



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CO-ORDINATED SCIENCES

0654/12

Paper 1 Multiple Choice

May/June 2010

45 minutes

Additional Materials: Multiple Choice Answer Sheet
Soft clean eraser
Soft pencil (type B or HB is recommended)

* 8 7 8 8 4 1 6 6 2 0 *

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.

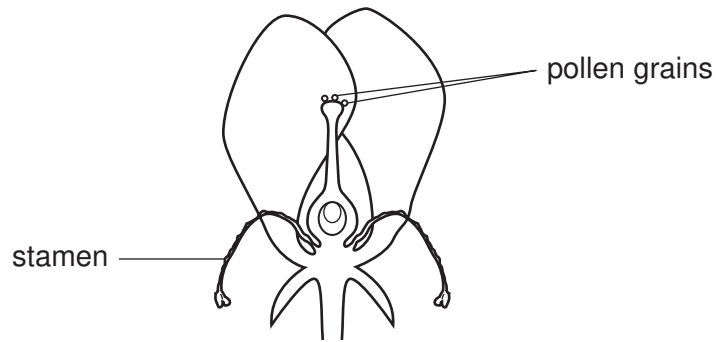
Any rough working should be done in this booklet.

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

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



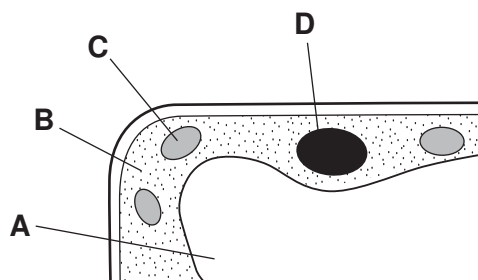
- 1 The diagram shows a flower whose stamens are dying.



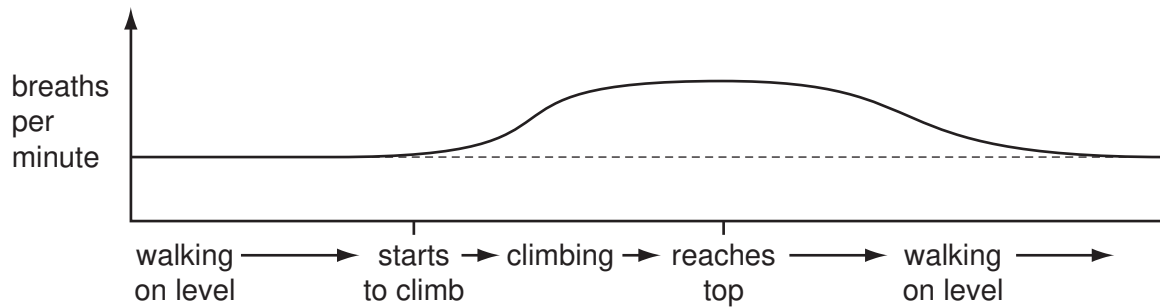
Which process has occurred in this flower?

- A fruit formation
 - B pollination
 - C seed formation
 - D wind dispersal
- 2 Which part of the gut is in the form of a coiled tube?
- A large intestine
 - B oesophagus
 - C rectum
 - D small intestine
- 3 The diagram shows part of a plant cell.

In which region does most of the cell's respiration occur?



- 4 The graph shows changes in his rate of breathing as a boy first walks on the level then climbs a long stair and then walks on the level again.



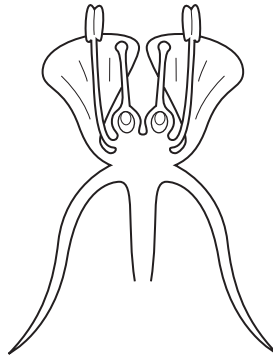
Why does his breathing continue for a while at the higher rate after he reaches the top of the stairs?

- A He is oxidising lactic acid.
 - B He still needs more energy.
 - C His breathing muscles respond slowly.
 - D More glucose is being used up.
- 5 The allele for red hair is recessive.

