



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

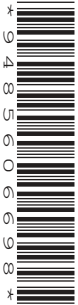
CANDIDATE
NAME

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NUMBER

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NUMBER

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COMBINED SCIENCE

5129/02

Paper 2

May/June 2011

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.

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

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.

For Examiner's Use

This document consists of **20** printed pages.



1 Fig. 1.1 shows a mains plug.

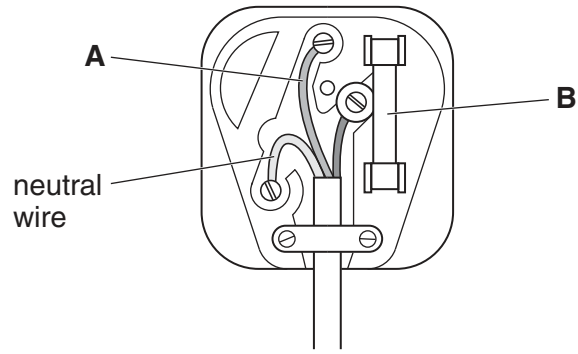


Fig. 1.1

(a) Name

(i) the wire labelled **A**,[1]

(ii) the component labelled **B**.[1]

(b) State the colour of the neutral wire.[1]

2 Fig. 2.1 shows a root hair cell.

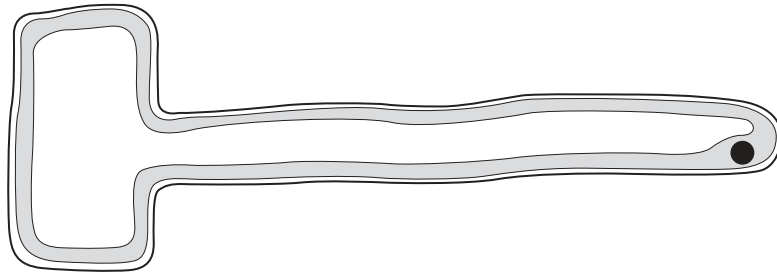


Fig. 2.1

(a) Name **two** substances that are absorbed by root hair cells from the soil.

1.

2.

[2]

(b) Explain how the structure of a root hair cell helps it to absorb these substances efficiently. Make reference to

(i) the shape of the cell,

.....
.....

(ii) the cell wall.

.....
.....

[2]

(c) Which part of the cell controls the movement of substances in and out of the cytoplasm?

.....[1]

3 (a) Fig. 3.1 shows the outline of part of the Periodic Table.

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Fig. 3.1

The following statements describe some properties of four elements **W**, **X**, **Y** and **Z**.

The letters are not the chemical symbols of the elements.

- **W** is a halogen and is a gas. **W** displaces bromine from potassium bromide solution.
- **X** is a soft metal which has the lowest melting point in its group. It reacts violently with water producing an alkaline solution.
- An atom of **Y** contains 13 protons and has 3 electrons in its outermost shell.
- **Z** is a gaseous non metal. It forms the Z^{2-} ion, when it reacts with metal **X**.

Use the letters **W**, **X**, **Y** and **Z** to place each element in an appropriate position on Fig. 3.1.

[4]

(b) Element **X** and element **W** form a compound **XW**.

Suggest the type of bonding present in compound **XW**.

.....[1]

- 4 (a) Nuclei of the isotope of plutonium ${}_{94}^{236}\text{Pu}$ emit alpha particles. The half-life of this isotope is 2.9 years. A sample of this plutonium emits 4,000 alpha particles per second.

Calculate how long it takes for the rate to fall to 1,000 alpha particles per second.

time = years [2]

- (b) For a nucleus of ${}_{94}^{236}\text{Pu}$, what is the number of

(i) protons, [1]

(ii) neutrons? [1]

- (c) State the nature of an alpha particle.

..... [1]

- (d) When an alpha particle approaches the nucleus of any atom, it is repelled. Explain why.

.....
..... [1]

- 5 (a) Magnesium oxide reacts with hydrochloric acid to produce magnesium chloride and water.

The equation for the reaction is



The relative molecular mass, M_r , of magnesium chloride is 95.

[A_r : Mg, 24; O, 16; H, 1]

Complete the following sentences.

..... g of magnesium oxide produces 95 g of magnesium chloride and g of water.

..... g of magnesium oxide produces 4.75 g of magnesium chloride. [3]

- (b) Suggest the names of two other substances which react with hydrochloric acid to produce magnesium chloride.

