

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

CANDIDATE NAME	
CENTRE NUMBER	CANDIDATE NUMBER
COMBINED SCIENCE	5129/21
Paper 2	October/November 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 Ex	caminer's Use

This document consists of 19 printed pages and 1 blank page.



[Turn over

1 Three samples of human blood **A**, **B** and **C**, are mixed with three salt solutions of different concentrations.

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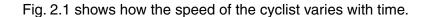
The blood samples are then observed under the microscope.

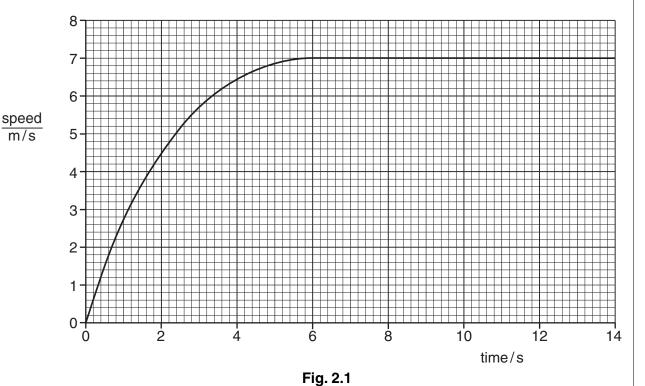
The results are shown in Fig. 1.1

blood sample	observations
Α	cells are small and wrinkled
В	cells are normal in size and shape
С	no cells can be seen

Fig. 1.1

(a)	and B ?
	[1]
(b)	Which blood sample is mixed with the most concentrated salt solution?
	[1]
(c)	Explain the observation for blood sample C .
	[2]





(a) Explain the difference between speed and velocity.

.....[1]

- **(b)** Use Fig. 2.1 for the following.
 - (i) Complete the following sentence.

The acceleration of the cyclist is zero from

......seconds toseconds. [1]

(ii) Calculate how far the cyclist travels between the times of 9 seconds and 13 seconds.

distance = m [2]

(c) Further along the road, the cyclist stops the bicycle.

Complete the following sentence about energy.

As the cyclist uses the brakes, energy is converted

intoenergy. [2]

		•	
3	Met	thane is a hydrocarbon.	
	(a)	State the name of the homologous series to which methane belongs.	
			[1]
	(b)	Methane is used as a fuel.	
		The equation for the combustion of methane is	
		$CH_4 + 2O_2 \longrightarrow CO_2 + 2H_2O$	
		The relative molecular mass $M_{\rm r}$ of methane is 16. [$A_{\rm r}$: C, 12; O, 16]	
		Complete the following sentences.	
		16 g of methane reacts with g of oxygen and produces g	of
		carbon dioxide.	
		1.6g of methane reacts with g of oxygen and produces g	of
		carbon dioxide.	
		0.4g of methane producesg of carbon dioxide.	[4]
	(c)	State the test for oxygen.	
		test	
		result	
			 [2]

4 Complete Fig. 4.1.

particle	relative mass	relative charge
proton	1	
neutron		
electron	negligible	-1

Fig. 4.1

[3]

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5 Fig. 5.1 shows the structure of the heart in section as seen from the front.



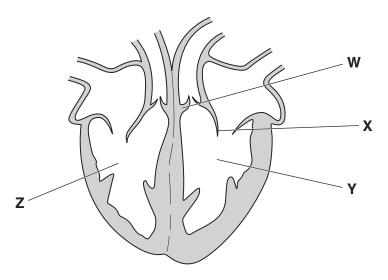


Fig. 5.1

(a)	What type of tissue is the heart mainly composed of?	
	[1]
(b)	When the chamber labelled Y contracts, what happens to	
	(i) valve W,[1]
	(ii) valve X?[1]
(c)	When chamber Z contracts, what effect does this have on the blood in that chamber?	
	[2]
(d)	How does the composition of the blood in chamber Z differ from that in chamber Y ?	
		•
	[2	1

A pupil places a pin in front of a plane mirror so that he can see an image of the pin. Light from the pin is incident on the plane mirror as shown in Fig. 6.1. The position of the image of the pin is also shown.

