) sulfate powder is put into a beaker of water and stirred.

Which observation shows that the process is exothermic?

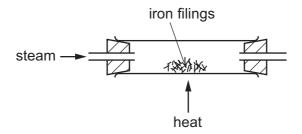
- A A blue solution forms.
- **B** A colourless solution forms.
- C The beaker feels cooler.
- **D** The beaker feels warmer.

20 Marble (calcium carbonate) reacts with dilute hydrochloric acid.

1g of powdered marble reacts faster with the same volume and concentration of acid than a 1g lump of marble.

What is the reason for this observation?

- A The powder has a larger mass.
- **B** The powder has a larger surface area.
- **C** The powder has a smaller mass.
- **D** The powder has a smaller surface area.
- 21 When iron is heated with steam a black solid is formed.



The equation for the reaction is shown:

$$3Fe + 4H_2O \rightarrow Fe_3O_4 + 4H_2$$

Which statement is correct for this reaction?

- A Iron has been oxidised because it has gained oxygen.
- **B** Iron has been reduced because it removed oxygen from water.
- **C** Iron oxide has been reduced because it contains oxygen.
- **D** Water has been oxidised because it contains oxygen.
- **22** Hydrochloric acid is added to calcium carbonate.

Gas X, which turns limewater milky, is given off.

What is X?

- A carbon dioxide
- **B** chlorine
- C hydrogen
- **D** oxygen

23 Which row describes an element on the left of the Periodic Table and its oxide?

| | type of oxide | type of element | | | |
|---|---------------|-----------------|--|--|--|
| Α | acidic | metallic | | | |
| В | acidic | non-metallic | | | |
| С | basic | metallic | | | |
| D | basic | non-metallic | | | |

24 Which Group I metal and which Group VII non-metal react together most vigorously?

| | Group I | Group VII |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| Α | potassium | bromine |
| В | potassium | chlorine |
| С | sodium | bromine |
| D | sodium | chlorine |

25 Calcium carbonate, CaCO₃, is decomposed by heating in an industrial process as shown:

$$CaCO_3(s) \, \rightarrow \, CaO(s) \, + \, CO_2(g)$$

Which statement is not correct?

- A The common name for calcium carbonate is limestone.
- **B** The common name for CaO is lime.
- **C** CaO is used to neutralise alkaline soil.
- **D** CaO is used to neutralise industrial waste products.
- **26** An alkane molecule undergoes the chemical change shown:

What is the name of the chemical change?

- A cracking
- **B** fractional distillation
- **C** polymerisation
- **D** reduction

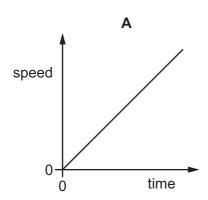
27 The main element present in coal is1.....

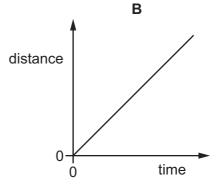
When coal is2....., an3..... gas that is harmful to trees is produced.

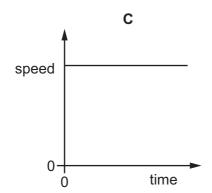
Which words correctly complete gaps 1, 2 and 3?

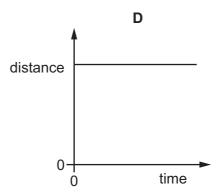
| | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|----------|-----------|----------|
| Α | carbon | burned | acidic |
| В | carbon | distilled | alkaline |
| С | nitrogen | reduced | acidic |
| D | sulfur | burned | alkaline |

28 Which graph represents the motion of an object that is accelerating?

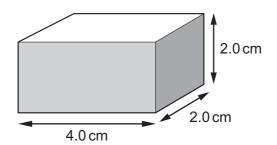








29 The rectangular block shown has a mass of 48 g.



What is the density of the block?

- **A** $0.17 \,\mathrm{g/cm^3}$
- **B** $0.33 \,\mathrm{g/cm^3}$
- **C** $3.0 \,\mathrm{g/cm^3}$
- \mathbf{D} 6.0 g/cm³
- **30** The table lists four energy resources. For each resource it states if the energy resource was originally derived from the Sun's energy.

Which row contains an error?

