

## UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

CANDIDATE NAME						
CENTRE NUMBER				CANDIDATE NUMBER		



## **COMBINED SCIENCE**

5129/22

Paper 2

May/June 2013

2 hours 15 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

No Additional Materials are required.

## READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer all questions.

Electronic calculators may be used.

You may lose marks if you do not show your working or if you do not use appropriate units.

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

Electronic calculators may be used.

You may lose marks if you do not use appropriate units.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

Use words from the list to complete the sentences below.						
carbo	on	carbon dioxide	е	chemical	chloroph	yll
	haemoglobir	n he	eat	hormones	light	
		nitrogen	oxygen	phloem		
Eac	ch word may be us	sed once, more	than once or	not at all.		
(a)	Energy from the	Sun is converte	ed into	6	energy during	
	photosynthesis.	This energy is	trapped by		and	
	used to combine	e water and		to form glud	cose.	[3]
(b)	lons containing .		are	needed for a plant t	o form proteins.	[1]
(a)	Magnesium read The equation for	•	n to produce r	magnesium nitride.		
	3Mg + N <sub>2</sub> -	<b>───</b> Mg	$J_3N_2$			
	The relative mole [A <sub>r</sub> : Mg, 24; N, 14]		, of magnesi	um nitride is 100.		
	Complete the fol	llowing sentenc	es.			
	144g of magnes	sium reacts with	g	of nitrogen and pro	duces	
	g of n	nagnesium nitri	de.			
	14.4g of magnes	sium reacts with	าg	of nitrogen and pro	oduces	
	g of n	nagnesium nitri	de.			
	2.4g of magnesi	ium produces	g of	magnesium nitride		[4]
(b)	Explain why the	bonding in mag	gnesium nitrid	e is ionic.		
	•••••	•••••				[1]

(c)	Nitrogen and oxygen are the major constituents of air.	_	For Examiner's				
	State the percentages of nitrogen and of oxygen in the air.						
	nitrogen						
	oxygen[1	[]					

**3** Fig. 3.1 shows a measuring cylinder containing a liquid.

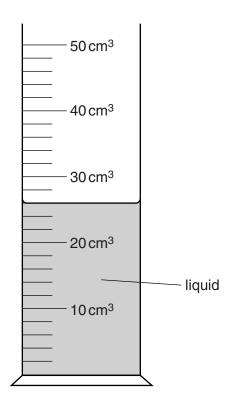


Fig. 3.1

(a) State the volume of the liquid in the cylinder.

(b) The mass of the measuring cylinder and the liquid is 30.2g.

The mass of the empty measuring cylinder is 9.4g.

Calculate the density of the liquid.

4 Fig. 4.1 shows how the speed of a runner changes with time.



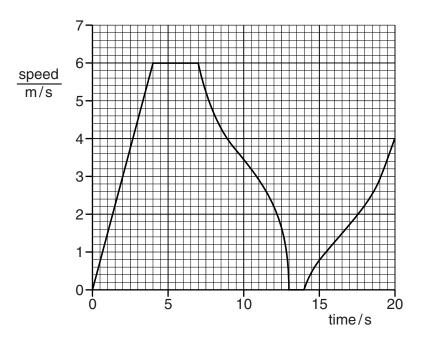


Fig. 4.1

(a)	Use Fig. 4.1 to calculate the length of time that the runner is

(i)	at rest.	
\! <i>!</i>	at 100t,	

[2]

**(b)** Explain why it is possible for the runner to have a constant speed but not have a constant velocity.

 • •

(c) The runner has a mass of 70.0 kg.

At one time, the accelerating force produced by the runner is 175N.

Calculate the acceleration of the runner.

acceleration = ..... 
$$m/s^2$$
 [2]

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**5** Fig. 5.1 shows cell functions and different types of cell.

On Fig. 5.1, draw a line to link each cell function with the type of cell that carries out that function.

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One line has been drawn for you.

Each type of cell may be linked-to once, more than once, or not at all.