..... and [2]

6 Two groups of wheat seeds are treated in different ways.

Group A – soaked in water for 24 hours.

Group B – left unsoaked.

Each group of seeds is then scattered onto a different starch-agar plate, as shown in Fig. 6.1, and kept at 25°C.

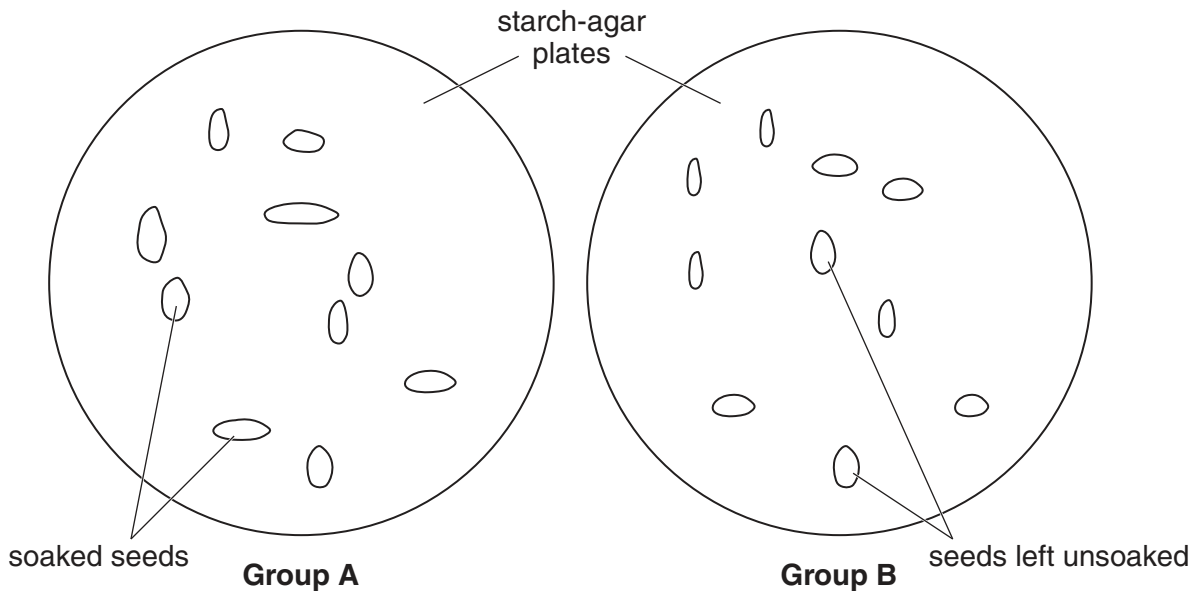


Fig. 6.1

After three days, the seeds are removed from each starch-agar plate and the plates are tested for starch by adding iodine solution.

Iodine solution is brown but turns blue-black in the presence of starch.

The results are shown in Fig. 6.2.

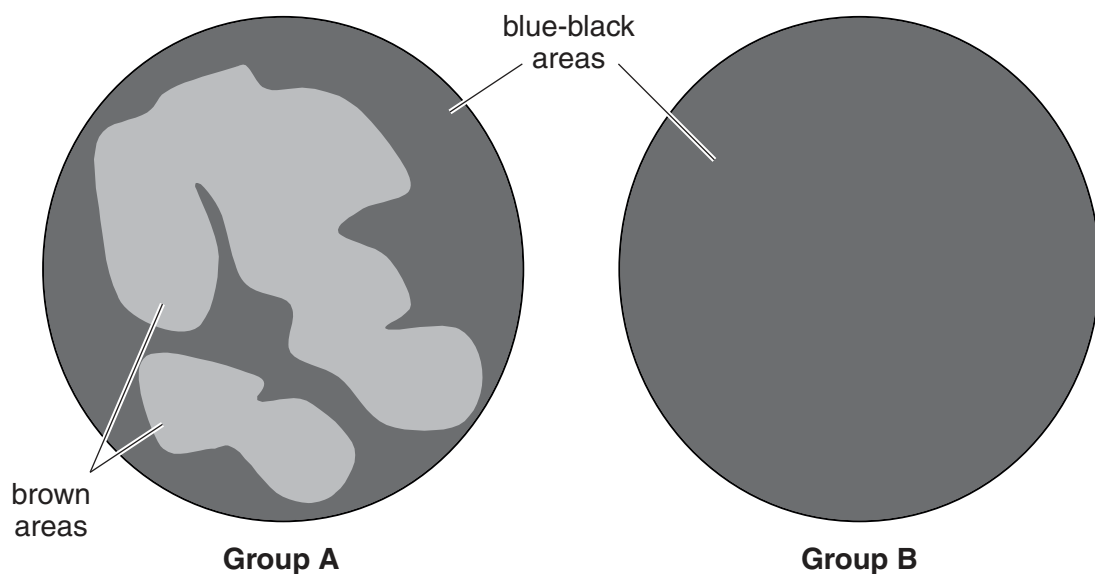


Fig. 6.2

(a) Describe the difference between the starch content of the plate for Group A and the plate for Group B at the end of the experiment.

