CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

COMBINED SCIENCE

5129/02

Paper 2

October/November 2003

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 in the spaces provided on the Question Paper. You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs, tables or rough working. Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer all questions.

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.

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

If you have been given a label, look at the details. If any details are incorrect or missing, please fill in your correct details in the space given at the top of this page.

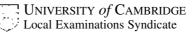
Stick your personal label here, if provided.

For Examiner's Use

TOTAL

This document consists of 20 printed pages.

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[Turn over

- 1 Rock salt is a mixture of sodium chloride and sand. A student added some rock salt to water and stirred the mixture.
 - (a) Use words from the list below to complete the following sentences.

	insoluble	soluble	solute	solution	solvent	
	The sodium chlo	ride dissolved ir	n the water to f	form a colourless	·	
	The sand did not	t dissolve becau	use it is	in wat	er.	
	Sodium chloride	is acting as the		in this experir	ment.	[3]
(b)	Name a process	that could be u	sed to separat	e the sand from	the salt solution.	
						[1]

2 A student set up an experiment to measure the half-life of a radioactive isotope that emits alpha-particles. Fig. 2.1 shows the count rate measured at 30 minute intervals after the start of the experiment.

time/minutes	0	30	60	90	120	150	180
count rate/counts per second	100	69	47	32	22	15	10

Fig. 2.1

(a) On Fig. 2.2, plot a suitable graph of the results. Draw a line of best fit.

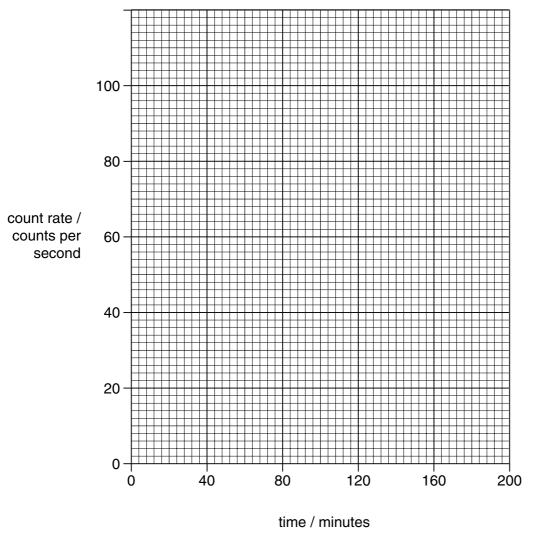


Fig. 2.2

(b) Use the graph to find the time taken for the count rate to fall from 100 counts per second to 25 counts per second.

.....[1]

(c) Use your answer to (b) to calculate the half-life of this isotope.

[2]

[3]

3 Some of the organisms in an ecosystem are listed below.

frogs	grass	grasshoppers	hawks
rabbits	sheep	snails	thrushes

In this ecosystem, the following feeding habits are seen.

Hawks eat rabbits, thrushes and young sheep.

Rabbits, sheep and grasshoppers eat grass.

Snails eat grass and are eaten by thrushes.

Frogs and thrushes eat grasshoppers.

(a)	Name the energy source for the ecosystem.

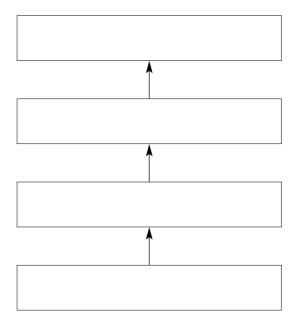
	[1	J

(b) Name a producer in the ecosystem.

(c) How many of the named organisms are herbivores?



(d) Use the information above to construct a food chain with **four** stages in the boxes below.



[2]

4 Fig. 4.1 is a flow diagram for the manufacture of fertilisers.

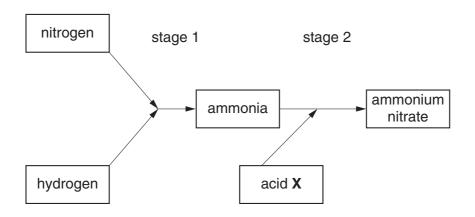


Fig. 4.1

(a)	(i)	Name the catalyst used in stage 1.

(ii)	Why is a catalyst used in a reaction?

(b) (i) Balance the equation for the reaction in stage 1.

$$N_2(g) + \dots + H_2(g) \longrightarrow \dots + NH_3(g)$$

(ii) What does the symbol (g) in the equation mean?