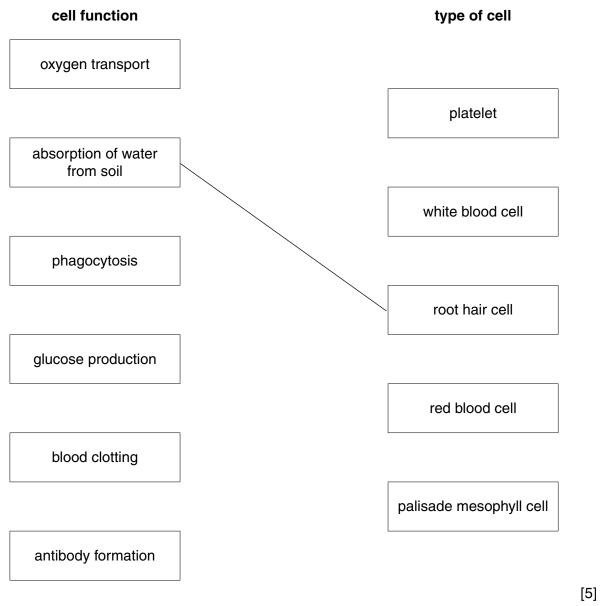


Fig. 5.1

For Examiner's Use

6

Element P reacts with dilute hydrochloric acid but not with steam.								
Element <b>Q</b> does <b>not</b> react with dilute hydrochloric acid.								
Element <b>R</b> reacts with both dilute hydrochloric acid and cold water.								
Element S reacts with bo	th dilute hydrochloric acid and steam but not cold water.							
(a) Deduce the order of	reactivity of the elements P, Q, R and S.							
most reactive								
least reactive		[2]						
(b) When element S rea of the chloride of S is	cts with dilute hydrochloric acid, hydrogen is given off and a solution of the solution of the control of the c	on						
(i) State the test fo	r hydrogen.							
test								
result								
		[2]						
(ii) Element S form	s an ion $\mathbf{S}^{2+}$ .							
Deduce the form	nula of the chloride of <b>S</b> .	[1]						
(c) One of the four elem	ents P, Q, R and S is zinc.							
Complete the equati	on for the reaction of zinc with steam.							
Zn + H <sub>2</sub> O	<b></b>	[1]						

7	A w	eigh	t-lifter lifts a weight of 1700N.	For
	(a)	Cal	culate the work done on the weight in lifting it through a vertical distance of 2.0m.	Examiner's Use
			work done = J [2]	
	(b)	Cor	mplete the following sentence.	
		As	the weight is being lifted, the useful energy changes are from	
			energy of the weight-lifter to	
		ene	ergy and energy of the weight. [2]	
8	Sou	ınd is	s an example of a longitudinal wave.	
	Air	parti	cles vibrate as the sound wave passes through the air.	
	(a)	Fig.	. 8.1 shows the direction of vibration of an air particle as a sound wave moves through air.	
			direction of vibration	
			air particle	
			Fig. 8.1	
		On	Fig. 8.1, draw an arrow to show a possible direction of the sound wave. [1]	
	(b)	(i)	Explain what is meant by <i>frequency</i> .	
			[1]	
		(ii)	A sound wave has a frequency of 200Hz and travels at a speed of 340m/s.	
			Calculate the wavelength of the sound wave.	
			wavelength = m [2]	

For Examiner's Use

**9** Amylase is an enzyme that digests starch.

(a)	State the chemical produced when amylase digests starch.	
		[1]

lodine solution is a brown liquid. When starch and iodine solution are mixed together, the starch grains are stained black.

An experiment used to investigate amylase digesting starch is shown in Fig. 9.1.

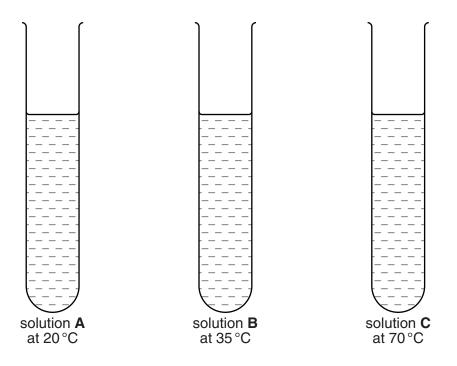


Fig. 9.1

Each tube contains the same concentrations of starch, amylase and iodine solution.

Each tube is kept at a different temperature, as shown in Fig. 9.1.

Table 9.1 shows the results of this experiment.

