

### **CO-ORDINATED SCIENCES**

Paper 1 Multiple Choice (Core)

0654/12 October/November 2019 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.

This document consists of 14 printed pages and 2 blank pages.

- 1 Which term is used to describe the removal of toxic materials from living organisms?
  - **A** excretion
  - **B** nutrition
  - **c** respiration
  - D secretion
- 2 Which row describes diffusion?

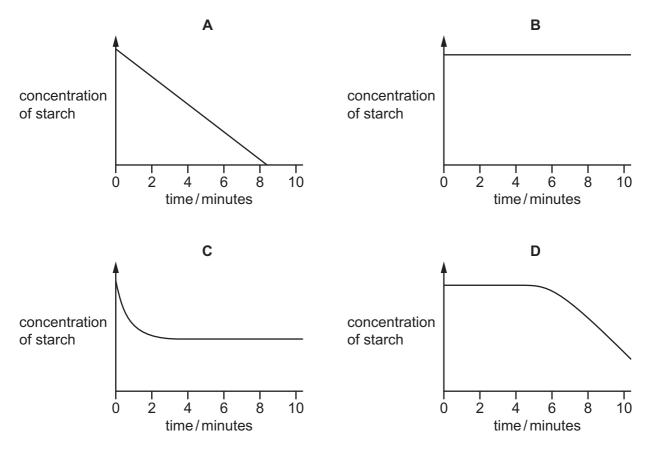
	direction of net movement	type of movement
Α	higher concentration to lower concentration	non-random
В	higher concentration to lower concentration	random
с	lower concentration to higher concentration	non-random
D	lower concentration to higher concentration	random

- 3 Which result with the biuret test shows that protein is present?
  - A blue
  - B green
  - **C** orange
  - D purple

**4** A solution of salivary amylase is boiled in a test tube.

The boiled amylase is then added to a solution of starch.

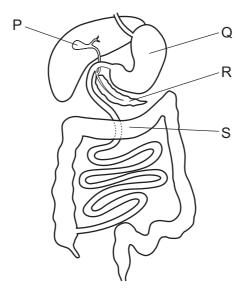
Which graph shows what happens to the concentration of starch in the mixture during the next 10 minutes?



5 What is the word equation for photosynthesis?

- $\textbf{A} \quad \text{carbon dioxide + glucose} \rightarrow \text{oxygen + water}$
- **B** carbon dioxide + water  $\rightarrow$  oxygen + glucose
- **C** oxygen + glucose  $\rightarrow$  carbon dioxide + water
- **D** oxygen + water  $\rightarrow$  carbon dioxide + glucose

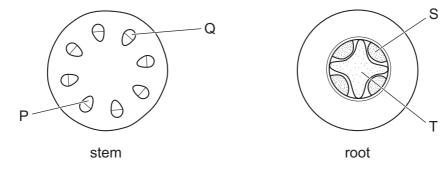
**6** The diagram shows some parts of the alimentary canal and its associated organs.



Which organs produce digestive enzymes?

**A** P and Q **B** Q and R **C** R and S **D** S and P

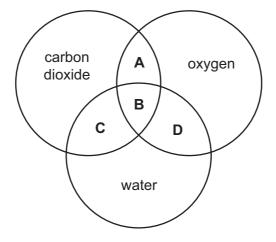
7 The diagrams show sections through a stem and a root.



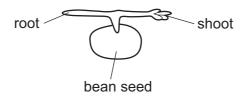
Which indicate the positions of the xylem?

A P and S B P and T C Q and S D Q and T

8 Which area represents the substances produced in aerobic respiration?

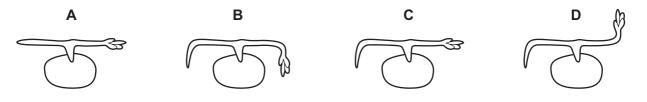


**9** A growing seedling was held in position as shown in the diagram.



It was then placed in the dark for 3 days.

Which diagram shows the shape of the root and the shoot of the same seedling after the 3 days?



**10** Sexual reproduction involves the fusion of cells.

Which row shows the types of cells involved and what the fusion produces?

	type of cell	product of fusion
Α	gametes	genetically different zygote
в	gametes	genetically identical zygote
С	zygotes	genetically different gamete
D	zygotes	genetically identical gamete

- 11 Which statement about human gametes is correct?
  - A Only 50% of egg cells contain an X chromosome.
  - **B** Only 50% of sperm cells contain a Y chromosome.
  - **C** 100% of egg cells contain a Y chromosome.
  - **D** 100% of sperm cells contain an X chromosome.
- 12 Which statement about how organisms get their energy is not correct?