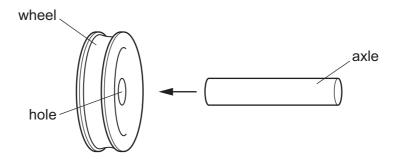
| | energy resource | derived from the Sun's energy |
|---|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| Α | geothermal | no |
| В | hydroelectric | no |
| С | oil | yes |
| D | waves | yes |

31 A person wearing wet clothes can feel cold even on a warm day.

Why does he feel cold?

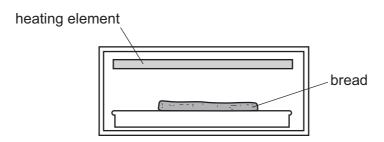
- **A** Water gives out heat as it evaporates.
- **B** Water takes in heat as it evaporates.
- **C** Water vapour gives heat out as it condenses.
- **D** Water vapour takes heat in as it condenses.

32 A metal wheel has to be fitted to an axle made from the same metal. The axle is larger than the hole in the wheel.



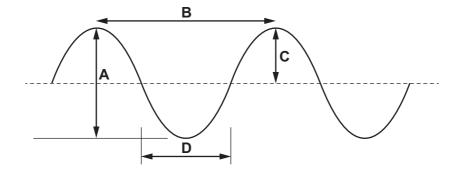
Which action could make it possible to fit the axle in the hole?

- A cooling the axle only
- **B** cooling the axle and cooling the wheel by the same temperature change
- C heating the axle only
- **D** heating the axle and heating the wheel by the same temperature change
- **33** Bread can be cooked by placing it below a heating element.

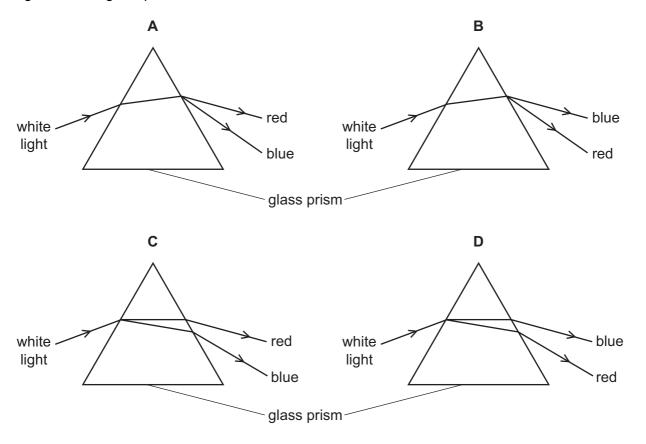


Which process transfers thermal energy from the heating element to the bread?

- **A** conduction
- **B** convection
- **C** evaporation
- **D** radiation
- 34 Which distance on the diagram represents the amplitude of the wave?



35 Which diagram shows the paths taken by the red light and by the blue light when a beam of white light enters a glass prism?



36 A short, loud sound is made in front of a tall building. An echo returns to the source of the sound 0.6 s later.

The speed of sound is 330 m/s.

How far away is the building from the source of the sound?

- **A** 99 m
- **B** 198 m
- **C** 550 m
- **D** 1100 m

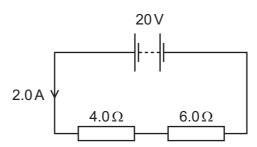
37 A student believes that a certain steel bar is a magnet.

What shows that the bar is a magnet?

- A The bar attracts a copper rod.
- **B** The bar is attracted by one end of another magnet.
- **C** The bar is attracted by both ends of another magnet.
- **D** The bar is repelled by one end of another magnet.

38 A 20 V battery is connected in series with a $4.0\,\Omega$ resistor and a $6.0\,\Omega$ resistor.

The current in the circuit is 2.0 A.



What is the potential difference across the 6.0Ω resistor?

A 8.0 V

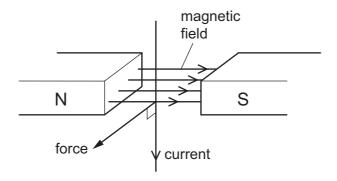
B 10 V

C 12 V

D 20 V

39 A wire in a magnetic field carries a current. The wire experiences a force due to the magnetic field.

The diagram shows the directions of the magnetic field, the current and the force.



The direction of the current and the direction of the magnetic field are both reversed.

In which direction does the force act now?