.....
..... [2]

(b) Name the enzyme, produced by seeds, which causes the difference between the two plates.

..... [1]

(c) Explain the function of this enzyme in a germinating seed by stating

(i) what substance it produces,

..... [1]

(ii) why this substance is needed by the seed.

.....
..... [1]

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

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| arteries | glucose | heart | hormones |
| plasma | urea | valves | veins |

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

Blood is pumped round the circulatory system by the muscular contractions of the

The blood is kept flowing in the correct direction by in the heart and in the

The circulatory system is a transport system, which carries soluble food substances such as and waste products such as

[5]

- 8 Fig. 8.1 shows how the potential difference across a lamp varies with the current passing through it.

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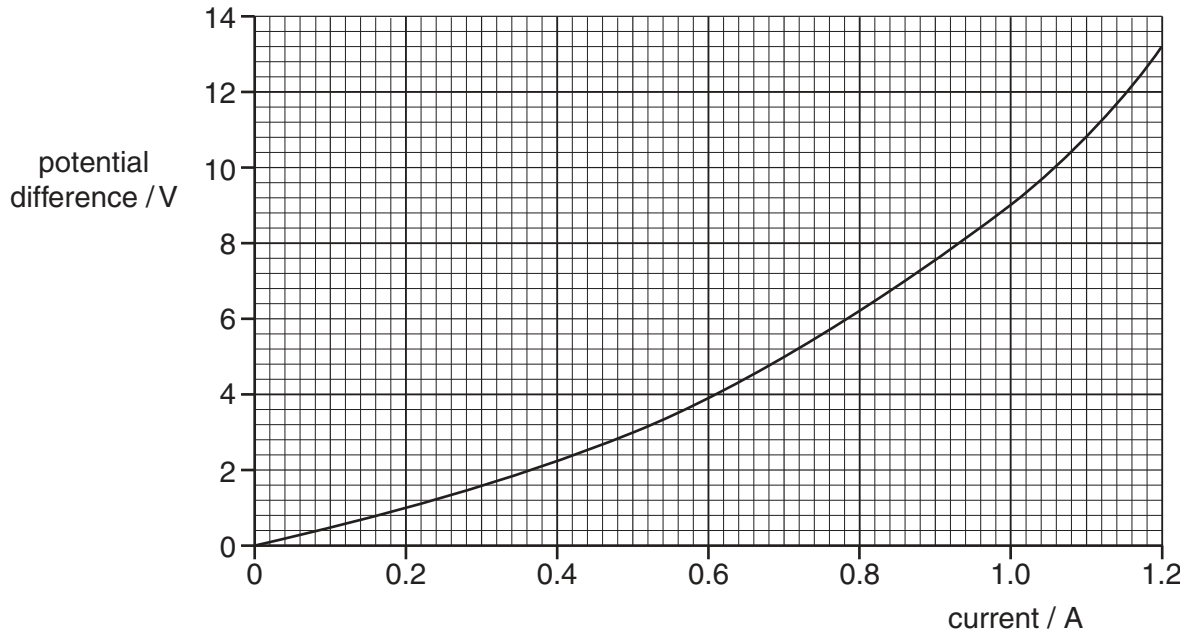


Fig. 8.1

- (a) Use Fig. 8.1 to find

- (i) the potential difference across the lamp for a current of 0.5 A,

potential difference = V

- (ii) the current for a potential difference of 9 V.

current = A
[2]

- (b) The current in the lamp is 0.5 A.
Calculate the resistance of the lamp.

resistance = unit [2]