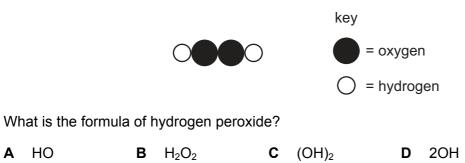
	organism	source of energy
Α	carnivores	animals
В	decomposers	dead plants
С	green plants	minerals
D	herbivores	plants

- 13 What changes in combustion and deforestation increase carbon dioxide in the atmosphere?
  - A decreased combustion, decreased deforestation
  - B decreased combustion, increased deforestation
  - C increased combustion, decreased deforestation
  - D increased combustion, increased deforestation
- 14 How is copper sulfate separated from aqueous copper sulfate?
  - A chromatography
  - B crystallisation
  - **C** filtration
  - D fractional distillation
- 15 Which processes are chemical changes?
  - 1 conversion of steam to liquid water
  - 2 cracking of alkanes
  - 3 fractional distillation of petroleum
  - 4 thermal decomposition of calcium carbonate
  - A 1 and 3 B 1 and 4 C 2 and 3 D 2 and 4

- 16 In which molecule are all the outer electrons of the atoms used in covalent bonds?
  - **A**  $CH_4$ B HCl **C** H<sub>2</sub>O D NH<sub>3</sub>
- **17** Hydrogen peroxide is a compound.

A HO

A molecule of hydrogen peroxide can be represented as shown.



18 The table shows the temperature of some water before and after a solid is dissolved in it. Which change is the most exothermic?

	temperature before /°C	temperature after /°C
Α	20	18
В	20	40
С	25	18
D	25	42

- **19** Which statement explains why the rusting of iron is an oxidation reaction?
  - Α Iron gains oxygen.
  - В Iron is a transition metal.
  - С Iron is very reactive.
  - D Iron loses oxygen.

**20** An acid neutralises solution X.

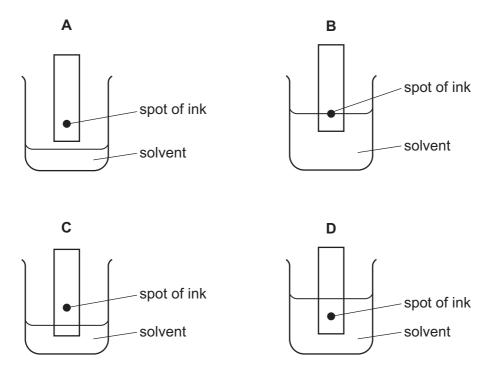
A neutral solution is formed.

What are the pH values of solution X and of the neutral solution?

	pH of solution X	pH of neutral solution
Α	2	7
в	2	12
С	12	2
D	12	7

21 The colours in an ink can be separated by chromatography.

Which diagram shows the correct way to set up the apparatus?



- 22 Which statement about the Periodic Table is correct?
  - A Elements are listed in order of neutron number.
  - **B** Elements are listed in order of nucleon number.
  - **C** Elements are listed in order of proton number.
  - **D** Elements are listed in order of relative atomic mass.

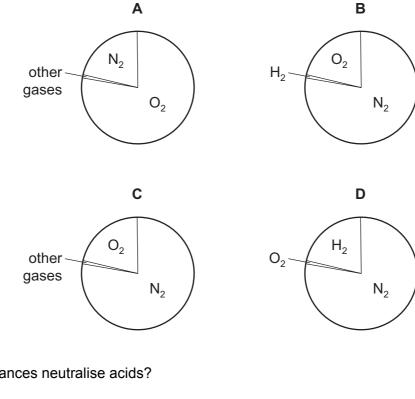
23 Zinc is mixed with molten element X.

A new material, Y, is made.

Y conducts electricity.

Which type of substance is Y?

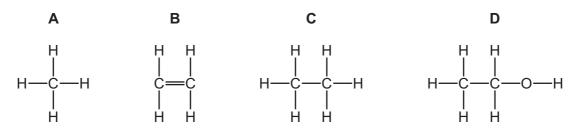
- Α alloy
- covalent compound В
- С macromolecule
- D ionic compound
- 24 Which pie chart represents the composition of clean air?



