



# Cambridge IGCSE™ (9–1)

CO-ORDINATED SCIENCES

0973/11

Paper 1 Multiple Choice (Core)

October/November 2021

45 minutes

You must answer on the multiple choice answer sheet.

You will need: Multiple choice answer sheet  
Soft clean eraser  
Soft pencil (type B or HB is recommended)

## INSTRUCTIONS

- 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 multiple choice answer sheet.
- Follow the instructions on the multiple choice answer sheet.
- Write in soft pencil.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number on the multiple choice answer sheet in the spaces provided unless this has been done for you.
- Do **not** use correction fluid.
- Do **not** write on any bar codes.
- You may use a calculator.

## INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 40.
- Each correct answer will score one mark.
- Any rough working should be done on this question paper.
- The Periodic Table is printed in the question paper.

This document has **16** pages.



1 All living organisms can break down nutrient molecules to release energy.

What is this process?

- A excretion
- B growth
- C nutrition
- D respiration

2 Which structure is only found in plant cells?

- A cell membrane
- B cytoplasm
- C nucleus
- D vacuole

3 Which row shows a large molecule and a basic unit from which it is made?

	large molecule	basic unit
<b>A</b>	glycogen	amino acid
<b>B</b>	glycogen	glucose
<b>C</b>	oil	amino acid
<b>D</b>	oil	glucose

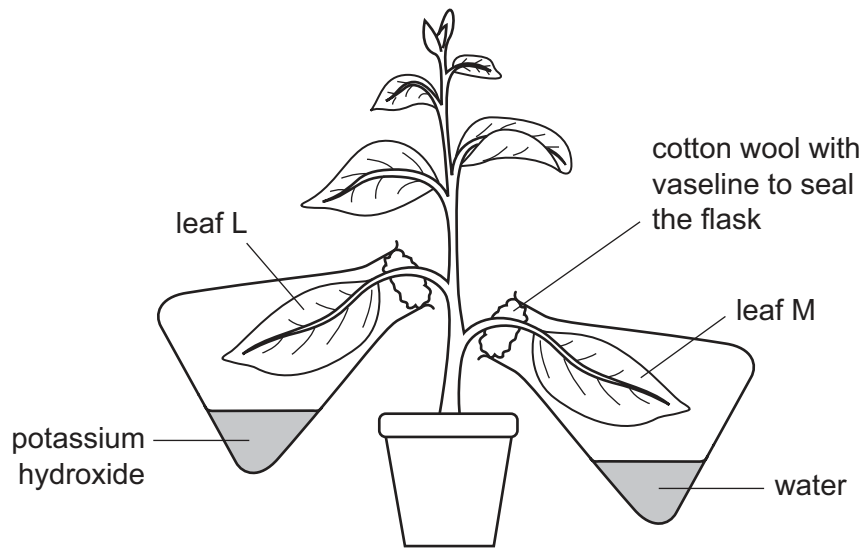
4 A student investigated the effect of pH on an enzyme that digests starch.

Which chemical will be needed to determine if any starch has been digested?

- A Benedict's solution
- B biuret solution
- C iodine solution
- D ethanol

- 5 The diagram shows an experiment to investigate photosynthesis. When leaves photosynthesise, they store some carbohydrates as starch.

Potassium hydroxide absorbs carbon dioxide.

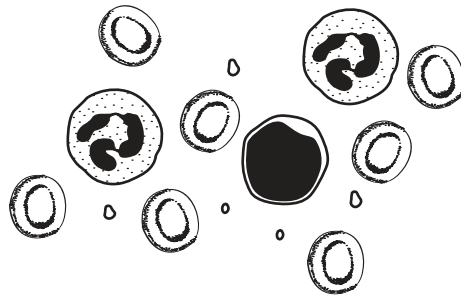


After standing in sunlight for 10 hours, leaf L contained no starch but leaf M contained a lot of starch.

What does this show?

- A A leaf cannot make starch in a sealed flask.
  - B A leaf cannot make starch without carbon dioxide.
  - C A leaf cannot make starch without light.
  - D A leaf cannot make starch without oxygen.
- 6 Which nutrient is well provided by citrus fruits such as oranges and lemons?
- A carbohydrate
  - B protein
  - C vitamin C
  - D vitamin D

7 The diagram shows some blood viewed under a light microscope.



How many red blood cells are shown?