9 Fig. 9.1 shows some reactions of ethene.

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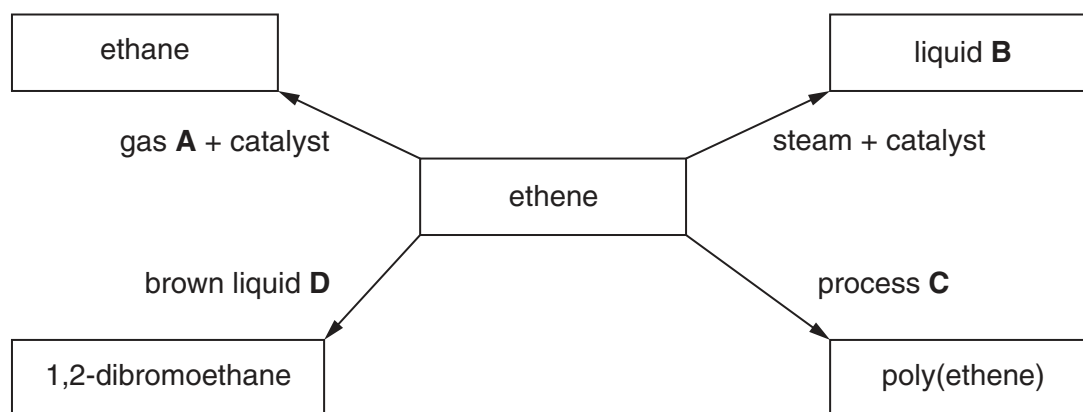


Fig. 9.1

(a) Identify **A**, **B**, **C** and **D**.

gas **A**

liquid **B**

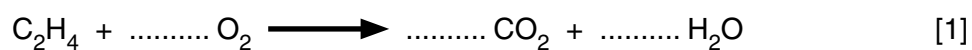
process **C**

brown liquid **D**

[4]

(b) Ethene burns in a plentiful supply of oxygen, producing carbon dioxide and water.

Balance the equation for the reaction.



(c) State one use of poly(ethene).

.....

[1]

- 10 The percentages of the population with HIV infection in five different towns are shown in Fig. 10.1.

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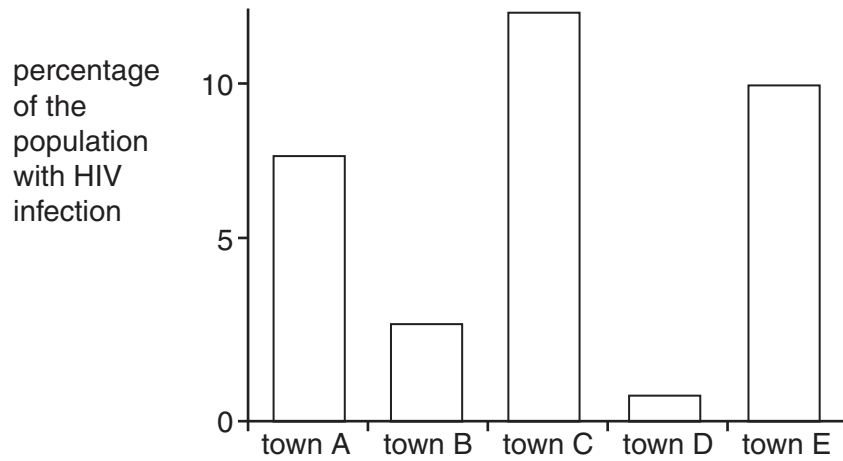


Fig. 10.1

The percentages of the population who are heroin users in the same five towns are shown in Fig. 10.2.

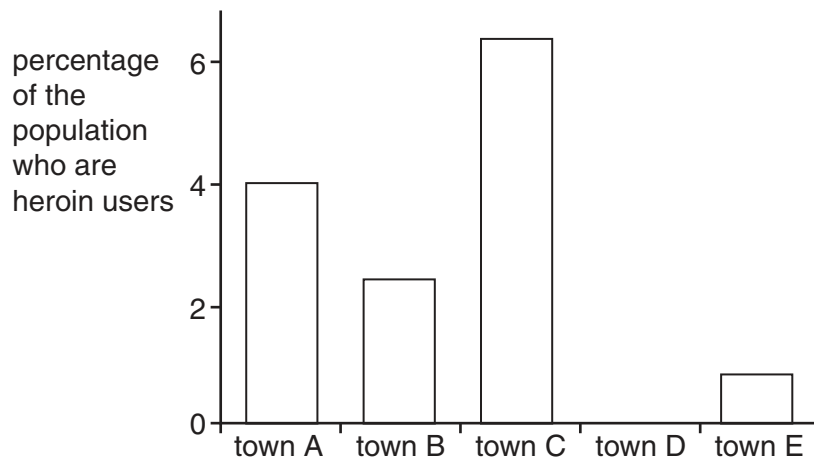


Fig. 10.2

(a) It is suggested that the differences in HIV infection are linked to differences in heroin use.