- 25 Which substances neutralise acids?
  - 1 lime
  - 2 limestone
  - 3 calcium hydroxide

1 and 2 only **B** 1 and 3 only **C** 2 and 3 only **D** 1, 2 and 3 Α

26 Which diagram represents a molecule of ethane?



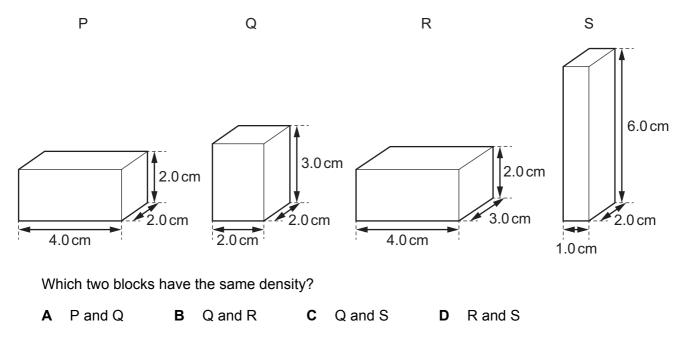
27 The flow diagram shows the manufacture of ethanol from alkanes.



What are process X and reagent Y?

	process X	reagent Y
Α	cracking	hydrogen
в	cracking	steam
С	fractional distillation	hydrogen
D	fractional distillation	steam

**28** Four solid cuboid blocks P, Q, R and S have the dimensions shown in the diagram and masses that are equal.



- 29 What cannot be changed by a force acting on a body?
  - **A** the mass of the body
  - **B** the motion of the body
  - **C** the shape of the body
  - **D** the size of the body
- **30** Four cars travel up the same hill. They have different masses and take different times to travel up the hill.

Which car is supplying the most useful power?

	mass of car/kg	time taken to travel up hill/s
Α	1500	10
В	1500	20
С	3000	10
D	3000	20

**31** A ball is dropped from rest and falls.

Which row describes the kinetic energy and the gravitational potential energy of the ball immediately after it is released?

	kinetic energy	gravitational potential energy
Α	decreasing	decreasing
в	decreasing	increasing
С	increasing	decreasing
D	increasing	increasing

**32** A substance is a gas when its temperature is  $65 \,^{\circ}$ 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 room is heated using an electric heater placed on the floor.

What is the name of the process by which the heated air moves around the room?

- A conduction
- **B** convection
- **C** evaporation
- **D** radiation
- **34** A student looks at her image in a vertical plane mirror.

Which row describes the size of the image and its position?

	size	position
Α	magnified	behind mirror
В	magnified	on surface of mirror
С	same as student	behind mirror
D	same as student	on surface of mirror

**35** Which row gives the properties of a sound wave that affect the pitch and the loudness of a sound?

	pitch	loudness
Α	amplitude	amplitude
В	amplitude	frequency
С	frequency	amplitude
D	frequency	frequency

**36** There is a current of 4.0 A in a resistor and a potential difference (p.d.) of 12 V across it. What is the resistance of the resistor?

**A**  $0.33\Omega$  **B**  $3.0\Omega$  **C**  $8.0\Omega$  **D**  $48\Omega$ 

**37** A  $1.0\Omega$  resistor, a  $3.0\Omega$  resistor, and a  $6.0\Omega$  resistor are connected in series.

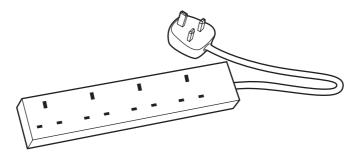
What is the combined resistance of this combination?

**A** 4.0Ω **B** 7.0Ω **C** 10Ω **D** 18Ω

**38** Which row shows how lamps are connected in a lighting circuit in a house and gives an advantage of connecting them in this way?

	how lamps are connected	advantage of connecting them in this way
Α	in parallel	they can be switched separately
в	in parallel	they share the voltage
С	in series	they can be switched separately
D	in series	they share the voltage

**39** An electrical extension block has four sockets, a cable which can safely take a current of 6A and a plug. It is protected by a fuse rated at 5A.



The extension block is used with four appliances and the 5A fuse blows. The owner replaces the 5A fuse with a 13A fuse.

Why is the extension block now dangerous?

