Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge Ordinary Level

## COMBINED SCIENCE

5129/11
Paper 1 Multiple Choice
May/June 2017
1 hour
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 structures are found in both animal and plant cells?
A cell membrane, cytoplasm and cell wall
B chloroplasts, cytoplasm and cell wall
C cytoplasm, cell membrane and nucleus
D nucleus, cell wall and sap vacuole

2 Visking tubing is a partially permeable membrane.
Some visking tubing containing a concentrated sugar solution is weighed and placed in distilled water, as shown.


After 2 hours the visking tubing is removed and reweighed.
What happens to the mass and why?
A It decreases because sugar moves out.
B It decreases because water moves out.
C It increases because sugar moves in.
D It increases because water moves in.

3 Amylase is an enzyme important in seed germination.
What is the function of amylase in seed germination?
A It breaks the testa so the plumule can emerge.
B It causes the radical to elongate.
C It changes the stored starch into sugars for respiration.
D It helps the seed absorb water to rehydrate the cells.

4 The diagram shows a cross-section of a leaf.


What are the parts labelled 1,2 and 3 ?

|  | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | cuticle | chloroplast | vascular bundle |
| B | cuticle | vascular bundle | stomata |
| C | mesophyll | chloroplast | vascular bundle |
| D | mesophyll | vascular bundle | stomata |

5 What is the role of fat in the human body?
A to form glycogen
B to form urea
C to provide amino acids
D to provide a source of energy

6 Which definition of transpiration is correct?
A loss of water by evaporation from the cuticle
B loss of water by evaporation from the stomata
C loss of water by osmosis from the cuticle
D loss of water by osmosis from the stomata

7 What is most likely to reduce the chance of suffering from coronary heart disease?
A drinking more alcohol
B eating more animal fat
C giving up smoking
D taking less exercise

8 What is produced by anaerobic respiration in a muscle cell during exercise?
A carbon dioxide and lactic acid
B carbon dioxide and water
C carbon dioxide only
D lactic acid only

9 Which row shows where carbon dioxide and urea are excreted from the body?

|  | carbon dioxide | urea |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | kidneys | kidneys |
| B | kidneys | liver |
| C | lungs | kidneys |
| D | lungs | liver |

10 The graph shows how the diameter of the pupil of a person's eye changes during the course of two minutes.


What happens to the light intensity and the pupil diameter immediately after time X ?

|  | light intensity | pupil diameter |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | decreases | decreases |
| B | decreases | increases |
| C | increases | decreases |
| D | increases | increases |

11 Which part of the body is most likely to be directly damaged by drinking too much alcohol?
A the eyes
B the ileum
C the liver
D the lungs

12 Which human activity has caused most damage to tropical rain forests?
A burning fossil fuels
B flooding of land
C logging for timber
D searching for medicinal plants

13 A person suffers from pain when urinating. The cause of this symptom is a bacterial infection which can be treated using antibiotics.

If left untreated, the disease can cause infertility or can be passed to an unborn child.
Which two diseases could both be the disease described?
A coronary heart disease and HIV
B gonorrhoea and syphilis
C HIV and gonorrhoea
D syphilis and HIV

14 Solution $X$ contains one or more of three substances $P, R$ or $S$.
Two chromatograms, to compare X with each of the three substances, are obtained using different solvents.

The results are shown.
solvent 1


What does X contain?
A Ponly
B R only
C Pand R
D R and S

15 Which statement describes the particles in a liquid?
A They are separate from each other and move randomly in all directions.
B They are separate from each other and vibrate forwards and backwards.
C They touch each other and move randomly in all directions.
D They touch each other and vibrate forwards and backwards.

16 Which statement about isotopes of the same element is correct?
A They have different atomic numbers.
B They have different chemical reactivities.
C They have different nucleon numbers.
D They have different numbers of electrons.

17 A particle has 10 electrons, 7 protons and 8 neutrons.
What is the symbol for the particle?
A $\mathrm{N}^{3-}$
B $\mathrm{O}^{2-}$
C $\mathrm{F}^{-}$
D Ne

18 Which row describes most covalently bonded compounds?

|  | electrical <br> conductivity <br> when solid | melting <br> point |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | conducts | high |
| B | conducts | low |
| C | insulator | high |
| D | insulator | low |

19 What is the total number of atoms in $\left(\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}\right)_{2} \mathrm{O}$ ?
A 3
B 9
C $\quad 13$
D 15

20 The pH values of three solutions are shown.

|  | pH |
| :--- | :---: |
| ethanoic acid | 6 |
| hydrochloric acid | 1 |
| iron(III) chloride | 3 |

What is the order of acidity of these solutions, from most acidic to least acidic?
A ethanoic acid, hydrochloric acid, iron(III) chloride
B ethanoic acid, iron(III) chloride, hydrochloric acid
C hydrochloric acid, ethanoic acid, iron(III) chloride
D hydrochloric acid, iron(III) chloride, ethanoic acid

21 Which statement about the elements in Group VII of the Periodic Table is not correct?
A The melting points decrease down the group.
B They are non-metals.
C They exist as diatomic molecules.
D They form ionic compounds with Group I elements.