- A in the opposite direction from before the change
- **B** in the same direction as before the change
- C towards the north pole
- **D** towards the south pole

40 The table gives the nucleon number and the proton number of three atoms X, Y and Z.

| | nucleon number | proton number |
|---|----------------|---------------|
| Х | 35 | 17 |
| Υ | 37 | 17 |
| Z | 37 | 18 |

Which of these atoms are isotopes of the same element?

f A X and Y only f B X and Z only f C Y and Z only f D X, Y and Z

DATA SHEET
The Periodic Table of the Elements

| | 0 | 4 He Helium | 20 Ne Neon 10 | 40 Ar Argon | 84 Kr | Krypton 36 | 131 | Xenon | 54 | Rn | Radon 86 | | 175 Lu Lutetium 71 | Lr Lawrencium 103 |
|-------|-------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----|-------------------------|----|-------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|---|--|
| _ | | | 19 T Fluorine | 35.5 C1 Chlorine | 80 B | Bromine 35 | 127 | | 53 | At | Astatine 85 | | 173 Yb Ytterbium 70 | Nobelium |
| | I/ | | 16 O Oxygen 8 | 32 S Sulfur | 79 Se | Selenium 34 | 128 | Tel | 52 | Ро | | | 169 Tm Thulium | Md Mendelevium 101 |
| | > | | 14 N Nitrogen 7 | 31 Phosphorus | | | 122 | Sb | 51 | 6 500 | Bismuth 83 | | 167 Er Erbium 68 | Fm Fermium 100 |
| | <u>></u> | | 12 C Carbon 6 | 28 Si Silicon | | Germanium 32 | 119 | Sn ⊧ | | 207 Pb | Lead 82 | | 165 Ho Holmium 67 | Es Einsteinium 99 |
| | ≡ | | 11 Boron 5 | 27 A t Aluminium 13 | 70 Ga | Gallium 31 | 115 | Ln | 49 | 204 T (| Thallium 81 | | 162 Dy Dysprosium 66 | Cf Californium 98 |
| | | | | | es Zn | Zinc 30 | 112 | Cadmium | 48 | 201 Hg | Mercury 80 | | 159 Tb Terbium 65 | Bk Berkelium 97 |
| | | | | | 64 Cu | Copper 29 | 108 | Ag | | Au | Gold 79 | | 157 Gd Gadolinium 64 | Cm Curium |
| Group | | | | | 59 X | Nickel 28 | 106 | Pd Palladium | 46 | 195 7 | Platinum 78 | | 152 Eu Europium 63 | Am Americium 95 |
| Gro | | | | | 59 Co | Cobalt 27 | 103 | R hodium | 45 | 192 I r | lridium 77 | | 150 Sm Samarium 62 | Pu Plutonium 94 |
| | | 1 H Hydrogen 1 | | | 56 Fe | Iron 26 | 101 | Ru Ruthenium | 44 | 190 Os | Osmium 76 | | Pm Promethium 61 | Np Neptunium 93 |
| | | | | | ss Mn | Manganese 25 | | Tc Technetium | 43 | 786 Re | Rhenium 75 | | 144 Nd Neodymium 60 | 238 U Uranium |
| | | | | | Ç | Chromium 24 | 96 | Mo Molybdenum | 42 | ≨ ≥ | Tungsten 74 | | 141 Pr Praseodymium 59 | Pa Protactinium 91 |
| | | | | | 51 | Vanadium 23 | 93 | Niobi um | 41 | – | Tantalum 73 | | 140 Ce Cerium | 232 Th Thorium |
| | | | | | 48 二 | Titanium 22 | 91 | Zirconium | 40 | # 148 | * Hafnium | | ı | nic mass ibol nic) number |
| | | | | | 45 Sc | Scandium 21 | 89 | | 36 | 139 La | E | 227 Ac Actinium 89 | l series eries | a = relative atomic mass X = atomic symbol b = proton (atomic) number |
| | = | | 9 Be Beryllium | 24 Mg Magnesium | 40 Ca | Calcium 20 | 88 | Strontium | 38 | 137 Ba | Barium 56 | 226 Ra Radium | *58-71 Lanthanoid series 190-103 Actinoid series | а × Ф |
| | _ | | 7 Li Lithium | 23 Na Sodium | % X | Potassium 19 | 85 | Rb Rubidium | 37 | Cs CS | Caesium 55 | Fr Francium 87 | *58-71 L | Key |

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

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