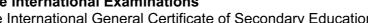


## **Cambridge International Examinations**

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education



**CO-ORDINATED SCIENCES** 

0654/11

May/June 2014 Paper 1 Multiple Choice

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.

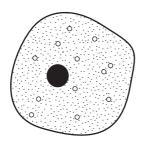


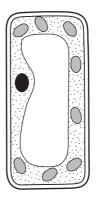
1 Which rows correctly match characteristics of living things with their descriptions?

	characteristic	stic description					
1	excretion	removing the waste products of metabolism					
2	growth	making more living things of the same type					
3	nutrition	taking in or producing food					
4	respiration	obtaining energy from food					

**A** 1, 2 and 4 **B** 1, 3 and 4 **C** 1 and 3 only **D** 2 and 4 only

2 The diagram shows two different cells.





Which feature do they both have?

A cell membrane

B cell wall

C central vacuole

D chloroplasts

3 How does oxygen pass from the alveoli to the blood capillaries in the lungs?

**A** diffusion

**B** evaporation

C secretion

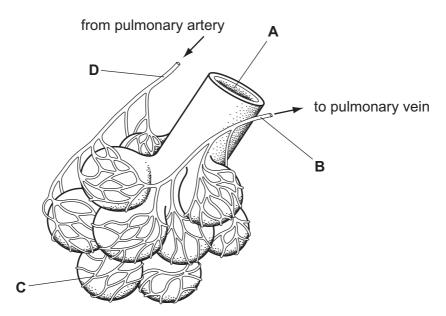
**D** transpiration

**4** A species of bacterium lives in acidic, hot springs at a temperature of 90 °C.

Which conditions will best suit the enzymes of this bacterium?

- A 30 °C and pH 4
- B 30°C and pH 9
- C 80°C and pH 4
- **D** 80 °C and pH 9
- 5 Why are green plants called producers?
  - A They can make oxygen from sunlight.
  - **B** They form organic nutrients from simple substances.
  - **C** They have cells containing chlorophyll.
  - **D** They produce starch from sugar.
- 6 In the maintenance of body temperature, which response does **not** need energy from respiration?
  - A secretion of sweat
  - **B** shivering
  - **C** vasoconstriction
  - D vasodilation
- 7 The diagram shows some of the structures in a human lung.

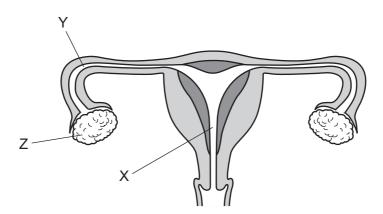
Where is the oxygen concentration lowest?



- 8 What is a function of adrenaline?
  - A to increase the concentration of blood sugar
  - **B** to raise the level of oxygen in the blood
  - **C** to reduce the rate of heart beat
  - **D** to remove urea from the blood
- **9** A plant shoot grows towards a light source.

This an example of what?

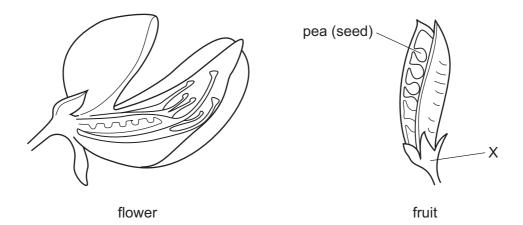
- **A** geotropism
- **B** homeostasis
- C photosynthesis
- **D** phototropism
- **10** The diagram shows the female reproductive system.



Which structures are the ovary and the oviduct?

	ovary	oviduct
Α	Х	Υ
В	Х	Z
С	Z	Χ
D	Z	Υ

11 The diagram shows the flower of a pea plant and the fruit that develops from the flower after fertilisation.



Which part of the flower becomes part X on the fruit?

- **A** ovary
- **B** sepal
- C stamen
- **D** stigma

12 What is **not** produced by artificial selection?

- A bacteria with antibiotic resistance
- B cows with high milk yield
- C sheep with thick wool
- **D** wheat with resistance to disease

**13** The diagram shows a food chain.

oak tree  $\rightarrow$  insect  $\rightarrow$  small bird  $\rightarrow$  hawk

Which statement describes a member of this food chain?

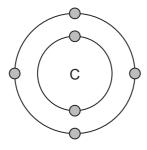
- **A** The oak tree is a consumer.
- **B** The insect is a producer.
- **C** The small bird is a consumer.
- **D** The hawk is a producer.

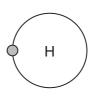
- 14 Which process is used to separate the coloured compounds in chlorophyll?
  - A chromatography
  - **B** distillation
  - **C** evaporation
  - **D** filtration
- 15 Magnesium forms an ionic compound with chlorine.

