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

## **COMBINED SCIENCE**

5129/01

Paper 1 Multiple Choice

May/June 2005

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.

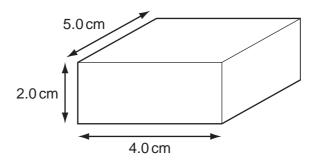
A copy of the Periodic Table is printed on page 16.

1 A plumber needs to measure the internal diameter of a water tap as accurately as possible.

Which instrument should be used?

- A measuring tape
- B metre rule
- **C** micrometer
- **D** vernier calipers
- 2 Which expression can be used to calculate force?
  - A mass = force/acceleration
  - **B** mass = force x acceleration
  - **C** power = force x time
  - **D** work = force/distance

3 The diagram shows a solid with dimensions 5 cm x 4 cm x 2 cm. It has a mass of 100 g.



What is the density of the solid?

- **A**  $0.40 \,\mathrm{g/cm^3}$
- **B**  $2.5 \,\mathrm{g/cm^3}$
- **C**  $5.0 \,\mathrm{g/cm^3}$
- **D** 10g/cm<sup>3</sup>

4 The power output of a lamp is 6 W.

How much energy does the lamp give out in 2 minutes?

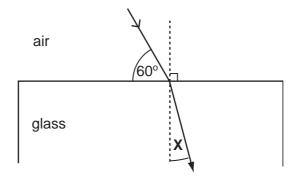
- **A** 3J
- **B** 12 J
- **C** 120 J
- **D** 720 J

**5** A copper plate is heated in air to 100 °C and then allowed to cool.

It cools by emitting

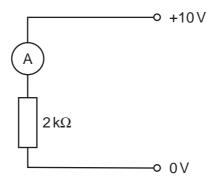
- A beta-particles.
- B gamma-rays.
- C infra-red radiation.
- **D** ultraviolet radiation.

- 6 How can liquid-in-glass thermometers be made to respond quickly to changes in temperature?
  - A Make the bore narrower.
  - **B** Make the bulb from thinner glass.
  - C Make the stem longer.
  - **D** Make the stem from thicker glass.
- 7 A ray of light passes into a parallel-sided glass block of refractive index 1.5.



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

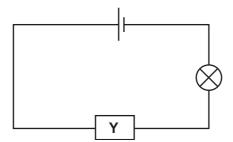
- **A** 19.5°
- **B** 25°
- **C** 35°
- **D** 48.5°
- 8 An ammeter is connected in the circuit as shown.



Which current flows through the ammeter?

- **A** 5 mA
- **B** 20 mA
- **C** 0.2 A
- **D** 5A

9 In the circuit shown, component Y can gradually change the brightness of the lamp.



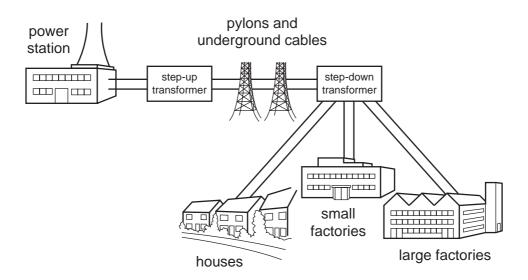
What is component **Y**?

- A a battery
- B a resistor
- C a switch
- **D** a variable resistor
- 10 A portable tape-recorder is rated at 12W, 2A.

How many 1.5 V batteries are needed in the tape-recorder?

- **A** 3
- B 4
- **C** 6
- **D** 8

11 Transformers are used in power distribution networks as shown.



What does the step-up transformer do?

- A It makes the input voltage higher than the output voltage.
- **B** It makes the output current higher than the input current.
- **C** It makes the output voltage higher than the input voltage.
- **D** It makes the output voltage the same as the input voltage.

12 What are the numbers of neutrons, protons and electrons in a neutral atom of  $^{235}_{92}$ U?

	number of neutrons	number of protons	number of electrons
Α	92	143	143
В	92	235	235
С	143	92	92
D	235	92	92

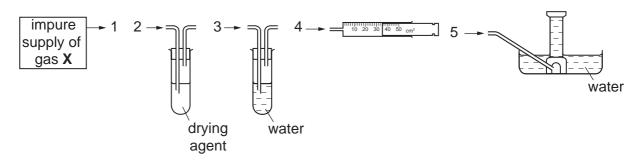
**13** A radioactive material gives a count rate of 8000 counts per minute.

After twenty days, it gives a count rate of 500 counts per minute.

