	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Candidate Name		

# CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level COMBINED SCIENCE

5129/2

PAPER 2

### **OCTOBER/NOVEMBER SESSION 2002**

2 hours 15 minutes

Candidates answer on the question paper. No additional materials are required.

TIME 2 hours 15 minutes

## **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page. Answer **all** questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided on the question paper.

## **INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question. A copy of the Periodic Table is printed on page 20.

FOR EXAM	INER'S USE
TOTAL	

This question paper consists of 19 printed pages and 1 blank page.

1 (a) Fig. 1.1 shows an extension-load graph for a spring.

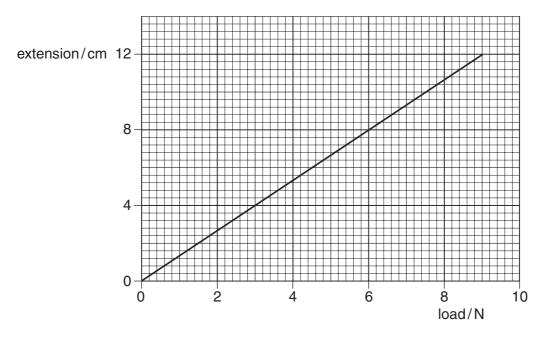


Fig. 1.1

With no force on the spring, it has a length of 10.0 cm.

What force is acting on the spring when its length is 18.0 cm?

[2]

**(b)** Fig. 1.2 shows the same spring being used in a device for weighing objects. The spring pulls down on one side of a wooden strip with a force of 8.0 N. The wooden strip is horizontal.

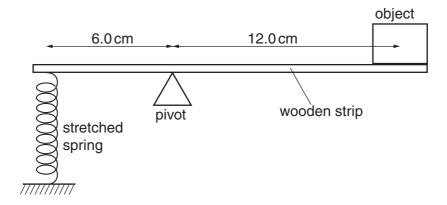


Fig. 1.2

(i) Calculate the anticlockwise moment, about the pivot, of the force in the spring.

(ii)	State the clockwise moment of the weight of the object. The weight of the wooder strip can be ignored.	n
	[1	]

(iii) Calculate the weight of the object.

[1]

[2]

(c) Identical apparatus is used to weigh the same object on the Moon. The wooden strip is horizontal but the pivot is not in the same position as it is on Earth.

Explain wny.	
	[2]

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[Turn over

**2** When sodium burns in chlorine, sodium chloride is produced. The structure of sodium chloride is illustrated in Fig. 2.1.

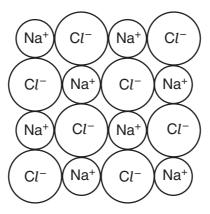


Fig. 2.1

(a)	what type of bonding is present in sodium chloride?
	[1]
(b)	State the formula of sodium chloride.
	[1]
(c)	Explain why solid sodium chloride does not conduct electricity.
	[1]
(d)	Suggest the names of an acid and an alkali that react together to form sodium chloride.
	[2]

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PLEASE TURN OVER FOR QUESTION 3

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**3** Fig. 3.1 shows the apparatus used to investigate how the rate of photosynthesis varies with light intensity.

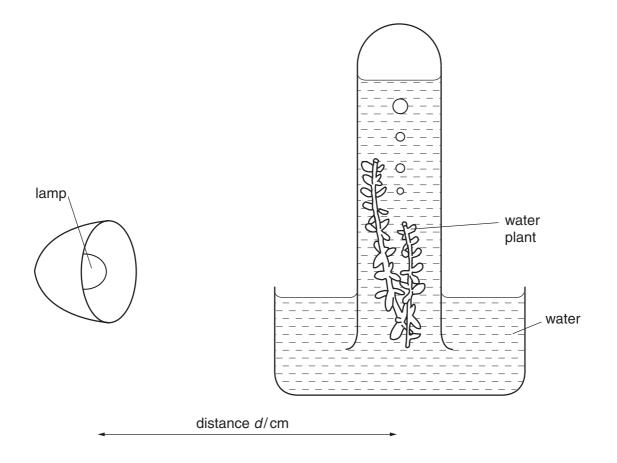


Fig. 3.1

Bubbles of gas are given off as the plant photosynthesises.