If a girl has red hair, which statement about her parents must be correct?

- A Both parents must carry a recessive allele.
- B Both parents must have red hair.
- C One parent must carry a dominant allele.
- D The father must have red hair.

6 The diagram shows a section through a flower.

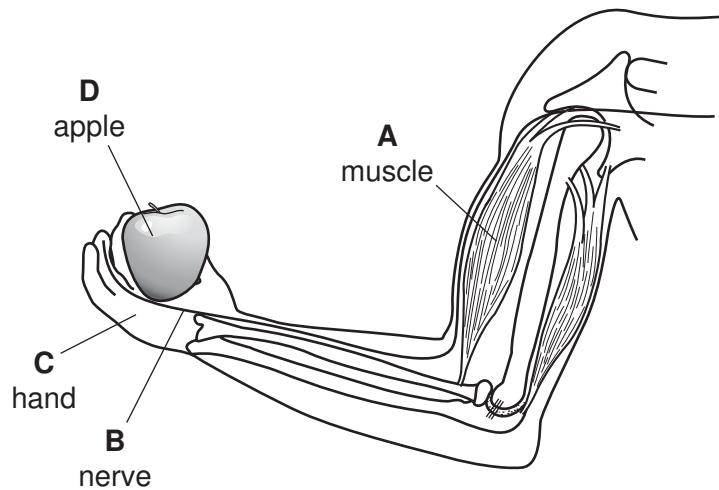


Use the key to identify the flower.

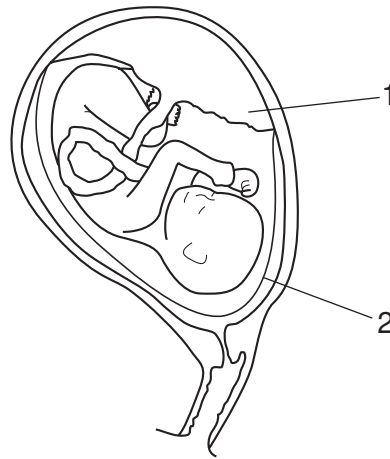
- | | | |
|---|---|----------|
| 1 | flower with many ovules in each ovary | go to 2 |
| | flower with one ovule in each ovary | go to 3 |
| 2 | filaments longer than styles | A |
| | filaments shorter than styles | B |
| 3 | petals shorter than sepals | C |
| | petals longer than sepals | D |

7 The diagram shows a person holding an apple.

If the person decides to lift the apple, which labelled part is the effector?



8 The diagram shows a human embryo inside a uterus.



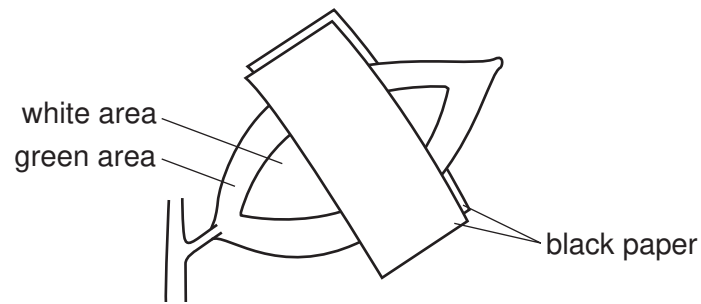
What are the functions of the numbered parts?

	1	2
A	hold the embryo in place	make blood for the embryo
B	protect the embryo	remove waste
C	provide food	provide food
D	remove waste	protect the embryo

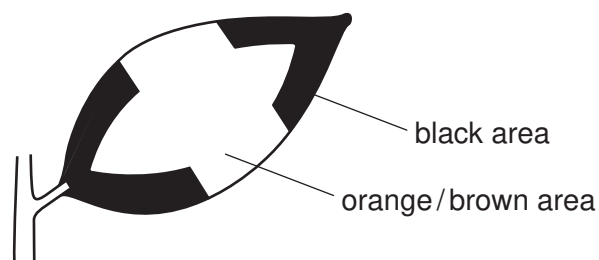
9 What would be the effect on the blood of an over-secretion of insulin?