22 Platinum is a metal.
Which statements about platinum are correct?
1 It can be hammered into shape.
2 It conducts heat.
3 It has a low boiling point.
4 It is shiny.
5 It is strong.
A 1, 2, 3 and 4
B 1, 2, 3 and 5
C 1, 2, 4 and 5
D 2, 3, 4 and 5

23 Four different metals are reacted separately with cold water, steam and dilute hydrochloric acid. The results are shown.

| metal | cold water | steam | dilute <br> hydrochloric acid |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| W | no reaction | reacts slowly | reacts vigorously |
| X | no reaction | no reaction | reacts slowly |
| Y | reacts slowly | reacts vigorously | reacts explosively |
| Z | reacts slowly | reacts slowly | reacts vigorously |

What is the order of reactivity of the four metals?

|  | least reactive $\longrightarrow$ |  | most reactive |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | X | W | Z | Y |
| B | X | Z | W | Y |
| C | Y | W | Z | X |
| D | Y | Z | W | X |

24 Polluted air is bubbled through distilled water at room temperature to form a solution.
Solid sodium carbonate is added to the solution and bubbles of gas are produced.
Which pollutant could be present in the air?
A a lead compound
B carbon dioxide
C carbon monoxide
D sulfur dioxide

25 Which structure does not represent $\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{8}$ ?
A

B


C
D



26 Which compound would not decolourise bromine water?
A $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{4}$
B $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{6}$
C $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{6}$
D $\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{8}$

27 Two reactions are used to manufacture ethanol.
reaction 1 fermentation
reaction 2 addition of steam to ethene
Which statement is not correct?
A Reaction 1 requires a catalyst.
B Reaction 1 works at room temperature.
C Reaction 2 requires a catalyst.
D Reaction 2 works at room temperature.

28 A pendulum is repeatedly swinging from $X$ through $Y$ to $Z$ and back again to $X$. It takes 1 s to swing from X to Y .


How many periods of the pendulum are completed in 60 s ?
A 15
B 20
C 30
D 60

29 Which car, moving from rest, has an average acceleration of $2.0 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$ ?
A a car reaching a speed of $10 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ in 2 s
B a car reaching a speed of $20 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ in 5 s
C a car reaching a speed of $30 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ in 10 s
D a car reaching a speed of $40 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ in 20 s

30 What describes the density of a material?
A the amount of matter in the material
B the mass per unit volume of the material
C the pull of gravity on the material
D the volume per unit mass of the material

31 The diagram shows an extension-load graph for an elastic object.


A load of $L$ produces an extension of $e$.
What happens when the load $L$ is removed?
A The extension e continues to increase.
B The extension e reduces but does not return to zero.
C The extension e remains.
D The extension e returns to zero.

32 Four people run up the same steps.
Which person produces the largest power?

|  | weight of person/N | time taken/s |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | 300 | 4 |
| B | 400 | 5 |
| C | 500 | 10 |
| D | 600 | 15 |

33 On a cold day, a girl notices that the metal case of her mobile phone feels colder to touch than the glass screen.

Which statement explains her observations?
A Metal is a better conductor of heat than glass.
B Metal is denser than glass.
C Metal radiates heat less than glass.
D The metal is thicker than the glass.

34 Which row correctly identifies examples of both a longitudinal and a transverse wave?

|  | longitudinal wave | transverse wave |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | light wave | radio wave |
| B | radio wave | sound wave |
| C | sound wave | surface water wave |
| D | surface water wave | light wave |

35 The diagram shows a ray of light being reflected from a plane mirror.


The angle of incidence is increased by $10^{\circ}$.
What does the angle of reflection become?
A $30^{\circ}$
B $40^{\circ}$
C $50^{\circ}$
D $60^{\circ}$

36 Which row gives correct units for current and voltage?

|  | current | voltage |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | $\mathrm{C} / \mathrm{s}$ | $\mathrm{J} / \mathrm{C}$ |
| B | $\mathrm{C} / \mathrm{s}$ | $\mathrm{J} / \mathrm{s}$ |
| C | Cs | $\mathrm{J} / \mathrm{C}$ |
| D | Cs | $\mathrm{J} / \mathrm{s}$ |

37 A 12 V lamp uses a current of 2 A .
What is the resistance when the lamp is working correctly?
A $6 \Omega$
B $10 \Omega$
C $14 \Omega$
D $24 \Omega$

38 What is an example of induced magnetism?
A a compass needle pointing north
B a north pole attracting iron filings
C a north pole repelling a north pole
D a negatively charged balloon attracting small pieces of paper

39 Which diagram represents a neutral atom?
A


key
(e) electron
(n) neutron
(D) proton

D


40 When using a sealed radioactive source, what is not a necessary safety precaution?
A checking the level of background radiation
B handling the source with long tongs
C keeping the exposure to a minimum
D using as weak a source as possible

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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.).