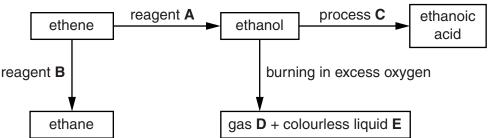
Table 9.1

	colour of solution						
time/min	solution A	solution B	solution C				
1	black	black	black				
15	black	brown	black				
25	brown	brown	black				

(b)	Exp	elain why solutions <b>A</b> and <b>B</b> change from black to brown.	For Examiner's Use
		[2]	
(c)	(i)	State which solution turns brown most quickly.	
		[1]	
	(ii)	Explain the difference in the timing of the colour change in solutions <b>A</b> and <b>B</b> .	
		[2]	
	(iii)	Explain why solution <b>C</b> remains black.	
		[0]	

For Examiner's Use

10 Fig. 10.1 shows some reactions of ethene.



	re	burning in excess oxygen	
		ethane gas <b>D</b> + colourless liquid <b>E</b>	
		Fig. 10.1	
		Fig. 10.1	
(a)	(i)	Identify the reagents <b>A</b> and <b>B</b> and process <b>C</b> .	
		reagent A	
		reagent <b>B</b>	
		process C	[3]
	(ii)	Identify gas <b>D</b> and liquid <b>E</b> .	
		gas <b>D</b>	
		liquid <b>E</b>	[2]
(b)	The	e molecular formula of ethanol is $\mathrm{C_2H_5OH}$ .	
	(i)	Draw the structure of ethanol.	
			[1]
	(ii)	State one use of ethanol.	

11 Fig. 11.1 shows a lighting circuit.

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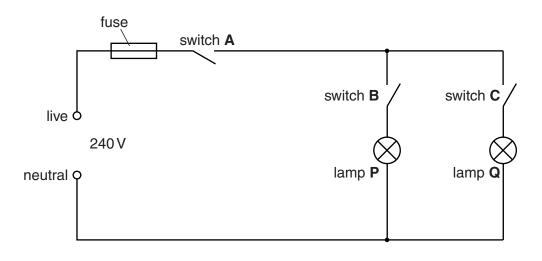


Fig. 11.1

1	ัล)	Switch	A is left	open and	switches B	and C	are closed.
١	a,	OWILL		open and	SWILCINGS D		are closed.

State which lamp or lamps, if any, will light. [1]

**(b)** The circuit contains a fuse.

The fuse has a rating of 3A.

Explain what is meant by the *fuse rating*.

.....[2]

(c) When all the switches are closed to light both lamps, the current in lamp **P** is 0.25A and the current in lamp **Q** is 0.35A.

(i) Calculate the current in the fuse.

current = ...... A [1]

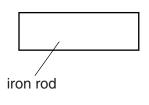
(ii) The p.d. across lamp **P** when lit is 240V and the current in it is 0.25A.

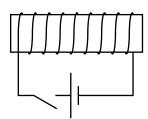
Calculate the power of lamp P.

power = ..... W [2]

**12** Fig. 12.1 shows an electromagnet, an iron rod and a permanent magnet. The poles of the permanent magnet are marked.

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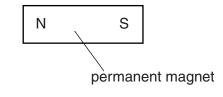


Fig. 12.1

(a) The current in the electromagnet is switched on and the iron rod becomes magnetised.

Both the iron rod and the permanent magnet are attracted to the electromagnet.

On Fig. 12.1, mark the poles of the iron rod. [1]

- **(b)** The current in the electromagnet is now reversed.
  - (i) State whether the iron rod is attracted, repelled or neither attracted nor repelled.

The iron rod is ......

(ii) State whether the permanent magnet is attracted, repelled or neither attracted nor repelled.

The permanent magnet is ......