- A** high levels of glucose
- B** high levels of urea
- C** low levels of glucose
- D** low levels of urea

- 10 A plant, each leaf of which is green and white, is destarched. It is then placed in light with black paper over part of one leaf as shown.



After 12 hours, the leaf is tested for starch using iodine solution. The diagram below shows the leaf after this test.

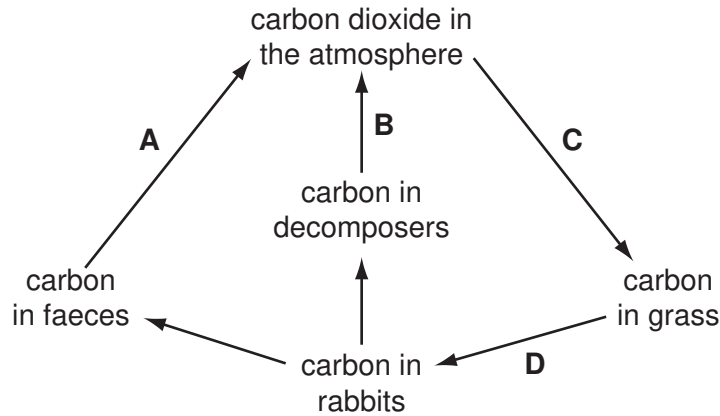


Where has photosynthesis occurred?

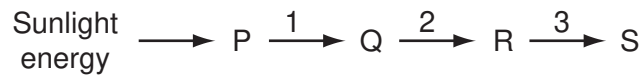
- A all areas covered by black paper
 - B all areas not covered by black paper
 - C green areas covered by black paper
 - D green areas not covered by black paper
- 11 In a balanced diet, which constituents provide most energy?
- A carbohydrate and protein
 - B fat and carbohydrate
 - C fat and fibre
 - D vitamins and protein

12 The diagram shows a simple carbon cycle.

Which line should have an arrowhead at both ends?



13 The diagram shows a food chain.



Where do energy losses occur?

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

14 During the weathering of rocks, which process does **not** take place?

- A** chemical change
B fixation of nitrogen
C physical change
D release of salts into the soil

15 When element X reacts with element Y, X donates an electron to Y.

Which row correctly shows the type of ion that Y forms and how its position in the Periodic Table changes?

	type of ion	effect on position of element Y in Periodic Table
A	negative	moves one place to the right
B	negative	no change
C	positive	moves one place to the right
D	positive	no change

16 An aqueous solution of a compound of metal M is tested.

- It does not give a characteristic flame colour.
- It forms a precipitate with aqueous ammonia; the precipitate is soluble in excess ammonia.

What is metal M?

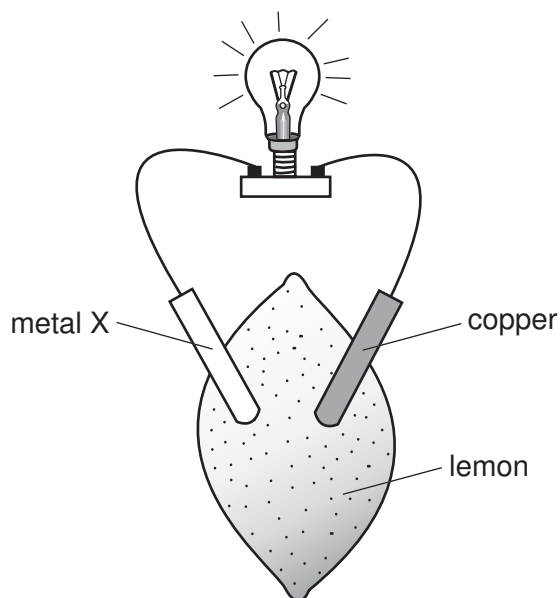
- A** copper
- B** iron
- C** potassium
- D** zinc