Which row describes how the magnesium ion is formed and the formula of the magnesium ion?

	formation of the ion	formula of the ion
Α	electron gain	Mg <sup>2+</sup>
В	electron gain	Mg <sup>2-</sup>
С	electron loss	Mg <sup>2+</sup>
D	electron loss	Mg <sup>2-</sup>

**16** The diagram shows the electronic structures of carbon and hydrogen atoms.

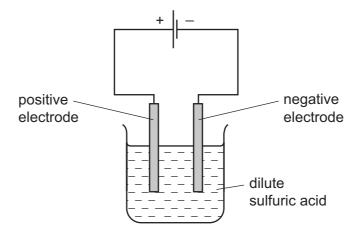




What is the formula of the simplest compound formed between carbon and hydrogen?

- A CH<sub>2</sub>
- B CH<sub>4</sub>
- $\mathbf{C}$   $C_2H$
- D  $C_4H$

17 When dilute sulfuric acid is electrolysed each electrode gives off a different gas.



Which test identifies the gas given off at the positive electrode?

- A Damp red litmus is bleached.
- **B** Damp red litmus turns blue.
- **C** A glowing splint relights.
- **D** A lighted splint burns with a squeaky pop.
- **18** A pupil wants to find out if the reaction of 25cm<sup>3</sup> of an acid with 25cm<sup>3</sup> of an alkali is exothermic.

Which two pieces of apparatus are needed?

- A balance and measuring cylinder
- B Bunsen burner and measuring cylinder
- **C** Bunsen burner and thermometer
- **D** thermometer and measuring cylinder
- 19 Some white anhydrous copper(II) sulfate powder is put into a beaker of water and stirred.

Which observation shows that the process is exothermic?

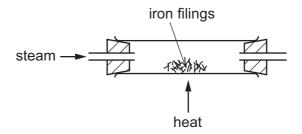
- A A blue solution forms.
- **B** A colourless solution forms.
- C The beaker feels cooler.
- **D** The beaker feels warmer.

20 Marble (calcium carbonate) reacts with dilute hydrochloric acid.

1g of powdered marble reacts faster with the same volume and concentration of acid than a 1g lump of marble.

What is the reason for this observation?

- A The powder has a larger mass.
- **B** The powder has a larger surface area.
- **C** The powder has a smaller mass.
- **D** The powder has a smaller surface area.
- 21 When iron is heated with steam a black solid is formed.



The equation for the reaction is shown:

$$3Fe + 4H_2O \rightarrow Fe_3O_4 + 4H_2$$

Which statement is correct for this reaction?

- A Iron has been oxidised because it has gained oxygen.
- **B** Iron has been reduced because it removed oxygen from water.
- **C** Iron oxide has been reduced because it contains oxygen.
- **D** Water has been oxidised because it contains oxygen.
- **22** Hydrochloric acid is added to calcium carbonate.

Gas X, which turns limewater milky, is given off.

What is X?

- A carbon dioxide
- **B** chlorine
- C hydrogen
- **D** oxygen

23 Which row describes an element on the left of the Periodic Table and its oxide?

	type of oxide	type of element			
Α	acidic	metallic			
В	acidic	non-metallic			
С	basic	metallic			
D	basic	non-metallic			

24 Which Group I metal and which Group VII non-metal react together most vigorously?

	Group I	Group VII
Α	potassium	bromine
В	potassium	chlorine
С	sodium	bromine
D	sodium	chlorine

25 Calcium carbonate, CaCO<sub>3</sub>, is decomposed by heating in an industrial process as shown:

$$CaCO_3(s) \, \rightarrow \, CaO(s) \, + \, CO_2(g)$$

Which statement is not correct?

- A The common name for calcium carbonate is limestone.
- **B** The common name for CaO is lime.
- **C** CaO is used to neutralise alkaline soil.
- **D** CaO is used to neutralise industrial waste products.
- **26** An alkane molecule undergoes the chemical change shown:

What is the name of the chemical change?

- A cracking
- **B** fractional distillation
- **C** polymerisation
- **D** reduction

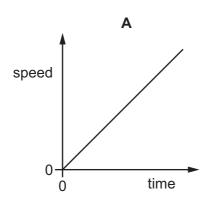
27 The main element present in coal is .....1.....

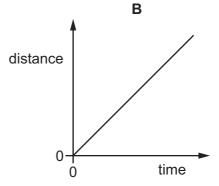
When coal is .....2....., an ......3..... gas that is harmful to trees is produced.

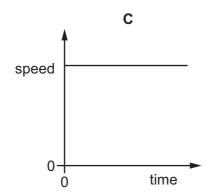
Which words correctly complete gaps 1, 2 and 3?