[2]

## **13** (a) Complete Table 13.1.

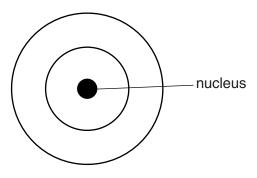
particle	number of protons	number of neutrons	number of electrons
<sup>16</sup> O	8		8
<sup>27</sup> <b>A</b> l		14	13
<sup>35</sup> C <i>l</i> <sup>-</sup>		18	18
<sup>40</sup> Ca <sup>2+</sup>	20	20	

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[4]

**Table 13.1** 

**(b)** Complete Fig. 13.1 to show the electronic structure of <sup>16</sup>O.



[1]

Fig. 13.1

**14** Fig. 14.1 shows a flower.

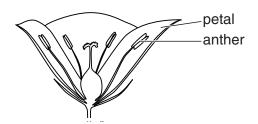


Fig. 14.1

(a)	(i)	State the function of petals.					
		[1]					
	(ii)	State the function of anthers.					
		[1]					

**(b)** Fig. 14.2 shows a section through a seed.

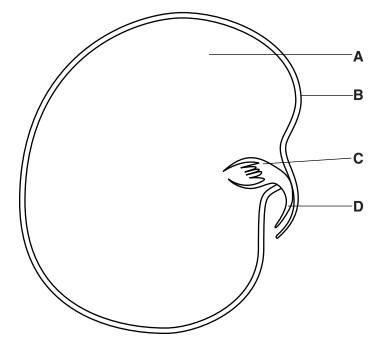


Fig. 14.2

(1)	Use letters from the diagram to id	entity

1.	the testa,	

2 the radicle	_		
	ソ	the radicle.	

[2]

(ii) State a function of the cotyledon.


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(c)										
		1								
		2								
				[2]						
				اع						
	(ii)	Explain why it is in	nportant for seeds to be disperse	ed.						
	()									
				141						
				[1]						
(d)		mplete Table 14.1 froduction for the given		sexual reproduction and sexual						
			Table 14.1							
	1	feature	asexual reproduction	sexual reproduction						
number of parents										
app	earaı	nce of offspring								

[2]

[2]

For Examiner's Use

**15** Fig. 15.1 shows a heater emitting infra-red radiation.

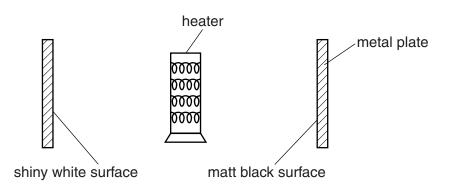


Fig. 15.1

Two metal plates are placed equal distances from the heater.

One plate has a shiny white surface and the other plate has a matt black surface.

(a)	I nere is a large air-gap between each plate and the heater.						
	Sug	gest why there is very little heating of the plates by					
	(i)	conduction,					
		[1]					
	(ii)	convection.					
		[1]					
(b)	•	lain why the plate with the matt black surface heats up more quickly than the plate the shiny white surface.					
		[1]					
(c)	Infra	a-red radiation is part of the electromagnetic spectrum.					
		ne two components of the electromagnetic spectrum with longer wavelengths than a-red radiation.					

16	The	e follo	owing is a list of metals.					For Evaminar's
			copper	iron		lead		Examiner's Use
			sod	ium	zinc			
	Ead	ch wo	ord in the list may be used	once, more than	once, or no	ot at all.		
	Fro	m the	e list, select the metal that					
	(a)	(i)	is extracted from haemat	tite,				
		(ii)	is used for electrical wirin	ng,				
		(iii)	forms compounds which	pollute the air,				
		(iv)	is used in galvanising.					
							[4]	
	(b)	Bra	ss is an alloy.					
		(i)	State what is meant by the	ne term <i>alloy</i> .				
							[1]	
		(ii)	Explain why metals are r	nade into alloys.				

17 Fig. 17.1 shows a magnet being pushed towards a coil to induce an e.m.f.



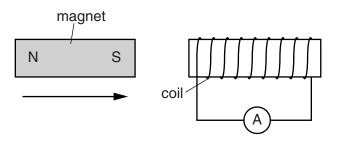


			Fig. 17.1
	A cı	urren	t is induced in the coil.
	Exp	lain	now the induced current produces effects that oppose the motion of the magnet.
			[2]
18	(a)	Def	ine a <i>drug</i> .
	(h)		Alachal is a drug
	(D)	(1)	Alcohol is a drug.  State <b>three</b> effects that the excessive consumption of alcohol may have on a
			person.
			1
			2
			3.
			0
			[3]
		(ii)	Name a drug of abuse other than alcohol.
			[1]

19 A student breaks a bottle containing potassium nitrate crystals.

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In order to separate the potassium nitrate from the broken glass, the student adds the mixture to water.