17 Nitrogen oxides are formed when car engines burn fossil fuels.

Which row shows why nitrogen oxides are unwanted products?

	acidic	pollutant
A	no	no
B	no	yes
C	yes	no
D	yes	yes

18 The diagram shows an experiment using a lemon.



Which statements are correct?

	lemon juice is an electrolyte	X could be copper	X could be zinc
A	✓	✓	✓
B	✓	✓	✗
C	✓	✗	✓
D	✗	✓	✓

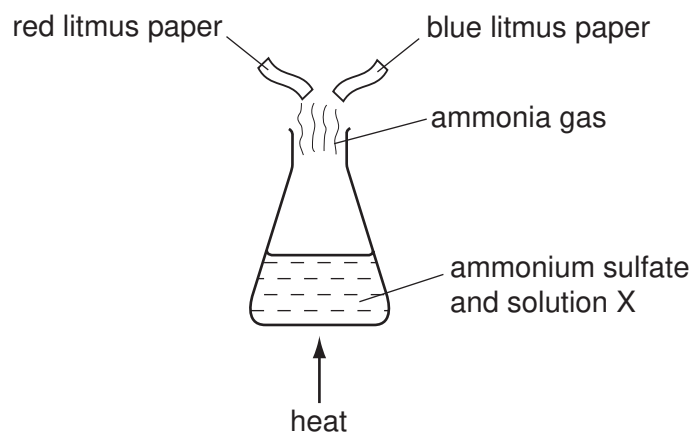
19 Chlorophyll is extracted from green plants.

Which method should be used to separate chlorophyll from other coloured substances?

- A** chromatography
- B** cracking
- C** distillation
- D** neutralisation

20 Ammonium sulfate is heated with solution X and ammonia gas is given off.

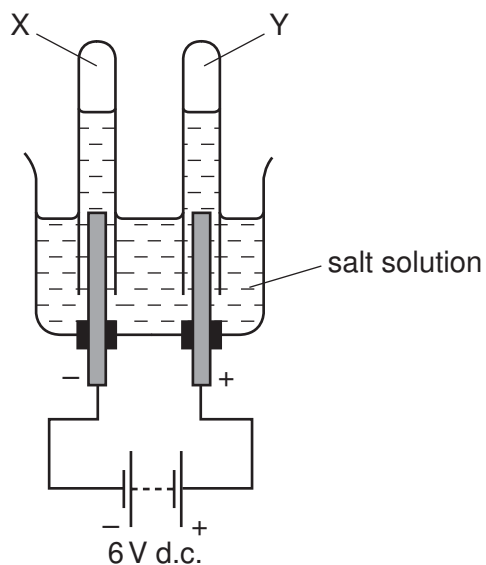
A piece of moist red litmus paper and a piece of moist blue litmus paper are held in the gas.



What is solution X and what will be the colour change of the litmus paper?

	solution X	colour change of litmus paper
A	hydrochloric acid	blue to red
B	hydrochloric acid	red to blue
C	sodium hydroxide	blue to red
D	sodium hydroxide	red to blue

21 When concentrated salt solution is electrolysed, two gases X and Y are formed.



One of the gases explodes when tested with a burning splint and the other turns moist Universal Indicator paper red then white.

What are X and Y?

	X	Y
A	chlorine	hydrogen
B	hydrogen	chlorine
C	hydrogen	oxygen
D	oxygen	chlorine

22 The contents of a beaker scatter a beam of light.

What does the beaker contain?