- A** 1                      **B** 3                      **C** 5                      **D** 7

8 What is the word equation for aerobic respiration?

- A** carbon dioxide + water → glucose + oxygen  
**B** carbon dioxide + oxygen → glucose + water  
**C** glucose + oxygen → carbon dioxide + water  
**D** glucose + water → carbon dioxide + oxygen

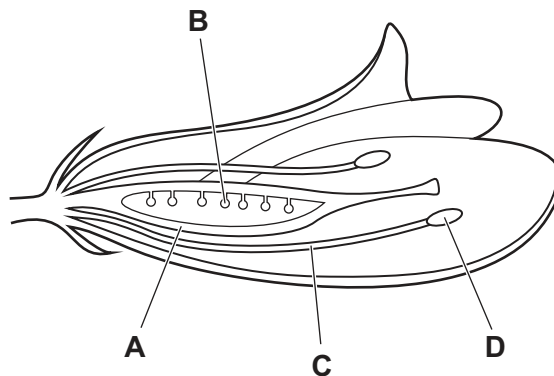
9 A person touches a hot object with their hand. They quickly pull their hand away.

Which statement is correct?

- A** The effector is their hand.  
**B** The effector is the hot object.  
**C** The receptor is in the muscles of their arm.  
**D** The receptor is in the skin of their hand.

10 The diagram shows a section of a pea flower.

Which part is the ovary?



11 Natural selection involves several stages.

- 1 passing on alleles to the next generation
- 2 struggle for survival
- 3 competition for resources
- 4 production of many offspring

What is the correct order of these stages?

- A** 4 → 1 → 2 → 3  
**B** 4 → 3 → 2 → 1  
**C** 1 → 2 → 3 → 4  
**D** 3 → 2 → 1 → 4

12 The diagram shows a food chain.

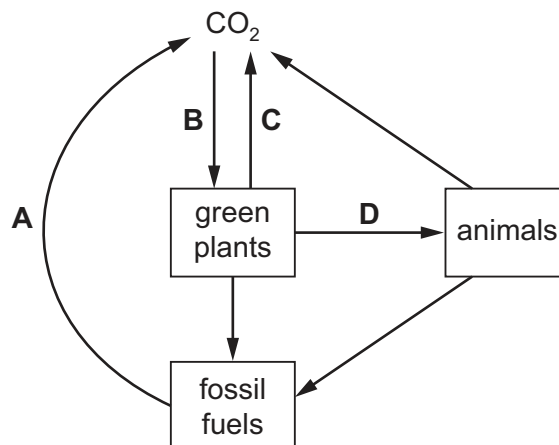
grass → gazelle → lion

Which position does the lion occupy in the food chain?

- A** primary consumer  
**B** producer  
**C** secondary consumer  
**D** tertiary consumer

13 The diagram shows a simplified carbon cycle.

Which labelled arrow represents respiration?



14 Which row identifies physical changes and chemical changes?

	physical changes	chemical changes
<b>A</b>	cooking an egg and ice melting	rusting of iron
<b>B</b>	ice melting and water boiling	burning wood
<b>C</b>	mixing sand and water	baking a cake and water boiling
<b>D</b>	rusting of iron and baking a cake	solid dissolving and ethanol evaporating

15 Part of the Periodic Table is shown.

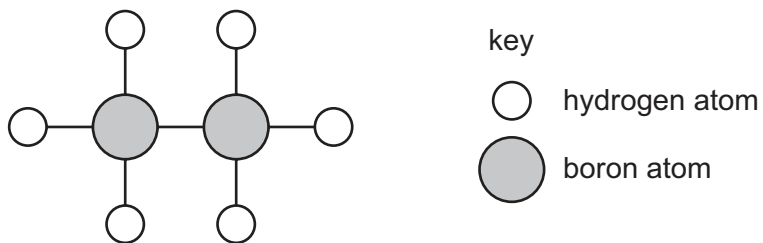
The letters are not the symbols of the elements in the Periodic Table.

W																						
X																					Y	Z

Which statement is **not** correct?

- A** W and X are metallic elements.
- B** W and Z form an ionic compound.
- C** X and Y form a covalent compound.
- D** Z is a non-metallic element.