Use Fig. 10.1 and Fig. 10.2 to give

(i) one piece of evidence that supports this idea,

.....
..... [1]

(ii) one piece of evidence that does **not** support this idea.

.....
..... [1]

(b) Explain why heroin users are likely to be infected by HIV.

.....
.....
..... [2]

(c) State one other problem, apart from increased risk of infection, that is associated with heroin abuse.

..... [1]

11 A hydroelectric power station uses water flowing from a high level to a lower level.

Complete the following sentences.

As the water falls it loses energy.

The turbine and generator convert into electrical energy.

Some energy is wasted as energy.

[3]

12 Fig. 12.1 shows a spanner being used.
A moment of 30 N m is needed to tighten the nut.

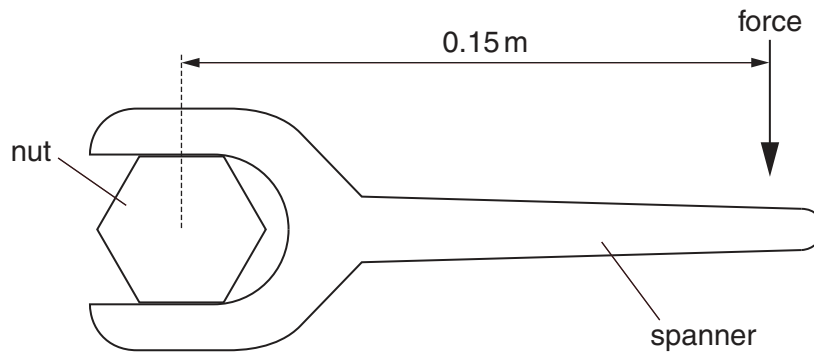


Fig. 12.1

Calculate the force applied to the spanner.

force =N [2]

13 Two isotopes of nitrogen are represented by the following symbols.



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(a) What are *isotopes*?

.....
..... [2]

(b) Complete the following table.

isotope	number of protons	number of neutrons	number of electrons
${}_{7}^{14}\text{N}$			7
${}_{7}^{15}\text{N}$	7	8	

[3]

(c) Oxides of nitrogen are produced when a fuel is burned in a car engine.

State why oxides of nitrogen cause the corrosion of buildings.

..... [1]

- 14 The transformer shown in Fig. 14.1 is used to reduce mains voltage to 12V. The transformer has two coils and a core.

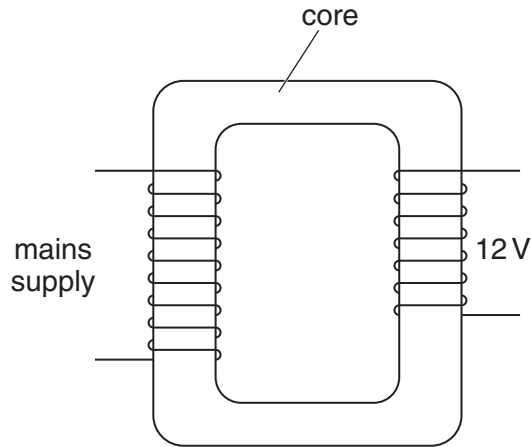


Fig. 14.1

- (a) State the name of the coil connected to the mains supply.

..... [1]

- (b) Name a suitable material for the core.

..... [1]

- (c) Explain, in detail, the operation of a transformer.

.....
.....
.....
.....
..... [3]

15 (a) Give a word equation for anaerobic respiration in humans.

..... [2]

(b) Explain why anaerobic respiration sometimes takes place in the human body.

.....

 [2]

(c) State **three** ways in which aerobic respiration differs from anaerobic respiration.

1.
 2.
 3. [3]

16 A glass bottle containing sodium chloride is dropped and it breaks.
 The broken bottle and the sodium chloride are swept up and put into a beaker.
 Water is added to the mixture in the beaker.
 Solid sodium chloride is recovered from this mixture.

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

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

evaporation	distillation	filtration	insoluble
soluble	solution	solute	solvent

The glass does not dissolve in the water because it is

Sodium chloride dissolves in the water to form a solution, because water is a
 for sodium chloride.

The glass is separated from the mixture by

Solid sodium chloride is obtained from the solution by
 of the water.