What is the half-life of the material?

- A 4 days
- **B** 5 days
- C 20 days
- **D** 80 days

**14** A gas **X** is insoluble in water and less dense than air. An impure supply of **X** contains water vapour and a water-soluble impurity.



In which order should the pieces of apparatus be joined together to collect a pure, dry sample of  $\mathbf{X}$ ?

- **A** 1, 2, 3, 4
- **B** 1, 2, 3, 5
- **C** 1, 3, 2, 5
- **D** 1, 3, 2, 4
- 15 What is the definition of nucleon (mass) number?
  - A the mass in grams of an atom
  - **B** the number of electrons in an atom
  - C the number of nuclei in a molecule
  - **D** the total number of protons and neutrons in an atom

**16** The table gives the arrangement of the electrons in four elements.

Which element forms an ionic compound with chlorine?

	arrangement of electrons
Α	2.1
В	2.4
С	2.7
D	2.8

17 The table gives some properties of four substances.

Which one of the substances could contain covalent bonding?

substance	melting point / °C	boiling point / °C	electrical conductivity when liquid	electrical conductivity in aqueous solution
Α	808	1465	✓	✓
В	-114	78	x	X
С	64	748	✓	✓
D	327	1730	✓	X

**18** The equation shows the reaction between sodium and water. The equation is not balanced.

$$x$$
Na +  $y$ H<sub>2</sub>O  $\rightarrow$  2NaOH + H<sub>2</sub>

What are the values of *x* and *y*?

	X	У
Α	1	1
В	1	2
С	2	1
D	2	2

**19** The table shows the pH value of 5 soil samples.

soil sample	рН
Р	8.0
Q	7.5
R	7.0
S	6.5
Т	6.0

Cabbages grow best in alkaline soil.

In which of the soil samples should cabbage grow well?

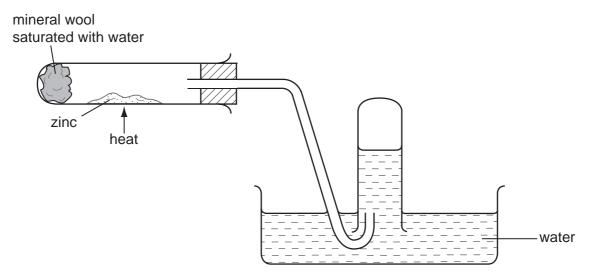
- A Pand Q B Qand T C Rand P D Sand T
- **20** Astatine (At) is in Group VII of the Periodic Table.

Which of the following is a property of astatine?

- A It forms a basic oxide.
- **B** It is a good conductor of electricity.
- **C** It is displaced by chlorine from aqueous potassium astatide.
- **D** It displaces iodine from aqueous potassium iodide.
- 21 Which two properties are typical of most metals?

	property 1	property 2
Α	they are insoluble in water	they react with alkalis
В	they are soluble in water	they react with acids
С	they are soluble in water	their oxides react with alkalis
D	they can be drawn into wires	their oxides react with acids

22 The apparatus is used to show the reaction between zinc and steam.



Which equation represents the reaction taking place?

A 
$$Zn + H_2O \rightarrow ZnO + H_2$$

**B** 
$$Zn + 2H_2O \rightarrow Zn(OH)_2 + H_2$$

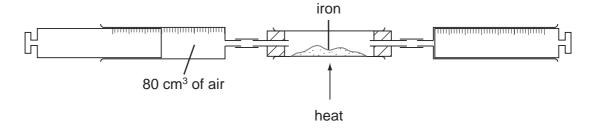
**C** 
$$Zn + 4H_2O \rightarrow Zn(OH)_2 + 3H_2 + O_2$$

**D** 
$$2Zn + 3H_2O \rightarrow ZnO + Zn(OH)_2 + 2H_2$$

23 Which conditions are used in the Haber process for the manufacture of ammonia?

	pressure	temperature
Α	high	below 1000°C
В	high	above 1000°C
С	low	below 1000°C
D	low	above 1000°C

24 An 80 cm<sup>3</sup> sample of air is trapped in a syringe. The air is slowly passed over heated iron in a tube until there is no further decrease in volume.



When cooled to the original temperature, which volume of gas remains?

- $\mathbf{A}$  80 cm<sup>3</sup>
- **B** 64 cm<sup>3</sup>
- **C** 20 cm<sup>3</sup>
- **D** 16 cm<sup>3</sup>

25 In oil refineries, crude oil is split up into different fractions. The table shows a few of these fractions together with their boiling points.

	fraction	boiling point
runny	gas	below 20°C
	petrol	40-75°C
	diesel	175-250°C
↓	engine oil	250-300°C
thick	tar	over 300°C

Which statement is correct?