- A** aqueous copper(II) sulfate
- B** ethanol
- C** milk
- D** water

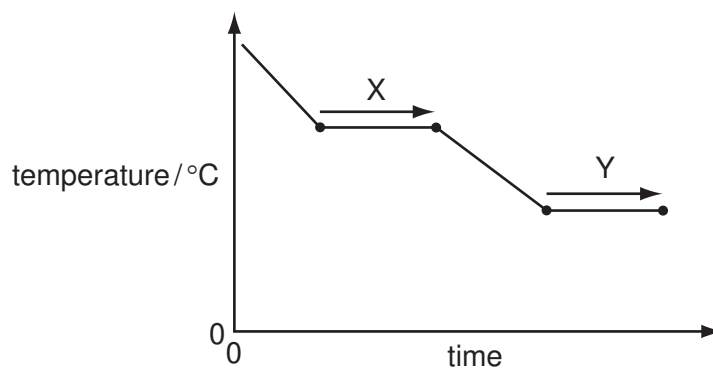
23 The table shows the name and formula of four metal ores.

	name	formula
1	chalcopyrite	CuFeS_2
2	ilmenite	FeTiO_3
3	malachite	$\text{Cu}_2\text{CO}_3(\text{OH})_2$
4	wolframite	FeWO_4

Which metal ores contain two different metals?

- A 1 and 3 only
 - B 2 and 4 only
 - C 1, 2 and 4 only
 - D 2, 3 and 4 only
- 24 Which property of an element suggests that it is a metal?
- A It conducts electricity.
 - B It forms covalent compounds.
 - C It has a low density.
 - D It has a low melting point.
- 25 What is an important use of the diesel fraction obtained from crude oil?
- A fuel for lorries and buses
 - B lubricant for door hinges
 - C propellant gas for spray cans
 - D wax for waterproofing car bodies

26 The graph shows the changes in temperature when a substance is cooled.



Which row in the table describes X and Y?

	X	Y
A	boiling	freezing
B	boiling	melting
C	condensing	freezing
D	condensing	melting

27 Which material is combined with a metal oxide to make glass?

- A** carbon
- B** carbon dioxide
- C** silicon
- D** silicon(IV) oxide

28 The table gives four pairs of values of force and the surface area on which the force acts.

Which pair of values gives the largest pressure on the surface?

	force / N	area / m ²
A	20	2
B	40	2
C	20	4
D	40	4

29 Which is the correct equation for resistance?

- A resistance = current \div voltage
- B resistance = power \div current
- C resistance = power \div voltage
- D resistance = voltage \div current

30 The winner of a 1500 m race takes 4 minutes to run the race.

What is his average speed in m/s?

- A $1500 \times \frac{60}{4}$
- B $1500 \times 4 \times 60$
- C $\frac{1500}{4 \times 60}$
- D $\frac{1500 \times 4}{60}$

31 A sample of radioactive material has a mass of 64 mg and a half-life of 16 years.

What is the time taken for the mass of the sample to decrease to 8 mg?