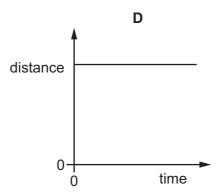
	1	2	3
Α	carbon	burned	acidic
В	carbon	distilled	alkaline
С	nitrogen	reduced	acidic
D	sulfur	burned	alkaline

28 Which graph represents the motion of an object that is accelerating?

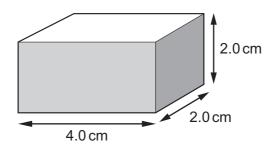








29 The rectangular block shown has a mass of 48 g.



What is the density of the block?

- **A**  $0.17 \,\mathrm{g/cm^3}$
- **B**  $0.33 \,\mathrm{g/cm^3}$
- **C**  $3.0 \,\mathrm{g/cm^3}$
- $\mathbf{D}$  6.0 g/cm<sup>3</sup>
- **30** The table lists four energy resources. For each resource it states if the energy resource was originally derived from the Sun's energy.

Which row contains an error?

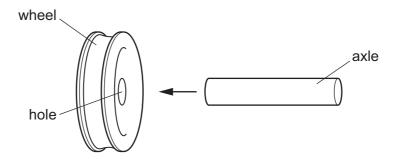
	energy resource	derived from the Sun's energy
Α	geothermal	no
В	hydroelectric	no
С	oil	yes
D	waves	yes

**31** A person wearing wet clothes can feel cold even on a warm day.

Why does he feel cold?

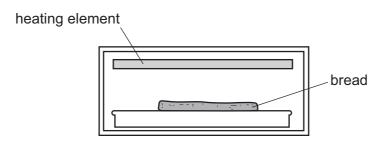
- **A** Water gives out heat as it evaporates.
- **B** Water takes in heat as it evaporates.
- **C** Water vapour gives heat out as it condenses.
- **D** Water vapour takes heat in as it condenses.

**32** A metal wheel has to be fitted to an axle made from the same metal. The axle is larger than the hole in the wheel.



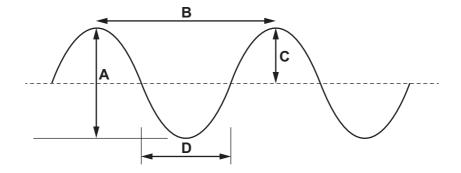
Which action could make it possible to fit the axle in the hole?

- A cooling the axle only
- **B** cooling the axle and cooling the wheel by the same temperature change
- C heating the axle only
- **D** heating the axle and heating the wheel by the same temperature change
- **33** Bread can be cooked by placing it below a heating element.

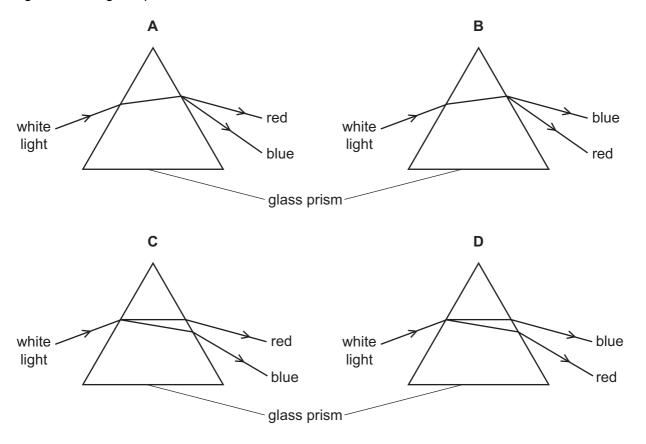


Which process transfers thermal energy from the heating element to the bread?

- **A** conduction
- **B** convection
- **C** evaporation
- **D** radiation
- 34 Which distance on the diagram represents the amplitude of the wave?



35 Which diagram shows the paths taken by the red light and by the blue light when a beam of white light enters a glass prism?



**36** A short, loud sound is made in front of a tall building. An echo returns to the source of the sound 0.6 s later.

The speed of sound is 330 m/s.

How far away is the building from the source of the sound?

- **A** 99 m
- **B** 198 m
- **C** 550 m
- **D** 1100 m

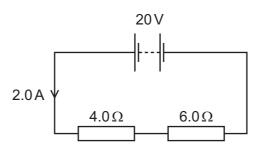
**37** A student believes that a certain steel bar is a magnet.

What shows that the bar is a magnet?

- A The bar attracts a copper rod.
- **B** The bar is attracted by one end of another magnet.
- **C** The bar is attracted by both ends of another magnet.
- **D** The bar is repelled by one end of another magnet.

**38** A 20 V battery is connected in series with a  $4.0\,\Omega$  resistor and a  $6.0\,\Omega$  resistor.

The current in the circuit is 2.0 A.



What is the potential difference across the  $6.0 \Omega$  resistor?

**A** 8.0 V

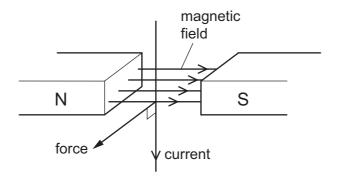
**B** 10 V

**C** 12 V

**D** 20 V

**39** A wire in a magnetic field carries a current. The wire experiences a force due to the magnetic field.

The diagram shows the directions of the magnetic field, the current and the force.