(c) (i) Name acid X, used in stage 2.

(ii) Name the type of reaction that occurs between acid ${\bf X}$ and ammonia in stage 2.

(d) The fertiliser, ammonium nitrate, contains nitrogen, an element essential for the growth of plants. Name **two** other elements essential for the growth of plants.

[2]

5 Fig. 5.1 shows the change of speed of a car with time.

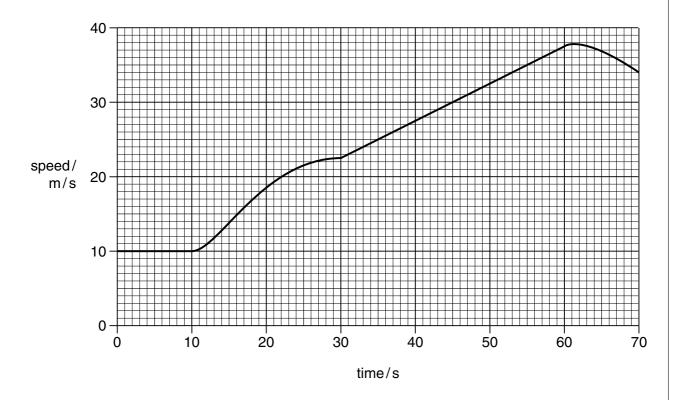


Fig. 5.1

- (a) Between which two times is the car
 - (i) moving with constant speed,

(ii) moving with a constant acceleration?

(b)	Explain the difference between <i>speed</i> and <i>velocity</i> .	
	[2]
(c)	When the brakes are used to stop the car, one form of energy is converted in another.	to
	Name these two forms of energy.	
	to	2]
(d)	The car has a mass of 920 kg. The maximum forward force produced by the car 230 N.	is
	Calculate the maximum acceleration.	

[2]

6	(a)	Explain what is meant by a balanced diet.						
						[2]		
	(b)	Study this lis	st of eight foods					
		banana	chicken	egg	orange			
		peanuts	rice	tomato	tuna fish			
		Choose one	food from thos	e listed above	that would			
		(i) increas	e the quantity o	f vitamin C in a	a diet,			
						[1]		
		(ii) increas	e the quantity o	f protein in a d	iet,			
						[1]		
		(iii) help a person suffering from constipation.						
						[1]		
	(c)	State three advantages of feeding babies on breast milk.						
		1						
		2						
		2				[3]		

7 Fig. 7.1 shows the properties of some elements. The letters A-E are **not** the symbols of the elements.

element	melting point/°C	boiling point/°C	conducts electricity	addition to water	electronic structure
А	119	444	no	insoluble	2,8,6
В	659	2447	yes	insoluble	2,8,3
С	63	766	yes	reacts violently	2,8,8,1
D	-7	59	no	soluble	2,8,18,7
E	-248	-246	no	insoluble	2,8,8

Fig. 7.1

Use the letters A-E to answer the questions.

(a)	Which element is a liquid at room temperature?	
		[1]
(b)	Which elements are metals? Give a reason for your choice.	
	elements	
	reason	
		[3]
(c)	Which element is in Group I of the Periodic Table?	
		[1]
(d)	Which element is an inert gas? Give a reason for your choice.	
	element	
	reason	[2]

8 Fig. 8.1 shows a simple transformer. The output of the transformer is connected to a lamp.

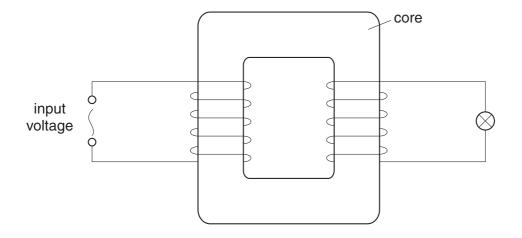


Fig. 8.1

(a)	Name the two coils.	
	and	[2]
(b)	Name a suitable material for the core.	
		[1]
(c)	The transformer is used with an alternating input voltage. Explain why it is not u with a constant input voltage.	sec
		••••
		[3

(d) The potential difference across the lamp is 6.0 V and its resistance is 24 $\Omega.\,$

Calculate

(i) the current through the lamp,

[2]

(ii) the power of the lamp.