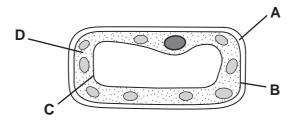
- A All fractions have roughly the same boiling point.
- **B** All fractions are as runny as each other.
- **C** Boiling points get higher as fractions get thicker.
- **D** Runny fractions have higher boiling points than thick fractions.
- **26** What can be used to distinguish between ethane and ethene?
  - A a lighted splint
  - B aqueous bromine
  - **C** limewater
  - **D** litmus solution
- 27 Vinegar is made by the reaction of ethanol with air.

Which gas in air takes part in this reaction?

- A carbon dioxide
- **B** nitrogen
- C oxygen
- **D** water vapour

28 The diagram shows a plant cell.

Which structure controls the passage of substances into and out of the cell?



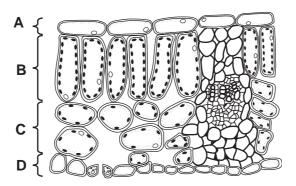
29 The table shows the results of an experiment to investigate the effect of temperature on amylase activity. The amount of sugar produced from four identical starch solutions is measured at four different temperatures.

At which temperature is amylase most active?

	temperature/°C	amount of sugar/units
Α	15	19
В	25	38
С	35	42
D	45	37

**30** The diagram shows the arrangement of cells in the leaf of a green plant.

In which region do the cells contain the greatest number of chloroplasts?

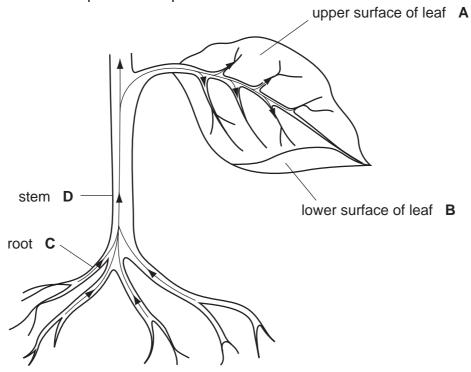


**31** What is the function of the gall bladder?

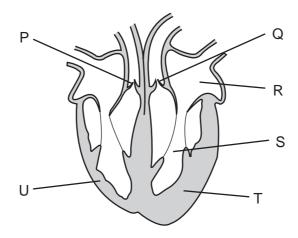
- A absorption of fat
- **B** digestion of fat
- C production of bile
- D storage of bile

**32** The diagram shows the pathway of water through a flowering plant.

Where does most transpiration take place?



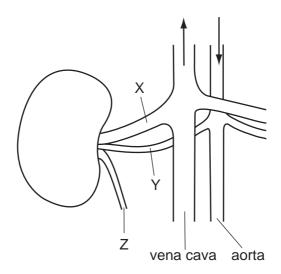
33 The diagram shows a section through the human heart.



Which feature suggests that the blood leaves the heart at different pressures, going to the lungs and to the body?

- A chambers R and S have different volumes
- **B** the walls of the atria are thinner than the walls of the ventricles
- C valve P is stronger than valve Q
- D wall T is more muscular than wall U

- 34 Which substance builds up in a muscle as a result of anaerobic respiration?
  - A carbon dioxide
  - **B** ethanol
  - C lactic acid
  - **D** oxygen
- 35 The diagram shows the structures associated with a human kidney.



What are the relative concentrations of urea in X, Y and Z?

	Х	Υ	Z
Α	higher	lower	higher
В	higher	lower	lower
С	lower	higher	higher
D	lower	higher	lower

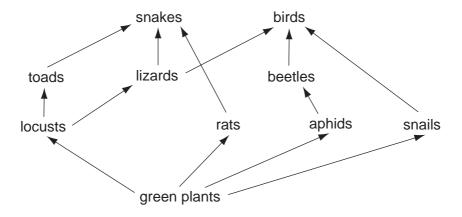
36 What is the appearance of the eye, and the state of the circular muscles of the iris, when viewing an object in **bright** light?

	front view of eye	state of circular muscles of iris
A		contracted
В		contracted
С		relaxed
D		relaxed

37 Which of these drugs can be both addictive and depressant?

	alcohol	heroin
Α	✓	✓
В	✓	X
С	X	✓
D	X	X

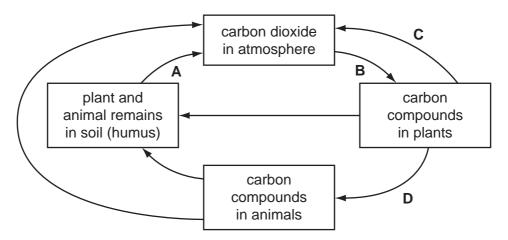
**38** The diagram shows a food web in woodland.