[4]

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17 Fig. 17.1 shows a food web.

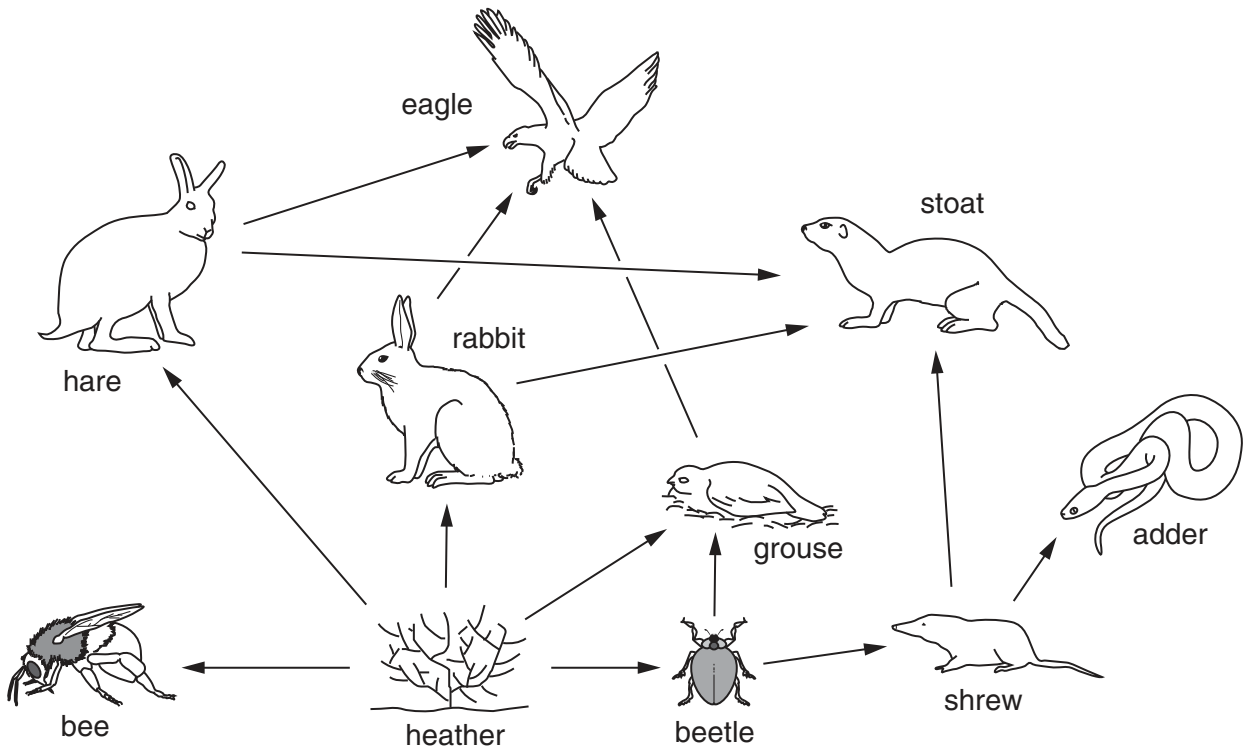


Fig. 17.1

(a) Use the food web in Fig. 17.1 to complete this food chain.

..... → beetle → → eagle [2]

(b) From the food web in Fig. 17.1 name

(i) one producer,

..... [1]

(ii) one carnivore.

..... [1]

(c) What is the source of energy for this food web?

..... [1]

(d) Energy flow in food webs is non-cyclical.

Explain the meaning of the term *non-cyclical*.

.....

 [1]

18 Temperature may be measured with a laboratory thermometer or a clinical thermometer.

(a) State **two** differences between a laboratory thermometer and a clinical thermometer.

- 1.
.....
- 2.
.....

[2]

(b) The temperature reading of a liquid-in-glass thermometer increases as the liquid inside the thermometer changes.

State the change, if any, in

(i) the volume of the liquid,

..... [1]

(ii) the density of the liquid.

..... [1]

19 A car has an acceleration of 2.5 m/s^2 . The force accelerating the car is 3750 N.

(a) State what is meant by *acceleration*.

.....
..... [1]

(b) Calculate the mass of the car.

mass = kg [2]

20 Fig. 20.1 shows elements in the reactivity series.

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element	Cu	H	Fe	C	Zn	Ca	Na	K
	increasing reactivity 							

Fig. 20.1

- (a) (i) Name an ore of iron. [1]
- (ii) Explain, using the reactivity series, why iron can be extracted from an ore by heating with carbon.

