## Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

## CO-ORDINATED SCIENCES

0654/12
Paper 1 Multiple Choice (Core)
October/November 2019

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 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 <br> net movement | type of <br> movement |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | higher concentration <br> to lower concentration <br> higher concentration <br> to lower concentration | non-random |
| C | lower concentration <br> to higher concentration <br> D | now-random |
| to higher concentration |  |  |$\quad$ 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?
A

B

C

D


5 What is the word equation for photosynthesis?
A carbon dioxide + glucose $\rightarrow$ 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 Pand 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?
A

B

C



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 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | gametes | genetically different zygote |
| B | gametes | genetically identical zygote |
| C | 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 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | carnivores | animals |
| B | decomposers | dead plants |
| C | 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 $\mathrm{CH}_{4}$
B HCl
C $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
D $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$

17 Hydrogen peroxide is a compound.
A molecule of hydrogen peroxide can be represented as shown.
key


$\bigcirc$ = hydrogen

What is the formula of hydrogen peroxide?
A HO
B $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$
C $(\mathrm{OH})_{2}$
D 2 OH

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 <br> $1{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | temperature after <br> $1{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | 20 | 18 |
| B | 20 | 40 |
| C | 25 | 18 |
| D | 25 | 42 |

19 Which statement explains why the rusting of iron is an oxidation reaction?
A Iron gains oxygen.
B Iron is a transition metal.
C 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 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | 2 | 7 |
| B | 2 | 12 |
| C | 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?
A



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 ?
A alloy
B covalent compound
C macromolecule
D ionic compound

24 Which pie chart represents the composition of clean air?



D


25 Which substances neutralise acids?
1 lime
2 limestone
3 calcium hydroxide
A 1 and 2 only
B 1 and 3 only
C 2 and 3 only
D 1, 2 and 3

26 Which diagram represents a molecule of ethane?
A

B
C

D


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


What are process $X$ and reagent $Y$ ?

|  | process $X$ | reagent $Y$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | cracking | hydrogen |
| B | cracking | steam |
| C | 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.
P
Q
R
S


$$
1.0 \mathrm{~cm}
$$

Which two blocks have the same density?
A Pand Q
B Q and R
C Q and S
D R and S

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 <br> car/kg | time taken to <br> travel up hill/s |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | 1500 | 10 |
| B | 1500 | 20 |
| C | 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 <br> potential energy |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | decreasing | decreasing |
| B | decreasing | increasing |
| C | increasing | decreasing |
| D | increasing | increasing |

32 A substance is a gas when its temperature is $65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
How do the boiling point and the melting point of this substance compare with $65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ?

|  | boiling point | melting point |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | above $65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | above $65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| B | above $65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | below $65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| C | below $65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | above $65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| D | below $65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | below $65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

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 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | magnified | behind mirror |
| B | magnified | on surface of mirror |
| C | 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 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | amplitude | amplitude |
| B | amplitude | frequency |
| C | 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 $4.0 \Omega$
B $7.0 \Omega$
C $10 \Omega$
D $18 \Omega$

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 <br> connected | advantage of connecting <br> them in this way |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | in parallel | they can be switched separately |
| B | in parallel | they share the voltage |
| C | 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 6 A and a plug. It is protected by a fuse rated at 5 A .


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

40 Which type of radiation has the greatest ionising effect, and which is the most penetrating?

|  | greatest ionising <br> effect | most penetrating |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | $\alpha$-particles | $\alpha$-particles |
| B | $\alpha$-particles | $\gamma$-rays |
| C | $\gamma$-rays | $\alpha$-particles |
| D | $\gamma$-rays | $\gamma$-rays |

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The Periodic Table of Elements


| $\begin{gathered} 57 \\ \substack{\text { Lantanum } \\ \text { lanting } \\ 139} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 58 \\ \begin{array}{c} \text { cerium } \\ \text { ce } \\ 140 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 60 \\ \mathrm{Nd} \\ \text { neodymium } \\ \text { neo } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 61 \\ \begin{array}{c} 61 \\ \text { Promenthium } \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 62 \\ \substack{\text { samatium } \\ \text { s. } \\ 150} \\ \hline 150 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 63 \\ \begin{array}{c} \text { Eu } \\ \substack{\text { europium } \\ 152} \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { gaddifium } \\ \text { gac } \\ 157}}{\text { Gd }}$ | $\begin{gathered} 65 \\ \mathrm{~Tb} \\ \begin{array}{c} \text { terbium } \\ 159 \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 66 \\ \text { Dy } \\ \text { dyspossium } \\ 163 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 67 \\ \text { Ho } \\ \text { homium } \\ 165 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 69 \\ \begin{array}{c} \text { thulium } \\ \text { tulum } \\ 1696 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 70 \\ \text { Yb } \\ \substack{\text { yterbium } \\ \text { tir }} \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Luteium } \\ 175 \\ \text { Lu }}}{71}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | ${ }^{93}$ | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | ${ }^{98}$ | 99 | 100 | 101 | 102 | 103 |
| Ac | $\underset{\text { thtorium }}{\text { th }}$ | $\underset{\text { protactinium }}{\mathrm{Pa}}$ | $\underset{\text { uranum }}{\text { un }}$ | $\underset{\substack{\mathrm{Ne} p \\ \text { noturum }}}{ }$ | $\underset{\text { puluorium }}{\mathrm{Pu}}$ | $\underset{\text { americium }}{\mathrm{Am}}$ | $\underset{\text { curium }}{\mathrm{Cm}}$ | $\underset{\text { benelium }}{\mathrm{BK}}$ | $\underset{\text { callonium }}{\text { Cf }}$ | Es | $\underset{\text { fembum }}{\text { Fm }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { mendelevium } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { nobelium }}}{\text { Noo }}$ | $\underset{\text { hawencium }}{\mathrm{Lr}}$ |

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