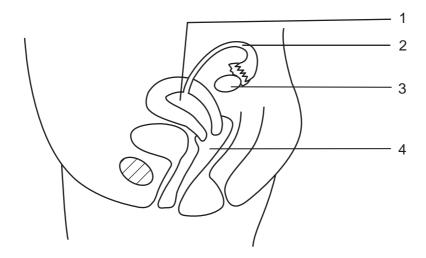
In this food web a beetle is a

- A carnivore.
- B decomposer.
- C herbivore.
- **D** producer.
- 39 The diagram shows part of the carbon cycle.

Which arrow represents the process of photosynthesis?



**40** The diagram shows a side view of the female reproductive system.



In which region are sperms released during intercourse and where does the fusion of sperm and egg usually take place?

	sperms released	fusion of egg and sperm		
Α	1	2		
В	1			
С	4	2		
D	4	3		

DATA SHEET
The Periodic Table of the Elements

		0	4 <b>He</b> lium	20 Neon 10	40 <b>Ar</b> Argon	36	131 <b>Xe</b> Xeron Xeron 54	Radon 86	
		II/		19 Huorine	35.5 <b>C 1</b> Chlorine	80 <b>Br</b> Bromine 35	127 <b>I</b> lodine	At Astatine 85	
		VI		16 Oxygen	32 <b>S</b> Sulphur	Selenium 34	128 <b>Te</b> Tellurium 52	<b>Po</b> Polonium 84	
		٨		14 <b>N</b> Nitrogen 7	31 <b>P</b> Phosphorus 15	75 <b>AS</b> Arsenic 33	122 <b>Sb</b> Antimony 51	209 <b>Bi</b> Bismuth	
		N		12 Carbon	28 <b>Si</b> icon	73 <b>Ge</b> Germanium	119 <b>Sn</b> Tin	207 <b>Pb</b> Lead 82	
		=		3 Boron	27 <b>A1</b> Aluminium 13	70 <b>Ga</b> Gallium 31	115 <b>In</b> Indium 49	204 <b>T 1</b> Thallium	
2112						65 <b>Zn</b> Znc 30	112 <b>Cd</b> Cadmium 48	201 <b>Hg</b> Mercury 80	
ע בופווע						64 <b>Cu</b> Copper 29	108 <b>Ag</b> Silver 47	197 <b>Au</b> Gold 79	
THE PERIODIC TABLE OF THE EIGHTS	Group					S9 Nickel	106 Pd Palladium 46	195 <b>Pt</b> Platinum 78	
וסשור ומ	Gre			_		59 <b>Co</b> Cobalt 27	103 <b>Rh</b> Rhodium 45	192 <b>Ir</b> Iridium	
שב			1 Hydrogen			56 <b>Fe</b> Iron	Ruthenium	190 <b>OS</b> Osmium 76	
						Manganese 25	Tc Technetium 43	Re Rhenium 75	
						52 <b>Cr</b> Chromium 24	96 <b>Mo</b> Molybdenum 42	184 <b>W</b> Tungsten 74	
						51 <b>V</b> Vanadium 23	93 <b>Nb</b> Niobium 41	181 <b>Ta</b> Tantalum 73	
						48 <b>T</b> Titanium 22	91 <b>Zr</b> Zirconium 40	178 <b>Hf</b> Hafnium 72	
						45 <b>Sc</b> Scandium 21	89 <b>Y</b> Yttrium 39	139 <b>La</b> Lanthanum 57 *	227 <b>Ac</b> Actinium 89
		=		9 <b>Be</b> Beryllium 4	24 <b>Mg</b> Magnesium	40 <b>Ca</b> Calcium	88 <b>Sr</b> Strontium 38	137 <b>Ba</b> Barium 56	226 <b>Ra</b> Radium 88
		_		7 Lithium	23 <b>Na</b> Sodium	39 <b>K</b> Potassium	Rubidium	Caesium 55	Francium 87

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

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

b = proton (atomic) number

a = relative atomic massX = atomic symbol

Key

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