 [1]
- (iii) Iron rusts but stainless steel does not.
 In what way does stainless steel differ from the element iron?

 [1]
- (b) From the list of elements in Fig. 20.1, state the name of one metal that does not react with hydrochloric acid.
 [1]

21 Fig. 21.1 shows a ray of light incident on one side of a glass block in air.

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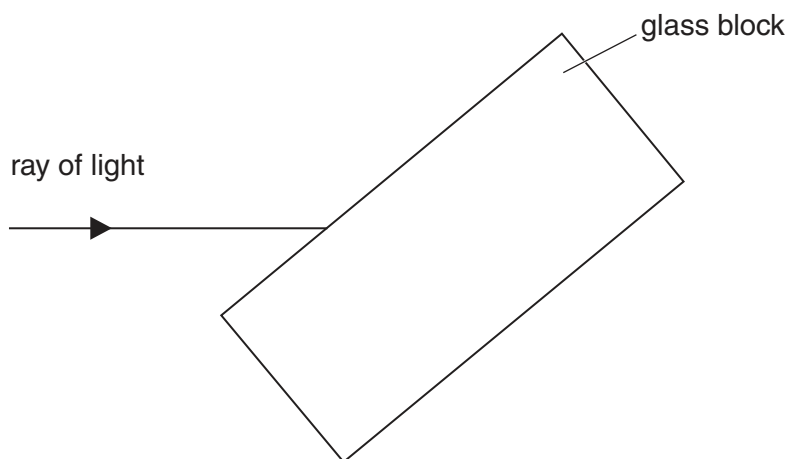


Fig. 21.1

- (a) On Fig. 21.1, draw a normal to the glass block where the ray is incident on the block. [1]
- (b) On Fig. 21.1, draw the ray passing
- (i) through the block, [1]
- (ii) into the air. [1]

22 In Fig. 22.1, the boxes on the left give the names of some elements and the boxes on the right list some uses of these elements.

Draw a line from each element to link the element to its correct use.

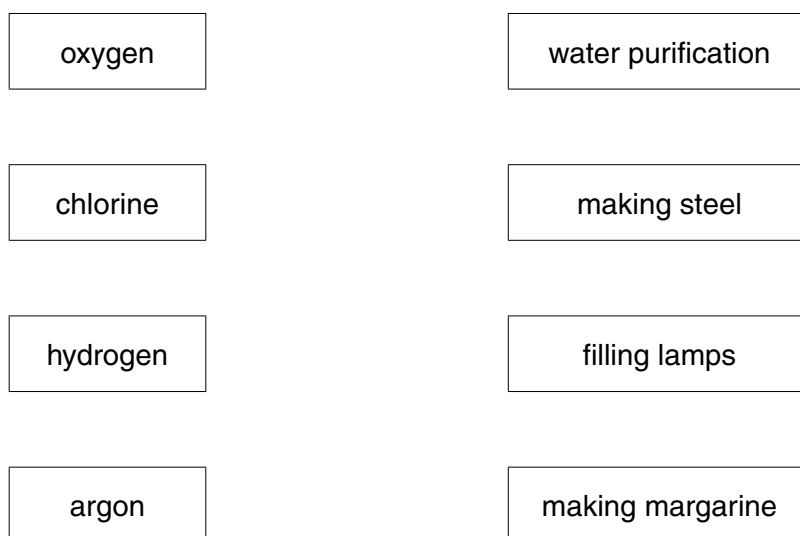


Fig. 22.1

[4]

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DATA SHEET The Periodic Table of the Elements