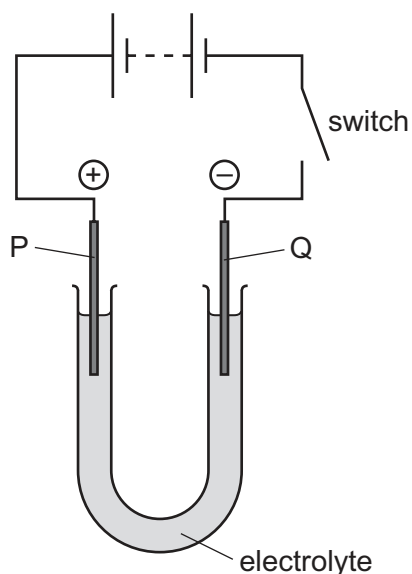
16 A model of a molecule is shown.



Which row shows the formula of this molecule and describes the type of bonding between the atoms?

	formula	bonding
<b>A</b>	$2\text{BH}_3$	covalent
<b>B</b>	$2\text{BH}_3$	ionic
<b>C</b>	$\text{B}_2\text{H}_6$	covalent
<b>D</b>	$\text{B}_2\text{H}_6$	ionic

17 The diagram shows the electrolysis of a compound.



When the switch is closed, the solution around electrode P turns orange because a halogen is formed.

The positive electrode P is called the .....1....., and the halogen is .....2..... .

Which words complete gaps 1 and 2?

	1	2
<b>A</b>	anode	bromine
<b>B</b>	anode	chlorine
<b>C</b>	cathode	bromine
<b>D</b>	cathode	chlorine

18 The initial and final temperatures of four different experiments are measured.

The results are shown.

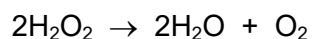
Which experiment is the most endothermic?

	initial temperature /°C	final temperature /°C
<b>A</b>	22	17
<b>B</b>	21	25
<b>C</b>	20	27
<b>D</b>	20	18



- 19 Aqueous hydrogen peroxide decomposes slowly and produces water and oxygen gas.

The equation for this decomposition is shown.



The time taken to produce the first 20 cm<sup>3</sup> of gas and the total volume of gas produced in the reaction are measured.

The experiment is repeated using a catalyst.

Which row describes the results for the second experiment?

	time taken to produce first 20 cm <sup>3</sup> of gas	total volume of gas produced
<b>A</b>	less than experiment 1	the same as experiment 1
<b>B</b>	less than experiment 1	more than experiment 1
<b>C</b>	more than experiment 1	the same as experiment 1
<b>D</b>	more than experiment 1	more than experiment 1

- 20 The colour of universal indicator in solutions S, T and U is shown.

solution	S	T	U
colour of universal indicator	orange	green	purple

Which row shows the pH values of the solutions?

	S	T	U
<b>A</b>	1	5	9
<b>B</b>	1	7	14
<b>C</b>	4	5	9
<b>D</b>	4	7	14

- 21 When a small piece of potassium is placed in water, hydrogen gas is given off very quickly.

Which element reacts in a similar way?

- A** copper
- B** iron
- C** magnesium
- D** sodium

22 Why does the steel used to make a drill contain manganese?

- A to increase the density of the steel
- B to increase the hardness of the steel
- C to increase the malleability of the steel
- D to increase the melting point of the steel

23 What is the colour of cobalt(II) chloride after water is added to it?

- A blue
- B pink
- C white
- D green

24 Which process does **not** produce carbon dioxide?

- A complete combustion of fossil fuels
- B reaction of an acid with a carbonate
- C respiration in plants
- D rusting iron

25 Calcium carbonate (limestone) is a base.

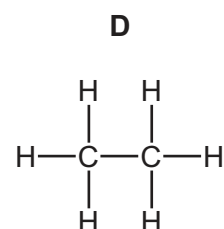
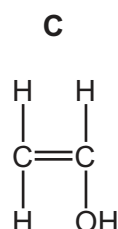
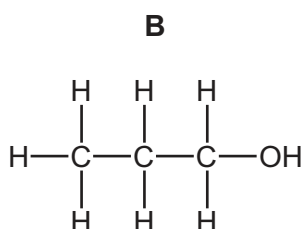
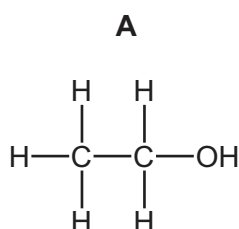
Which uses of limestone depend on it acting as a base?