The direction of the current and the direction of the magnetic field are both reversed.

In which direction does the force act now?

- A in the opposite direction from before the change
- **B** in the same direction as before the change
- C towards the north pole
- **D** towards the south pole

**40** The table gives the nucleon number and the proton number of three atoms X, Y and Z.

	nucleon number	proton number
Х	35	17
Υ	37	17
Z	37	18

Which of these atoms are isotopes of the same element?

f A X and Y only f B X and Z only f C Y and Z only f D X, Y and Z

DATA SHEET
The Periodic Table of the Elements

	0	4 <b>He</b> Helium	20 <b>Ne</b> Neon 10	40 <b>Ar</b> Argon	84 <b>Kr</b>	Krypton 36	131	Xenon	54	Rn	Radon 86		175 <b>Lu</b> Lutetium 71	<b>Lr</b> Lawrencium 103
			19 <b>T</b> Fluorine	35.5 <b>C1</b> Chlorine	80 <b>B</b>	Bromine 35	127		53	At	Astatine 85		173 <b>Yb</b> Ytterbium 70	Nobelium
	I/		16 <b>O</b> Oxygen 8	32 <b>S</b> Sulfur	79 <b>Se</b>	Selenium 34	128	<b>Tel</b>	52	Ро			169 <b>Tm</b> Thulium	Md Mendelevium 101
	>		14 <b>N</b> Nitrogen 7	31 <b>P</b> Phosphorus			122	Sb	51	<b>6</b> 500	Bismuth 83		167 <b>Er</b> Erbium 68	Fm Fermium 100
	<u>&gt;</u>		12 <b>C</b> Carbon 6	28 <b>Si</b> Silicon		Germanium 32	119	Sn ⊧		207 <b>Pb</b>	Lead 82		165 <b>Ho</b> Holmium 67	Es Einsteinium 99
	≡		11 Boron 5	27 <b>A t</b> Aluminium 13	70 <b>Ga</b>	Gallium 31	115	<b>Ln</b>	49	204 <b>T (</b>	Thallium 81		162 <b>Dy</b> Dysprosium 66	Cf Californium 98
					es Zn	Zinc 30	112	Cadmium	48	201 <b>Hg</b>	Mercury 80		159 <b>Tb</b> Terbium 65	Bk Berkelium 97
					64 <b>Cu</b>	Copper 29	108	Ag		Au	Gold 79		157 <b>Gd</b> Gadolinium 64	Cm Curium
Group					59 <b>X</b>	Nickel 28	106	<b>Pd</b> Palladium	46	195 <b>7</b>	Platinum 78		152 <b>Eu</b> Europium 63	Am Americium 95
Gro					59 <b>Co</b>	Cobalt 27	103	<b>R</b> hodium	45	192 <b>I r</b>	lridium 77		150 <b>Sm</b> Samarium 62	<b>Pu</b> Plutonium 94
		1 <b>H</b> Hydrogen 1			56 <b>Fe</b>	Iron 26	101	<b>Ru</b> Ruthenium	44	190 <b>Os</b>	Osmium 76		Pm Promethium 61	Np Neptunium 93
					ss Mn	Manganese 25		<b>Tc</b> Technetium	43	786 <b>R</b>	Rhenium 75		144 <b>Nd</b> Neodymium 60	238 <b>U</b> Uranium
					Ç	Chromium 24	96	Mo Molybdenum	42	≨ ≥	Tungsten 74		141 Pr Praseodymium 59	Pa Protactinium 91
					51	Vanadium 23	93	<b>Niobi</b> um	41	<b>–</b>	Tantalum 73		140 <b>Ce</b> Cerium	232 <b>Th</b> Thorium
					48 <b>二</b>	Titanium 22	91	Zirconium	40	# 148	* Hafnium		ı	nic mass ibol nic) number
					45 <b>Sc</b>	Scandium 21	89		36	139 <b>La</b>	E	227 <b>Ac</b> Actinium 89	l series eries	a = relative atomic mass  X = atomic symbol b = proton (atomic) number
	=		9 <b>Be</b> Beryllium	24 Mg Magnesium	40 <b>Ca</b>	Calcium 20	88	Strontium	38	137 <b>Ba</b>	Barium 56	226 <b>Ra</b> Radium	*58-71 Lanthanoid series 190-103 Actinoid series	а <b>×</b> Ф
	_		7 <b>Li</b> Lithium	23 <b>Na</b> Sodium	% <b>X</b>	Potassium 19	85	<b>Rb</b>	37	Cs CS	Caesium 55	<b>Fr</b> Francium 87	*58-71 L	Key

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

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