- A 2 years
- B 4 years
- C 48 years
- D 128 years

32 A magnet and a charged plastic rod are held near each other.



magnet

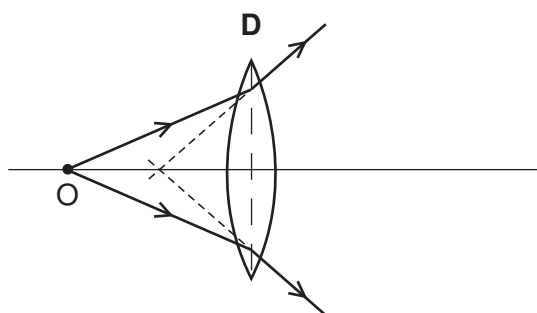
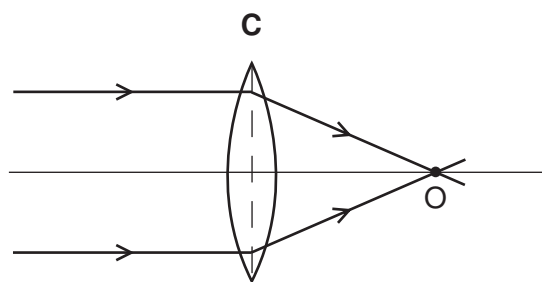
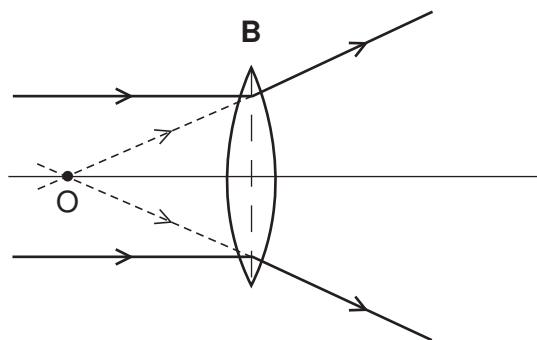
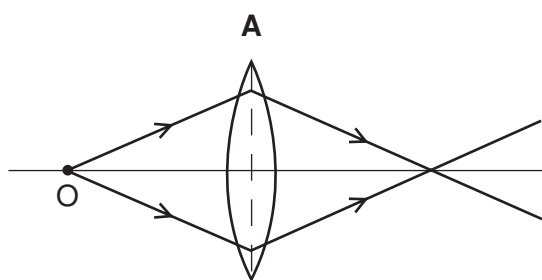


charged plastic rod

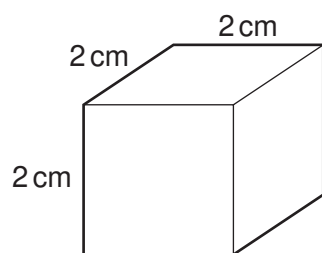
What happens?

- A Both poles of the magnet attract both ends of the plastic rod.
- B Neither pole of the magnet attracts either end of the plastic rod.
- C Only the north pole of the magnet attracts the positive end of the plastic rod.
- D Only the south pole of the magnet attracts the positive end of the plastic rod.

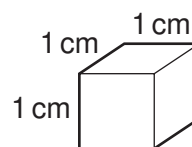
33 Which ray diagram shows a converging lens producing a real image of object O?



34 The cubes shown are made of different materials, but they have the same mass.



material X



material Y

The density of material X is 1 g/cm^3 .

What is the density of material Y?

- A** $\frac{1}{8} \text{ g/cm}^3$ **B** $\frac{1}{2} \text{ g/cm}^3$ **C** 2 g/cm^3 **D** 8 g/cm^3

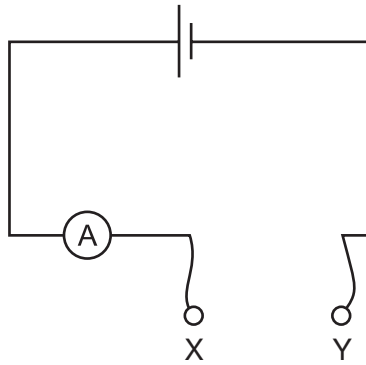
35 A rod is acted upon by two forces as shown in the diagram.



Which effect will be produced by these two forces?

- A both rotation and movement in a straight line
 - B rotation only
 - C no effect, because the forces are balanced
 - D movement in a straight line only
- 36 Liquid X has a higher specific heat capacity than liquid Y.
- What does this mean?
- A 1 kg of liquid X needs to be given more energy than 1 kg of liquid Y to make it evaporate.
 - B 1 kg of liquid X releases more energy than 1 kg of liquid Y when it freezes.
 - C More energy needs to be supplied to 1 kg of liquid X than to 1 kg of liquid Y for their temperatures to rise by the same amount.
 - D The temperature of 1 kg of liquid X rises more than the temperature of 1 kg of liquid Y when they are given the same amount of energy.

- 37 A student has four pieces of resistance wire made of the same material. Each piece is connected in turn between the terminals X and Y in the circuit.