The number of bubbles given off in a time of 20 seconds is counted.

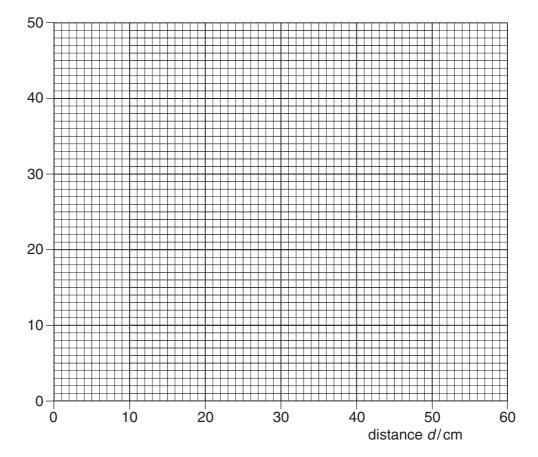
The distance *d*, between the lamp and the plant, is changed and the experiment is repeated.

Fig. 3.2 shows the results of the investigation.

distance d/cm	number of bubbles in 20 seconds
5	40
10	25
15	20
20	15
25	10
30	8
35	5
40	2
50	1

Fig. 3.2 5129/2/O/N/02





(	(a)	)	Name	the	gas	in	the	bubbles
٠,	·	,	1441110		gao			

- **(b)** Plot the data in Fig. 3.2 on the grid above. [3]
- (c) How does the rate of photosynthesis vary with increasing distance of the lamp?

.....[1]

(d) Suggest why, in a lake, very few water plants grow at depths greater than  $20\,\mathrm{m}$ .

.....[1]

Fig. 4.1 shows water droplets from a nozzle falling on a plant. The nozzle gives each droplet a positive charge.

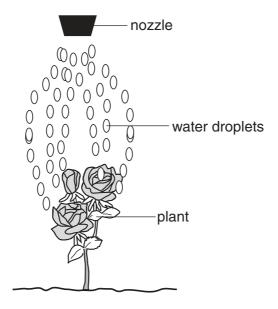


Fig. 4.1

Explain why the droplets spread out as they leave the nozzle.	
	•••
[	 21
The plant gains a negative charge. Explain why this makes the water droplets move towards the plant.	

(c)	Eve a ch	ry 20 seconds, $5.0 \times 10^7$ water droplets come out of the nozzle. Each droplet car large of $1.8 \times 10^{-11}\text{C}$ .	ries
	Cald	culate	
	(i)	the charge carried away by the droplets in 20 s,	
	(ii)	the charge carried away by the droplets in 1.0 s,	[1]
	(iii)	the electric current from the nozzle.	[1]

[1]

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**5** Fig. 5.1 shows the apparatus used to investigate the composition of air.

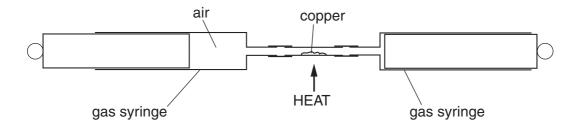


Fig. 5.1

Air is passed over hot copper from one syringe to the other. One of the gases of the air, **X**, reacts with the copper, which changes colour from brown to black.

The results obtained from the experiment are as follows: initial volume of air in the syringe =  $75.0 \, \text{cm}^3$  final volume of gas in the syringe =  $60.0 \, \text{cm}^3$ 

(a)	Nar	me the gas X.	
			.[1].
(b)	(i)	What is the volume of gas <b>X</b> in the sample of air?	
		cm <sup>3</sup>	[1]
	(ii)	Calculate the percentage by volume of gas <b>X</b> in the air.	
			.[2]
(c)	Air	contains about 1% of argon.	
	(i)	In which group of the Periodic Table is argon?	
	(ii)	Suggest why argon does not react with the copper.	
			[2]

- (a) State the function of red blood cells.