[2]

[Turn over

9 Fig. 9.1 shows a section through part of a green leaf.

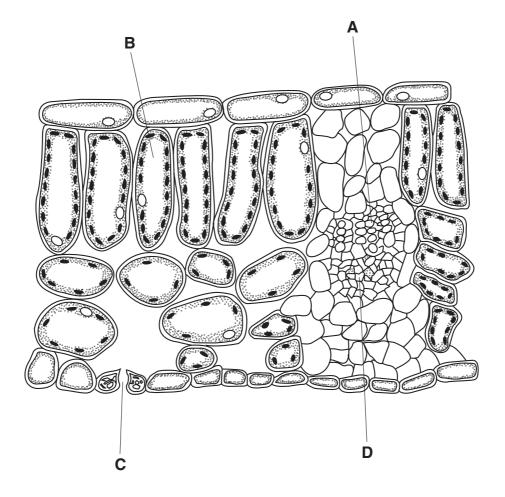


Fig. 9.1

(a)	ivai	ne -	
	(i)	the process by which the plant makes carbohydrates,	
	(ii)	the green pigment required for the process named in (i),	
	(iii)	the type of cell that carries out the process named in (i).	••••
			 [3]
(b)	Froi (a) (m Fig. 9.1 give the letter that identifies cells that carry out the process named i).	in
			[1]

C)	(1)	atmosphere occurs.	tne
	(ii)	Name the structure through which this gas exchange takes place.	
	(iii)	Name the gas that passes out of the structure in (ii) during	
		1. the day,	
		2. the night.	
			[4]

[3]

10 Fig. 10.1 shows apparatus used to pass steam over heated magnesium.

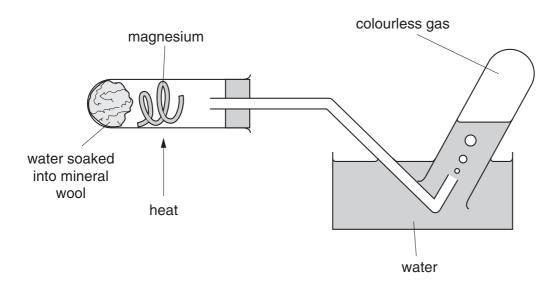


Fig. 10.1

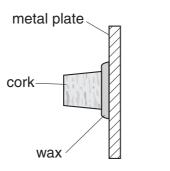
The products of the reaction are magnesium oxide and a colourless gas.

(a) Complete the equation for the reaction between magnesium and steam.

$$Mg + H_2O \longrightarrow MgO + \dots$$
 [1]

•	lain why the magnesium has been oxidised and the steam reduced during the ction.
	[2]
(i)	Calculate the relative molecular mass of magnesium oxide. (A _r : Mg, 24; O, 16)
(ii)	Use your answer to (i) to calculate the mass of magnesium oxide produced when 1.2 g of magnesium reacts with excess steam.
	 (i)

11 Fig. 11.1 shows apparatus to demonstrate the transfer of thermal energy. The electric heater glows red. The metal plate heats up, the wax melts and the cork falls.



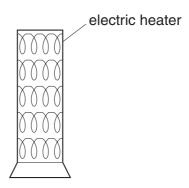


Fig. 11.1

(a)	The	re is air in the space between the heater and the metal plate.	
	Ехр	lain why very little heat is transferred from the electric heater to the metal plate by	
	(i)	conduction,	
		[1]
	(ii)	convection.	
		[1]
b)		ne the process by which most of the thermal energy is transferred from the electr ter to the metal plate.	ic
		[1]
(c)		at is the best colour to paint the metal plate so that the cork falls in the shorte e? Explain your answer.	st
			· • •
		Г	0 1

12 Fig. 12.1 shows a section through the heart.

The four chambers are labelled ${\bf A},\,{\bf B},\,{\bf C}$ and ${\bf D}.$

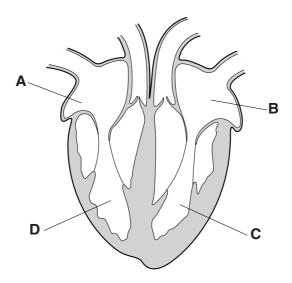


Fig. 12.1

(a)	A re	ed blood cell from the liver is pumped through the heart to the lungs.	
	(i)	Give the letters of the two chambers through which it passes.	
		and [[2]
	(ii)	Give the letters of two chambers that have blood with the highest concentration carbon dioxide.	of
		and [[2]
	(iii)	Give the letter of the chamber that has blood with the highest pressure.	
		[[1]
	(iv)	On Fig. 12.1 mark a cross (\mathbf{X}) on a valve that closes when chambers \mathbf{C} and contract.	D
(b)	Nar	ne the type of tissue that forms the wall of chamber C .	
		[1]
(c)		en a person is excited, a chemical substance is released from the adrenal gland is carried in the blood to the heart, where it causes the heart to beat faster.	s.
	Nar	ne this type of substance.	
		[[1]