- 1 making lime
- 2 neutralising acid waste
- 3 stone buildings
- 4 treatment of soil

- A** 1 and 2      **B** 2 and 3      **C** 2 and 4      **D** 3 and 4

26 Four molecules are shown.

Which structure represents ethanol?



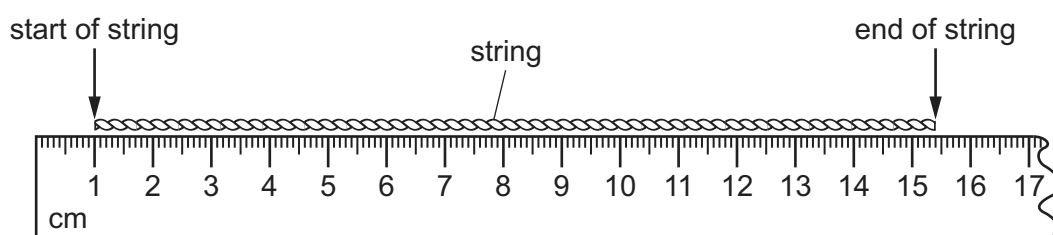
27 Which substance rapidly decolourises aqueous bromine?

- A ethane
- B ethanol
- C ethene
- D poly(ethene)

28 A student uses a piece of string to measure the circumference of a pencil.

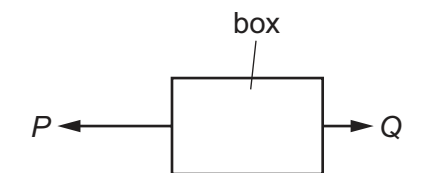
He wraps the string around the outside of the pencil. The string wraps round exactly six times.

He measures the length of string used with a rule.



What is the circumference of the pencil?

- A 2.4 cm
  - B 2.6 cm
  - C 14.4 cm
  - D 15.4 cm
- 29 The diagram shows a large force of magnitude  $P$  and a small force of magnitude  $Q$  acting on a box.



Which expression gives the magnitude of the resultant force on the box?

- A  $P + Q$
- B  $P - Q$
- C  $P \times Q$
- D  $\frac{P}{Q}$

30 A ball falls vertically downwards.

Which energy transfer takes place as the ball accelerates downwards?

- A gravitational potential to elastic potential (strain)
- B gravitational potential to kinetic
- C elastic potential (strain) to kinetic
- D kinetic to gravitational potential

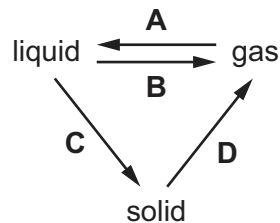
31 Four cars travel the same distance directly up the same steep hill.

The weights of the cars and the times for their journeys are shown in the table.

Which car develops the greatest power?

	weight of car / N	time taken / s
<b>A</b>	15 000	10
<b>B</b>	15 000	15
<b>C</b>	20 000	10
<b>D</b>	20 000	15

32 Which labelled arrow on the diagram represents condensation?

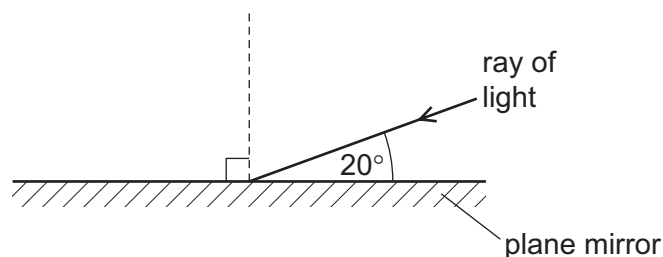


33 Water in a metal pan is heated on a gas burner.

What are the main methods by which heat is transferred through the metal pan to the water and throughout the water?