		Group																			
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	0														
1 H Hydrogen 1											2 He Helium 2										
3 Li Lithium 3	4 Be Beryllium 4	5 B Boron 5	6 C Carbon 6	7 N Nitrogen 7	8 O Oxygen 8	9 F Fluorine 9	10 Ne Neon 10					11 B Boron 11									
11 Na Sodium 11	12 Mg Magnesium 12	13 Al Aluminium 13	14 Si Silicon 14	15 P Phosphorus 15	16 S Sulfur 16	17 Cl Chlorine 17	18 Ar Argon 18					19 F Fluorine 19									
19 K Potassium 19	20 Ca Calcium 20	21 Sc Scandium 21	22 Ti Titanium 22	23 V Vanadium 23	24 Cr Chromium 24	25 Mn Manganese 25	26 Fe Iron 26	27 Co Cobalt 27	28 Ni Nickel 28	29 Cu Copper 29	30 Zn Zinc 30	31 Ga Gallium 31	32 Ge Germanium 32	33 As Arsenic 33	34 Se Selenium 34	35 Br Bromine 35	36 Kr Krypton 36				
37 Rb Rubidium 37	38 Sr Strontium 38	39 Y Yttrium 39	40 Zr Zirconium 40	41 Nb Niobium 41	42 Mo Molybdenum 42	43 Tc Technetium 43	44 Ru Ruthenium 44	45 Rh Rhodium 45	46 Pd Palladium 46	47 Ag Silver 47	48 Cd Cadmium 48	49 In Indium 49	50 Sn Tin 50	51 Sb Antimony 51	52 Te Tellurium 52	53 I Iodine 53	54 Xe Xenon 54				
55 Cs Caesium 55	56 Ba Barium 56	57 La Lanthanum 57	72 Hf Hafnium 72	73 Ta Tantalum 73	74 W Tungsten 74	75 Re Rhenium 75	76 Os Osmium 76	77 Ir Iridium 77	78 Pt Platinum 78	79 Au Gold 79	80 Hg Mercury 80	81 Tl Thallium 81	82 Pb Lead 82	83 Bi Bismuth 83	84 Po Polonium 84	85 At Astatine 85	86 Rn Radon 86				
87 Fr Francium 87	88 Ra Radium 88	89 Ac Actinium 89											103 Lr Lawrencium 103								
		* 58–71 Lanthanoid series		† 90–103 Actinoid series								175 Lu Lutetium 175									
		a		b								176 Yb Ytterbium 176									
		X		Y								177 Tm Thulium 177									
		X		Y								178 Er Erbium 178									
		X		Y								179 Hf Hafnium 179									
		X		Y								180 Ta Tantalum 180									
		X		Y								181 W Tungsten 181									
		X		Y								182 Rh Rhodium 182									
		X		Y								183 Pd Palladium 183									
		X		Y								184 Ag Silver 184									
		X		Y								185 Cd Cadmium 185									
		X		Y								186 In Indium 186									
		X		Y								187 Sn Tin 187									
		X		Y								188 Sb Antimony 188									
		X		Y								189 Te Tellurium 189									
		X		Y								190 I Iodine 190									
		X		Y								191 Xe Xenon 191									
		X		Y								192 Ba Barium 192									
		X		Y								193 La Lanthanum 193									
		X		Y								194 Ce Cerium 194									
		X		Y								195 Pr Praseodymium 195									
		X		Y								196 Nd Neodymium 196									
		X		Y								197 Pm Promethium 197									
		X		Y								198 Sm Samarium 198									
		X		Y								199 Eu Europium 199									
		X		Y								200 Gd Gadolinium 200									
		X		Y								201 Tb Terbium 201									
		X		Y								202 Dy Dysprosium 202									
		X		Y								203 Ho Holmium 203									
		X		Y								204 Er Erbium 204									
		X		Y								205 Tm Thulium 205									
		X		Y								206 Yb Ytterbium 206									
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		X		Y								219 I Iodine 219									
		X		Y								220 Xe Xenon 220									
		X		Y								221 Ba Barium 221									
		X		Y								222 La Lanthanum 222									
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		X		Y								255 Pm Promethium 255									
		X		Y								256 Sm Samarium 256									
		X		Y								257 Eu Europium 257									
		X		Y								258 Gd Gadolinium 258									
		X		Y								259 Tb Terbium 259									
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		X		Y								264 Yb Ytterbium 264									
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		X		Y								268 W Tungsten 268									
		X		Y								269 Rh Rhodium 269									
		X		Y								270 Pd Palladium 270									
		X		Y								271 Ag Silver 271									
		X		Y								272 Cd Cadmium 272									
		X		Y								273 In Indium 273									
		X		Y								274 Sn Tin 274									
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		X		Y								276 Te Tellurium 276									
		X		Y								277 I Iodine 277									
		X		Y								278 Xe Xenon 278									
		X		Y								279 Ba Barium 279									
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		X		Y								282 Pr Praseodymium 282									
		X		Y								283 Nd Neodymium 283									
		X		Y								284 Pm Promethium 284									
		X		Y								285 Sm Samarium 285									
		X		Y								286 Eu Europium 286									
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		X		Y								292 Tm Thulium 292									
		X		Y								293 Yb Ytterbium 293									
		X		Y								294 Lu Lutetium 294									