  [1]

  (b) (i) State two structural adaptations of human red blood cells that help them to carry out their function.

  1

  2

  (ii) Explain how one of the adaptations you stated in (b)(i) helps the cell to function.
  - (c) Fig. 6.1 below shows a blood smear seen under a microscope.

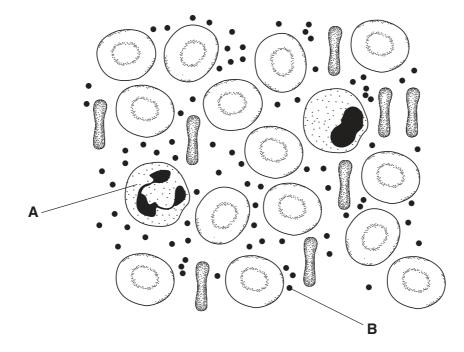


Fig. 6.1

(i) Name A and B.

A

B

[2]

(ii) State the functions of A and B.

A

.....[2]

В

7	(a)	Complete the following sentences about energy changes in a hydroelectric power station.
		In a hydroelectric power station, water flows downhill. As it falls, the
		energy of the water is changed into energy. In the generators,
		energy is changed into energy. Friction causes
		some energy to be wasted as [3]
	(b)	One generator produces 72 000 000 J of energy in 12 minutes.
		(i) State an equation for calculating power.
		[1]
		ii) Calculate the power of the generator.

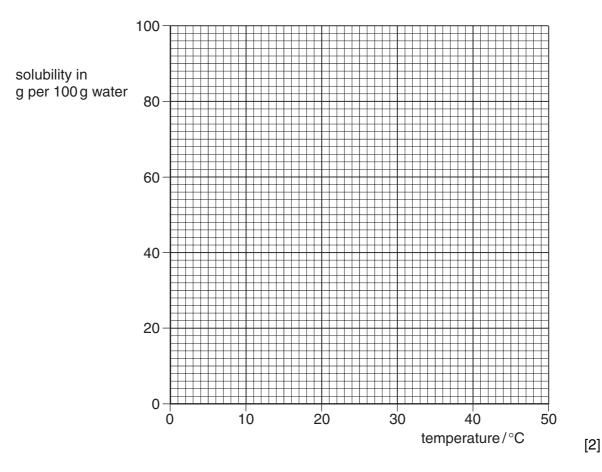
[2]

**8** Fig. 8.1 shows the solubility of ammonia in water at different temperatures.

temperature/°C	0	10	20	30	40	50
solubility of ammonia g per 100 g water	90	69	53	41	31	24

Fig. 8.1

(a) On the grid below, plot a graph of solubility against temperature.



(b) Use the graph to find the solubility of ammonia at 25 °C.

g per 100 g water.	[1]
9	L J

- (c) When ammonia solution is heated, ammonia gas is given off.
  - (i) What is the maximum mass of ammonia that can be dissolved in 100 g of water at  $20\,^{\circ}\text{C}$ ?

(ii) If this solution is heated to 40  $^{\circ}\text{C},$  what mass of ammonia gas will be given off?

g	[1]

(iii) If 17 g of ammonia has a volume of 24 dm³, what is the volume of the gas given off in (c)(ii)?


- (a) Explain what is meant by excretion.

  [2]

  (b) (i) Name the organ through which carbon dioxide is excreted.

  [1]

  (ii) Name the process that produces this carbon dioxide.

  [1]

  (iii) Where in the body does the process in (b)(ii) take place?

  [1]
  - (c) Fig. 9.1 is a diagram of a kidney and its blood vessels.