- A** conduction through the metal pan and convection in the water
- B** convection through the metal pan and conduction in the water
- C** convection through the metal pan and radiation in the water
- D** radiation through the metal pan and conduction in the water

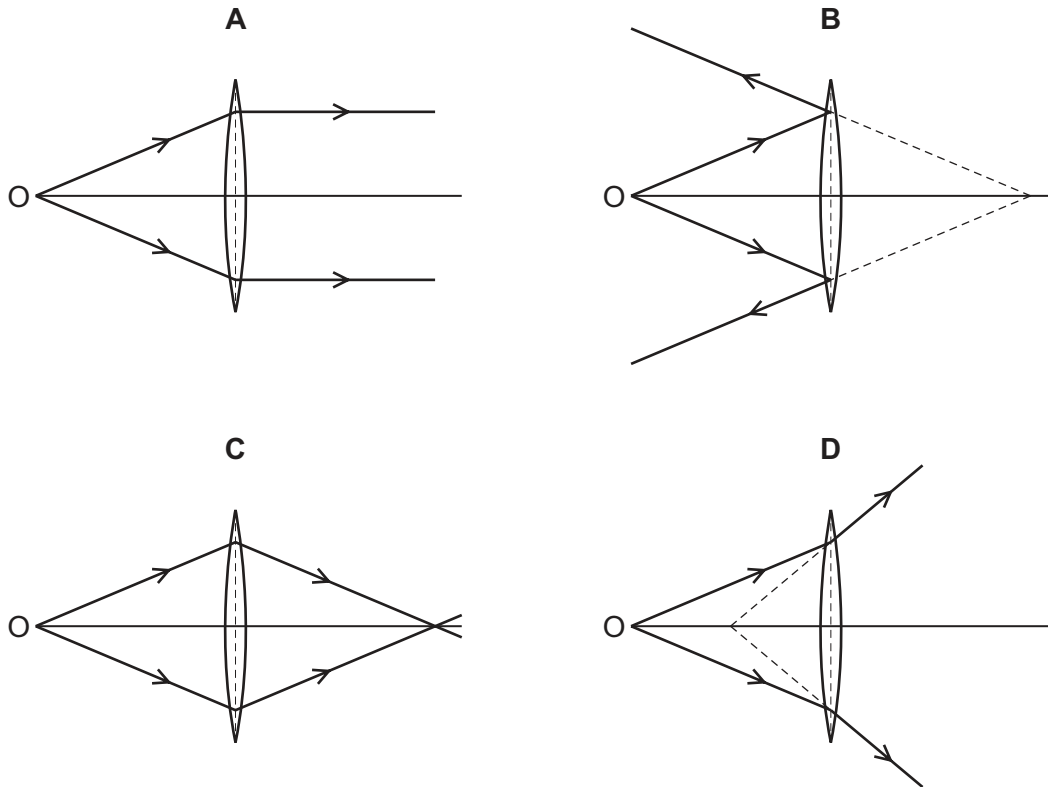
34 The diagram shows a ray of light striking a plane mirror.



What is the angle of reflection?

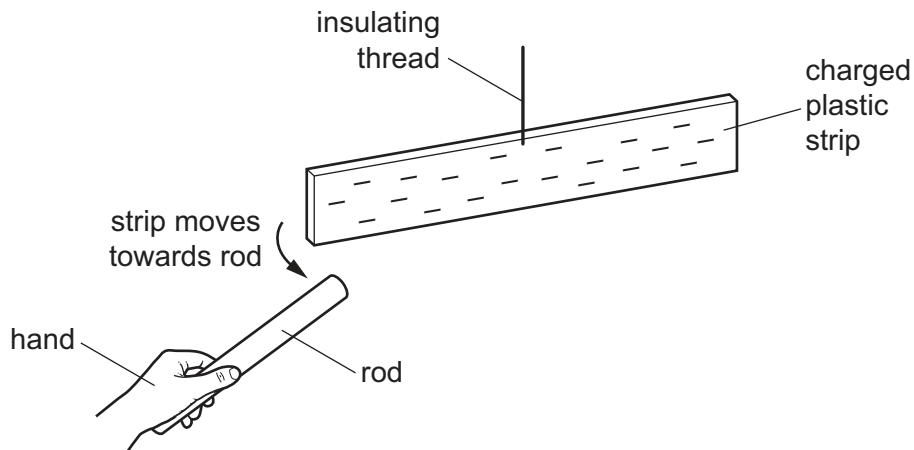
- A** 20°
- B** 40°
- C** 70°
- D** 90°

35 Which diagram shows a converging lens forming a real image of an object O?



36 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 plastic strip. The strip is suspended by an insulating thread.