In which wire will the current be the smallest?

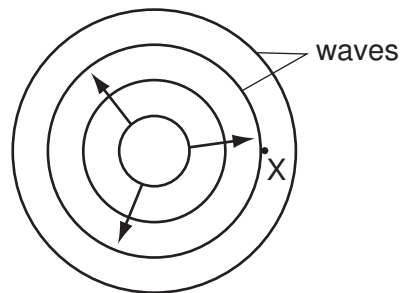
	length / m	diameter / mm
A	0.5	0.5
B	0.5	1.0
C	1.0	0.5
D	1.0	1.0

- 38 A householder asks an electrician to install a mains electrical socket in her bathroom so that she may use a hairdryer there. The electrician refuses to do this because it would be dangerous.

Why would installing the socket be dangerous?

- A** The current drawn by the hairdryer would cause overheating in the cables.
- B** The handling of electrical equipment in damp conditions could cause an electric shock.
- C** The hot air produced by the hairdryer would cause the fuse to melt.
- D** The temperature in the bathroom would damage the insulation.

39 A stone is thrown into a pool and waves spread out from where it hits the water.



What is the name given to the number of waves passing point X per second?

- A the amplitude
 - B the frequency
 - C the wavelength
 - D the wave speed
- 40 Which statement about radioactive emissions is correct?
- A Alpha-particles are the least penetrating and are positively charged.
 - B Alpha-particles are the most penetrating and are positively charged.
 - C Gamma-rays are the least penetrating and are positively charged.
 - D Gamma-rays are the most penetrating and are positively charged.

DATA SHEET
The Periodic Table of the Elements

		Group																																																																																							
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	0																																																																																
		1 H Hydrogen 1																																																																																							
		4 He Helium 2																																																																																							
7	9	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20																																																																						
Li Lithium	Be Beryllium	B Boron	C Carbon	N Nitrogen	O Oxygen	F Fluorine	Ne Neon	Na Sodium	Mg Magnesium	Al Aluminium	Si Silicon	P Phosphorus	S Sulfur	Cl Chlorine	Ar Argon	K Potassium	Ca Calcium	Sc Scandium	Ti Titanium	V Vanadium	Cr Chromium	Mn Manganese	Fe Iron	Co Cobalt	Ni Nickel	Cu Copper	Zn Zinc	Ga Gallium	Ge Germanium	As Arsenic	Se Selenium	Br Bromine	Kr Krypton																																																								
19	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86																																							
Rb Rubidium	Sr Strontium	Y Yttrium	Zr Zirconium	Nb Niobium	Mo Molybdenum	Tc Technetium	Ru Ruthenium	Rh Rhodium	Pd Palladium	Ag Silver	Cd Cadmium	In Indium	Sn Tin	Sb Antimony	Te Tellurium	I Iodine	Xe Xenon	Cs Caesium	Ba Barium	La Lanthanum	Ce Cerium	Pr Praseodymium	Nd Neodymium	Pm Promethium	Sm Samarium	Eu Europium	Gd Gadolinium	Tb Terbium	Dy Dysprosium	Ho Holmium	Er Erbium	Tm Thulium	Yb Ytterbium	Lu Lutetium	Fr Francium	Ra Radium	Ac Actinium	Th Thorium	Pa Protactinium	U Uranium	Np Neptunium	Pu Plutonium	Am Americium	Cm Curium	Bk Berkelium	Cf Californium	Es Einsteinium	Fm Fermium	Md Mendelevium	No Nobelium	Lr Lawrencium																																						
55	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175
Rn Radon	Fr Francium	Ra Radium	Ac Actinium	Th Thorium	Pa Protactinium	U Uranium	Np Neptunium	Pu Plutonium	Am Americium	Cm Curium	Bk Berkelium	Cf Californium	Es Einsteinium	Fm Fermium	Md Mendelevium	No Nobelium	Lr Lawrencium																																																																								

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

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

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

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