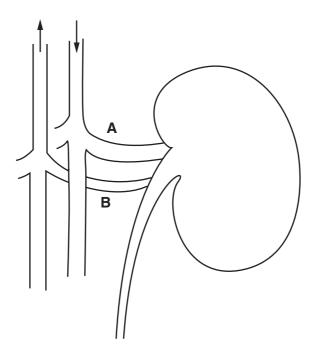


Fig. 9.1

Sug	gest three differences between the blood in artery A and the blood in vein B.
1	
0	
2	
3	
	[3]

**10** Fig. 10.1 shows a ray of light, **A**, passing through a glass block and a ray **B** arriving at point **X**.

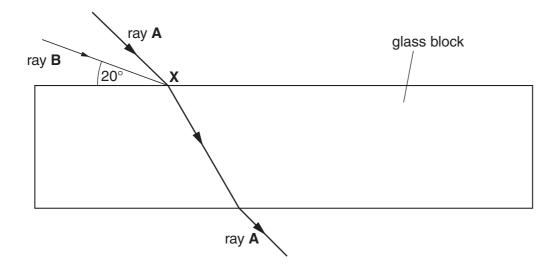


Fig. 10.1

(a) On Fig. 10.1, draw ray B passing through and out of the block. [3]
(b) What is the angle of incidence of ray B at point X? [1]
(c) (i) State an equation for calculating refractive index. [1]
(ii) When the angle of incidence is 54°, the angle of refraction is 35°. Calculate the refractive index of the glass.

11	Etha	anol is made by the fermentation of glucose.
	(a)	Describe the essential conditions for the fermentation of glucose to form ethanol.
		[4]
	(b)	Balance the equation for the fermentation of glucose.
		$C_6H_{12}O_6 \longrightarrow \dots C_2H_5OH + \dots CO_2$ [1]
	(c)	State <b>one</b> industrial use of ethanol.
		[1]
12	Bre	athing in smoke from burning coal, oil, wood or cigarettes can damage the lungs.
	Nar	ne two air pollutants, other than carbon monoxide, that are harmful to the lungs.
	For	each one, explain the way in which the lungs are affected.
	1	pollutant[1]
		effect
		[1]
	2	pollutant[1]
		effect
		[1]

13	Wire	s in	a mains cable are different colours.
	(a)	Stat	te the colour or colours of
		(i)	the live wire,
	(	(ii)	the neutral wire,
	<b>(</b> i	iii)	the earth wire[3]
	(b)	Whi	ch wire should be connected to the fuse?[1]
	(c)	A pl	ug is connected to a kettle. The element of the kettle is rated at 2.0 kW, 230 V
		(i)	Calculate the current in the element of the kettle.
			[2]
		(ii)	Three fuse ratings are available. These are 5 A, 10 A and 15 A.
			State which fuse rating is most suitable for the plug of the kettle.
			[1]
14			s a fuel obtained from petroleum (crude oil). It is used as a fuel because it burns in g a large amount of energy.
	(a)	Nan	ne the process used to obtain butane from petroleum.
			[1]
	(b)	Buta	ane belongs to a homologous series of hydrocarbons.
		(i)	Name this homologous series[1]
	(	(ii)	State <b>two</b> characteristics of a homologous series.
			[2]
	(c)	Wha	at type of bonding is present in a molecule of butane?
			[1]

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15	(a)	A w	oman starts to	o menstruate	on November	1st.		
		(i)	On which day	y does she e	expect to ovula	te?		
						•••••		[1]
		(ii)	She does not	t become pre	egnant.			
			On which day	y does she e	expect to begin	menstruation	again?	
								[1]
		(iii)	The days of t	he following	month, Decen	nber, are listed		
			12345678	8 9 10 11 12	13 14 15 16 17	7 18 19 20 21 2	2 23 24 25 26 27 28 2	29 30 31
							nost likely to be fertilis	
	(b)	Cor			•	g words from t	·	
	()		•	•	•	nce or not at		
		Luc	fetus	ovary	sperm	uterus	zygote	
		۸			-			:
							which devel	
		a ba	all of cells that	t implants in	the wall of the	e	, where it grow	s into a
								[4]
16	The	e follo	wing is a list o	of substances	S.			
			•	n sulphate		carbonate	chlorine	
				•	nitric acid	sulphur die		
		. 41	-	•		•		
		ot a		the question	is. Each subsi	ance may be	used <b>once</b> , <b>more tha</b>	in once
	Nan	ne th	e substance tl	hat				
	(a)	read	cts with ammo	nia to produ	ce a fertiliser,			[1]
	(b)	read	cts with dilute	sulphuric aci	id to produce a	a colourless ga	S,	[1]
	(c)	is u						F 4 7
			sed to control	the acidity o	f soil,			[1]
	(d)	forn		-				
	(d) (e)		ns a covalent d	compound w	hen reacted w	ith hydrogen,		[1]