13	Petr car	ol co engi	ontains the hydrocarbon octane, C_8H_{18} . Petrol is used as a liquid fuel in cars. In ne, some petrol is changed from a liquid to a gas, mixed with air and then ignited	the 1.
	(a)	Wh	at term describes the change of state from liquid to gas?	
				[1]
	(b)	Des	scribe the arrangement and movement of the octane molecules when it is	
		(i)	a liquid,	
		(ii)	a gas.	
				 [4]
	(c)	Nar	ne the homologous series containing octane.	
				[1]
	(d)	Nar	ne the poisonous gas produced when octane burns in a limited supply of oxyge	n.
				[1]

14 Fig. 14.1 shows some regions of the electromagnetic spectrum.

radio	microwave	infra-red	visible light	region A	X-ray	gamma
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Fig. 14.1

(a)	Name region A.	
		[1]
(b)	In which region of the electromagnetic spectrum are the longest wavelengths found?)
		[1]
(c)	State a property that is the same for all electromagnetic waves in a vacuum.	
(d)	Sound and light are both wave motions. State two differences between sound a light.	
	1	
	2	
		[2]

15 Choose some of the words below and fill in the gaps to complete the following sentences. You may use each word once, more than once, or not at all.

contraceptive pills

condoms

sperm ducts	testes	vagina	vasectomy	
Contraceptive meth	ods in males	include the us	se of condoms, which o	cover the
penis and prevent b	oth fluid and		from	
entering the woman	's			
Another method, ca	lled	, ir	nvolves cutting the	
Using	can a	also prevent tra	ansmission of HIV.	[5]

penis

sperm

DATA SHEET
The Periodic Table of the Elements

																											_		П
		0	4	완	Helium 2	20	Se		10	40	Ā	Argon	18	84	궃	Krypton	36	131	Xe		54		품	Radon	98				
						19	щ	Fluorine	6	35.5	ご	Chlorine	17	80	ā	Bromine	35	127	Ι		53		¥	Astatine	85				
		5				16	0	Oxygen	8	32	ဟ	Sulphur		79	Se	Selenium	34	128	<u>e</u>	Tellurium	52		S C	Polonium	84				•
		>				14	z	Nitrogen	7	31	<u></u>		15	75	As	Arsenic	33	122	Sp	Antimony	51	509	ä	Bismuth	83				
		<u>\</u>				12	ပ	Carbon	9	28	S	Silicon	14	73	Ge	Germanium	32	119	S		50	207	Pp	Lead	82				
		≡				Ξ	Ф	Boron	2	27	Ρſ	Aluminium	13	02	Сa		31	115	ī		49	204	1	Thallium	81				
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The Periodic Table of the Elements														64	ರ	Copper	59	108	Ag		47	197	Ρn	Gold	79				
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														48	F	Titanium	22	91	Ż	Zirconium	40	178	Ξ	Hafnium	72				
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		=				6	Be	Beryllium	4	24	Mg	Magnesium	12	40	င္မ	Calcinm	20	88	ഗ്	Strontium	38	137	Ва	Barinm	26	226	Ва	Radium	88
		_				7	=	Lithium	3	23	Na	Sodium	11	39	¥	Potassium	19	82	윤	Rubidium	37	133	Cs	Caesium	55		Ļ	Francium	87
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		Eu	E B	Sm Eu	Pm Sm Eu	Pr Nd Pm Sm Eu Gd
Ē	_	Europium	Europium	Europium	Promethium Samarium Europium (Neodymium Promethium Samarium Europium (
		63 64	63 64	62 63 64	61 62 63 64	60 61 62 63 64
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_		Americium	Americium	Plutonium Americium	Neptunium Plutonium Americium	Uranium Neptunium Plutonium Americium
	96	96		94 95	94 95	93 94 95

Lr Lawrencium

Nobelium

175 **Lu** Lutetium

173 **Xb** Ytterbium

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

b = proton (atomic) number

Key

a = relative atomic massX = atomic symbol

*58-71 Lanthanoid series †90-103 Actinoid series