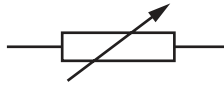
As the rod approaches the plastic strip, the strip moves towards the rod.



Which statement is correct?

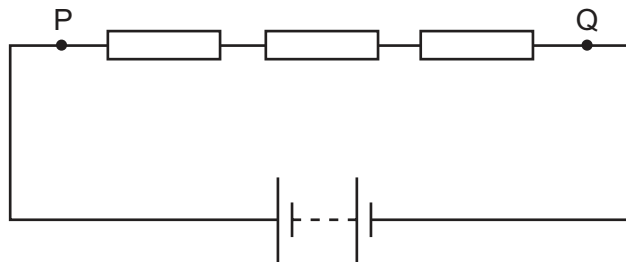
- A The rod is a negatively charged electrical conductor.
- B The rod is a negatively charged electrical insulator.
- C The rod is a positively charged electrical conductor.
- D The rod is a positively charged electrical insulator.

37 What is represented by the circuit symbol shown?



- A fixed resistor
- B fuse
- C switch
- D variable resistor

38 Three resistors are connected in series with a battery, as shown.



The current at point P is 6.0 A.

What is the current at point Q?

- A 0 A
- B 2.0 A
- C 3.0 A
- D 6.0 A

39 The table shows the usual current in each of four household appliances and the fuse used to protect each of them.

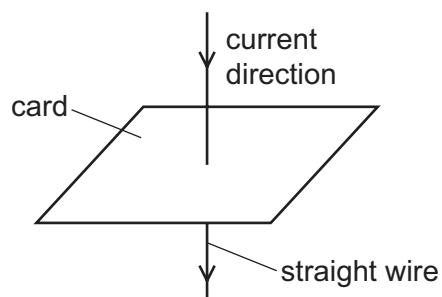
The only fuses available are rated at 3 A, 5 A or 13 A.

Which row shows an appliance that has been fitted with the most appropriate of the fuses available?

	appliance	current/A	fuse rating/A
A	hairdryer	5.5	5
B	kettle	7.5	13
C	lawnmower	5.0	3
D	slow cooker	1.0	5

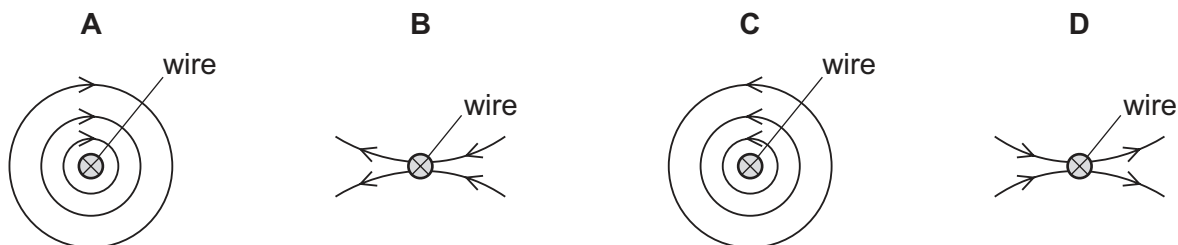
40 A straight vertical wire passes through the centre of a card.

The wire carries a current in the direction shown.



The current produces a magnetic field around the wire.

Which diagram shows the pattern of the magnetic field lines and their direction when seen from above?



Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced online in the Cambridge Assessment International Education Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download at [www.cambridgeinternational.org](http://www.cambridgeinternational.org) after the live examination series.

Cambridge Assessment International Education is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which itself is a department of the University of Cambridge.