Use words from the list below to complete the following sentences.

Each word may be used once, more than once, or not at all.

	distillation	filtration	insoluble	soluble	
	solute	solution		solvent	
The potass	ium nitrate dissol <sup>,</sup>	ves in the water to	form a colourl	ess	
The glass is	s	in water and	d is removed f	from the solution by	
	In th	nis experiment the p	ootassium nitra	ate acts as the	
					[4]

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**5**80

S59 Nobelium

258 **Md** 

257 **Fm** Fermium 100

252 **ES** 

251 **Ç** 

247 **BK** 

247 **Cm** Curium

Am Americium

Plutonium | 94 244 **Pu** 

Protactinium 91 **Pa** 

Neptunium

238

232 **Th** 

**DATA SHEET** 

						F	he Perio	dic Tabl	The Periodic Table of the Elements	Elemen	ts						
								Gr	Group								
_	=											=	N	>		IIN	0
							1 <b>T</b> Hydrogen										4 <b>T</b> Helium
7 <b>Li</b> Lithium	Beryllium 4							-				11 Boron	12 Carbon 6	14 <b>N</b> Nitrogen 7	16 Oxygen	19 Fluorine	20 <b>Ne</b> Neon
23 Na Sodium	Mg Magnesium	E										27 <b>A1</b> Aluminium 13	28 <b>Si</b> licon	31 <b>P</b> Phosphorus 15	32 <b>S</b> Sulfur 16	35.5 <b>C1</b> Chlorine	40 <b>Ar</b> Argon
39 <b>K</b> Potassium	Calcium	Scandium	48 Titanium	51 Vanadium	52 Chromium	55 <b>Mn</b> Manganese	56 <b>Te</b>	59 Cobalt	59 Nickel	Copper	65 <b>Zn</b> Zinc	70 <b>Ga</b>	73 <b>Ge</b> Germanium	75 <b>AS</b> Arsenic	79 <b>Se</b> Selenium	80 <b>Q</b> Bromine	84 <b>Kr</b>
85	20 88	ζί.	22	23	24	25	26	103	78	108	30	31		33	128		36
Rubidium 37	Strontium 38	m Yttrium	<b>Zr</b> Zirconium 40	Niobium 41	Mo Molybdenum 42	Tc Technetium 43	<b>Ru</b> Ruthenium 44	<b>Rh</b> Rhodium 45	Pd Palladium 46	<b>Ag</b> Silver	Cadmium 48	In Indium 49	<b>Sn</b> Tin 50	<b>Sb</b> Antimony 51	_	I lodine	Xe Xenon 54
133 <b>Cs</b> Caesium 55	137 <b>Ba</b> Barium 56	139 <b>La</b> Lanthanum 57 *	178 <b>Hf</b> Hafnium 72	181 <b>Ta</b> Tantalum	184 <b>W</b> Tungsten 74	186 <b>Re</b> Rhenium 75	190 <b>Os</b> Osmium 76	192 <b>Ir</b> Iridium 77	195 <b>Pt</b> Platinum 78	197 <b>Au</b> Gold 79	201 <b>Hg</b> Mercury	204 <b>T 1</b> Thallium	207 <b>Pb</b> Lead Lead	209 <b>Bi</b> Bismuth 83	209 <b>Po</b> Polonium	At Astatine 85	222 <b>Rn</b> Radon 86
223 <b>Fr</b> Frandum 87	226 <b>Ra</b> Radium 88	227															
* 58–71 † 90–10;	Lantha 3 Actino	* 58–71 Lanthanoid series † 90–103 Actinoid series		140 <b>Ce</b> Cerium	Pr Praseodymium 59	Neodymium 60	Pm Promethium 61	Sm Samarium 62	152 <b>Eu</b> Europium 63	157 <b>Gd</b> Gadolinium 64	159 <b>Tb</b> Terbium 65	162 <b>Dy</b> Dysprosium 66	165 <b>Ho</b> Holmium 67	167 <b>Er</b> Erbium 68	169 <b>Tm</b> Thulium 69	Yb Ytterbium 70	Lu Lutetium 71
	σ	a - relative atomic mass	nin mass														

28 a = relative atomic mass X = atomic symbol в **×** 

Thorium 90 b = atomic (proton) number Key

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