- **A** The appliances may overheat before the fuse blows.
- **B** The cable may overheat before the fuse blows.
- **C** The sockets may burn out before the fuse blows.
- **D** The 13 A fuse may blow too soon.
- **40** Which type of radiation has the greatest ionising effect, and which is the most penetrating?

	greatest ionising effect	most penetrating
Α	$\alpha$ -particles	$\alpha$ -particles
В	$\alpha$ -particles	γ-rays
С	γ- <b>rays</b>	$\alpha$ -particles
D	γ-rays	γ-rays

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The volume of one mole of any gas is  $24\,dm^3$  at room temperature and pressure (r.t.p.).

Lu Iutetium 175 103 Lr lawrencium

Yby 173 173 173 173 172 102 NO

Tm 169 101 Md -

erbium 167 167 100 femium

holmium 165 99 99 einsteinium

Dy dysprosium 163 98 Cf Cf

Tb 159 97 97 Bk berkelium

Gd addolinum 157 96 Cm cunium cunium

Eu <sup>europium</sup> 152 95 **Am** amenicium

Samarium 150 94 Pu Pu Putonium

promethium 33 93 93 - - hium - - neptunium

neodymium 144 0 238 238

Pr 141 141 91 92 Pa protactinium 231

Cerium 140 90 140 Th Thorium 232

La lanthanum 139 89 89 actinium

actinoids

lanthanoids

Key atomic number atomic symbo name relative atomic mass	■ BB 4 BB	
Key		
	=	_

The Periodic Table of Elements

	NIII	4 Helium 2	<sup>10</sup>	neon 20	18	Ar	argon 40	36	Кr	krypton 84	54	Xe	xenon 131	86	Rn	radon -				
	١١٨		σЦ	fluorine 19	17	Cl	chlorine 35.5	35	Br	bromine 80	53	Ι	iodine 127	85	At	astatine -				
	١٨		∞ O	oxygen 16	16	S	sulfur 32	34	Se	selenium 79	52	Te	tellurium 128	84	Ро	polonium –	116	Ľ	livermorium –	
	>		⊳ Z	nitrogen 14	15	٩	phosphorus 31	33	As	arsenic 75	51	Sb	antimony 122	83	Bi	bismuth 209				
	2		o ۵	carbon 12	14	S.	silicon 28	32	Ge	germanium 73	50	Sn	tin 119	82	Pb	lead 207	114	Fl	flerovium -	
	≡		ω <b>Ω</b>	boron 11	13	Al	aluminium 27	31	Ga	gallium 70	49	In	indium 115	81	Ll	thallium 204				
								30	Zn	zinc 65	48	Cd	cadmium 112	80	Hg	mercury 201	112	Cn	copernicium -	
								29	Cu	copper 64	47	Ag	silver 108	79	Au	gold 197	111	Rg	roentgenium -	
Group								28	ïZ	nickel 59	46	Pd	palladium 106	78	۲ ۲	platinum 195	110	Ds	darmstadtium -	
Gro			_					27	ပိ	cobalt 59	45	Rh	rhodium 103	77	Ir	iridium 192	109	Mt	meitnerium -	
		- T -						26	Fе	iron 56	44	Ru	ruthenium 101	76	SO	osmium 190	108	Hs	hassium –	
					_			25	Mn	manganese 55	43	ЦС	technetium -	74 75 75 10 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	107	Bh	bohrium –			
			lod	ass				24	C C C C C	chromium 52	42	Mo	molybdenum 96	74	$\geq$	tungsten 184	106	Sg	seaborgium -	
		Key	atomic number atomic svmbo	name relative atomic mass				23	>	vanadium 51	41	qN	niobium 93	73	Та	tantalum 181	105	Db	dubnium –	
			ato	rela				22	F	titanium 48	40	Zr	zirconium 91	72	Ŧ	hafnium 178	104	Ŗ	rutherfordium —	
								21	Sc	scandium 45	39	≻	yttrium 89	57-71	lanthanoids		89-103	actinoids		
	=		<sup>4</sup> Be	beryllium 9	12	Mg	magnesium 24	20	Ca	calcium 40	38	ي ا	strontium 88	56	Ba	barium 137	88	Ra	radium -	
	_		с : Г	lithium 7	11	Na	sodium 23	19	×	potassium 39	37	Rb	rubidium 85	55	Cs	caesium 133	87	ч	francium -	

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