The Periodic Table of Elements

		Group															
I	II											III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
3 <b>Li</b> lithium 7	4 <b>Be</b> beryllium 9	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <b>Key</b>                      atomic number                      atomic symbol                      name                      relative atomic mass                 </div>										5 <b>B</b> boron 11	6 <b>C</b> carbon 12	7 <b>N</b> nitrogen 14	8 <b>O</b> oxygen 16	9 <b>F</b> fluorine 19	10 <b>Ne</b> neon 20
11 <b>Na</b> sodium 23	12 <b>Mg</b> magnesium 24											1 <b>H</b> hydrogen 1	13 <b>Al</b> aluminium 27	14 <b>Si</b> silicon 28	15 <b>P</b> phosphorus 31	16 <b>S</b> sulfur 32	17 <b>Cl</b> chlorine 35.5
19 <b>K</b> potassium 39	20 <b>Ca</b> calcium 40	21 <b>Sc</b> scandium 45	22 <b>Ti</b> titanium 48	23 <b>V</b> vanadium 51	24 <b>Cr</b> chromium 52	25 <b>Mn</b> manganese 55	26 <b>Fe</b> iron 56	27 <b>Co</b> cobalt 59	28 <b>Ni</b> nickel 59	29 <b>Cu</b> copper 64	30 <b>Zn</b> zinc 65	31 <b>Ga</b> gallium 70	32 <b>Ge</b> germanium 73	33 <b>As</b> arsenic 75	34 <b>Se</b> selenium 79	35 <b>Br</b> bromine 80	36 <b>Kr</b> krypton 84
37 <b>Rb</b> rubidium 85	38 <b>Sr</b> strontium 88	39 <b>Y</b> yttrium 89	40 <b>Zr</b> zirconium 91	41 <b>Nb</b> niobium 93	42 <b>Mo</b> molybdenum 96	43 <b>Tc</b> technetium —	44 <b>Ru</b> ruthenium 101	45 <b>Rh</b> rhodium 103	46 <b>Pd</b> palladium 106	47 <b>Ag</b> silver 108	48 <b>Cd</b> cadmium 112	49 <b>In</b> indium 115	50 <b>Sn</b> tin 119	51 <b>Sb</b> antimony 122	52 <b>Te</b> tellurium 128	53 <b>I</b> iodine 127	54 <b>Xe</b> xenon 131
55 <b>Cs</b> caesium 133	56 <b>Ba</b> barium 137	57–71 lanthanoids	72 <b>Hf</b> hafnium 178	73 <b>Ta</b> tantalum 181	74 <b>W</b> tungsten 184	75 <b>Re</b> rhenium 186	76 <b>Os</b> osmium 190	77 <b>Ir</b> iridium 192	78 <b>Pt</b> platinum 195	79 <b>Au</b> gold 197	80 <b>Hg</b> mercury 201	81 <b>Tl</b> thallium 204	82 <b>Pb</b> lead 207	83 <b>Bi</b> bismuth 209	84 <b>Po</b> polonium —	85 <b>At</b> astatine —	86 <b>Rn</b> radon —
87 <b>Fr</b> francium —	88 <b>Ra</b> radium —	89–103 actinoids	104 <b>Rf</b> rutherfordium —	105 <b>Db</b> dubnium —	106 <b>Sg</b> seaborgium —	107 <b>Bh</b> bohrium —	108 <b>Hs</b> hassium —	109 <b>Mt</b> meitnerium —	110 <b>Ds</b> darmstadtium —	111 <b>Rg</b> roentgenium —	112 <b>Cn</b> copernicium —	114 <b>Fl</b> flerovium —	116 <b>Lv</b> livermorium —	—	—	—	—

lanthanoids	57 <b>La</b> lanthanum 139	58 <b>Ce</b> cerium 140	59 <b>Pr</b> praseodymium 141	60 <b>Nd</b> neodymium 144	61 <b>Pm</b> promethium —	62 <b>Sm</b> samarium 150	63 <b>Eu</b> europium 152	64 <b>Gd</b> gadolinium 157	65 <b>Tb</b> terbium 159	66 <b>Dy</b> dysprosium 163	67 <b>Ho</b> holmium 165	68 <b>Er</b> erbium 167	69 <b>Tm</b> thulium 169	70 <b>Yb</b> ytterbium 173	71 <b>Lu</b> lutetium 175
actinoids	89 <b>Ac</b> actinium —	90 <b>Th</b> thorium 232	91 <b>Pa</b> protactinium 231	92 <b>U</b> uranium 238	93 <b>Np</b> neptunium —	94 <b>Pu</b> plutonium —	95 <b>Am</b> americium —	96 <b>Cm</b> curium —	97 <b>Bk</b> berkelium —	98 <b>Cf</b> californium —	99 <b>Es</b> einsteinium —	100 <b>Fm</b> fermium —	101 <b>Md</b> mendelevium —	102 <b>No</b> nobelium —	103 <b>Lr</b> lawrencium —

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