DATA SHEET	The Periodic Lable of the Elements
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						=	ne Perio	dic labi	Ine Periodic Lable of the Elements	Elemen	Sl						
								Gro	Group								
_	=											≡	2	>	5	II/	0
							-:										4
							Hydrogen										Helium
7	o											=	12	41	16	19	
=	Be											Δ	ပ	z	0	ш	Ne
Lithium 3	Beryllium 4											Boron 5	Carbon 6	Nitrogen 7	Oxygen 8	Fluorine 9	Neon 10
23	24											27	28		32		40
Na	Mg												Si		ഗ	C	Ā
Sodium 11	Magnesium 12											Ē	Silicon 14	Phosphorus 15	Sulphur 16	17	Argon
39	40	45	48	51	52	55	56	59	29	64		1		75	79	80	84
¥	Ca	သွ	F	>	ပံ	Mn	Ьe	රි	Z	Cn	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	ģ	ž
Potassium 19	Calcium 20		Titanium 22	Vanadium 23	Chromium 24	Manganese 25	Iron 26	Cobalt 27		Copper 29	Zinc 30	Gallium 31	Ε	Arsenic 33	8	Bromine 35	Krypton 36
85	88	89	91	93	96		101				112			122	128	127	131
Вb	Š	>	Zr	QN	Mo	ဍ	Bu	絽	Pd	Ag	ප	In	Sn	Sp	<u>e</u>	Ι	Xe
Rubidium 37	Strontium 38	Yttrium 39	Zirconium 40	Niobium 41	Molybdenum 42	Technetium 43	Ruthenium 44	Rhodium 45	Palladium 46		Cadmium 48	49		Antimony 51	Tellurium 52	lodine 53	Xenon 54
133	137	139	178	181	184		190	192	195		201			209			
Cs	Ва	La	Ξ	Та	>	Be	SO	ī	풉	Αn	Нg	11	Pb	Ξ	S	Αŧ	R
Caesium 55	Barium 56	Lanthanum 57 *	Hafnium 72	Tantalum 73	Tungsten 74	Rhenium 75	Osmium 76	Iridium 77	Platinum 78	Gold 79	Mercury 80	Thallium 81	Lead 82		Polonium 84	86	Radon 86
	226	227															
ŗ	Ra	Ac															
Francium 87	Radium 88	Actinium 89 †															
*58-711	*58-71 I anthanoid series	Spripe		140	141	144		150	152	157	159	162	165	167	169	173	175
+90-103	-30-7 1 Editifianold serie -400-103 Actinoid series	aripo		ပီ	P		Pm		Eu	g G	욘	۵		щ	E		ב
20-20-	,	201100		Cerium	Praseodymium	Neodymium	Promethium	Samarium	Europium	Gadolinium	Terbium	Dysprosium	_	Erbium	Thulium	Ytterbium	Lutetium 71

<sup>±</sup> ₽ Praseodymium 59 140 **Cerium** \*58-71 Lanthanoid series †90-103 Actinoid series

28 b = proton (atomic) number a = relative atomic mass X = atomic symbol м **×** Key

232 **Th** Thorium 06 The volume of one mole of any gas is 24 dm<sup>3</sup> at room temperature and pressure (r.t.p.).

Lawrencium 103

Nobelium 102

Mendelevium 101

Fermium Fn

Einsteinium 99

Californium 98

**Bk**Berkelium
97

Curium

Am

Americium 95

Plutonium

**N**eptunium

Uranium 238

> Protactinium Ра

Gadolinium 64

ВS

ರ

Md

ב