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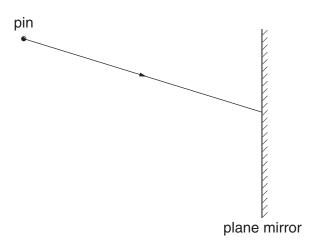


image of pin

Fig. 6.1

- (a) On Fig. 6.1 draw
 - (i) the normal where the ray is incident on the mirror,

[1]

(ii) the reflected ray.

[1]

(b) The pin is moved to the right, towards the mirror.

How does the position of the image of the pin move?

.....[1]

(c) Light is an example of a transverse wave.

Name an example of a longitudinal wave.

.....[1]

7 Chlorine is a diatomic gas in Group VII of the Periodic Table.

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(a) Complete Fig. 7.1 to show the outer shell electrons in a molecule of chlorine.

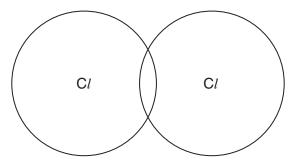


Fig. 7.1

[2]

- **(b)** State how the boiling point of the elements in Group VII changes as the group is descended.
 -[1]
- (c) State one industrial use of chlorine.



(d) Fig. 7.2 shows chlorine being bubbled into potassium iodide solution.

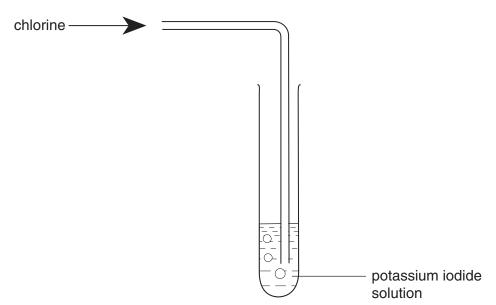


Fig. 7.2

State the names of the **two** products of the reaction between chlorine and potassium iodide.

...... and [2]

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	birth control method		type	
	a condom is used		chemical	
	a spermicide is used		mechanical	
	the couple avoid intercourse at certain times during the menstrual cycle		surgical	
	the woman's oviducts are cut and tied off		natural	
(ii)	Name a birth control metho	Fig. 8.1 d that depends on	the use of hormones.	
(ii) (iii)		d that depends on	against HIV infection?	
	Which method of birth control Explain how. method	d that depends on	against HIV infection?	
(iii)	Which method of birth control Explain how. method explanation	d that depends on	against HIV infection?	

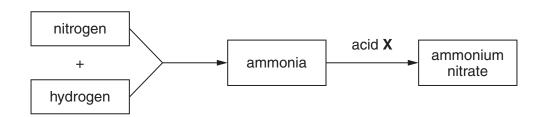
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8

9	A ci	rcuit contains a cell, a lamp, an ammeter and a variable resistor all connected in series.	For
	(a)	In the space below, draw a diagram of this circuit.	Examiner's Use
		rol	
		[3]	
	(b)	When the current in the lamp is 0.2 A, the potential difference across the lamp is 1.8 V.	
		Calculate	
		(i) the resistance of the lamp,	
		resistance = unit unit [3]	
		(ii) the power of the lamp.	
		power = W [2]	
			I

10 Study the following reaction scheme.

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(a) (i) Name the catalyst used to speed up the reaction between nitrogen and hydrogen in the manufacture of ammonia.

.....[1]

(ii) Balance the equation for the formation of ammonia.

$$N_2 + \dots NH_3$$
 [1]

(iii) Ammonia solution turns Universal Indicator blue. Suggest the pH of the solution.

.....[1]

(b) Name acid X and state the type of reaction that occurs between acid X and ammonia.

acid **X**[1]

type of reaction[1]

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				11			
(a)	Define an en	nzyme.					
(b)	Fig. 11.1 she temperature		effect of pH on	the activity of t	the enzyme a	amylase	at two dif
	enzyme activity				40°	С	
						15°C	
							_
		1	5	7	9	pН	11
				Fig. 11.1			
	Use Fig. 11.	1 to descr	ribe how this e	nzyme's activity	y is affected l	by	
	(i) tempera	ature,					
	(ii) pH						
					the activity		

12 A copper saucepan containing cold water is heated as shown in Fig. 12.1.



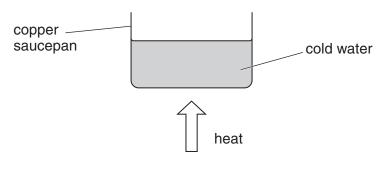


Fig. 12.1

(a)	Nan	ne the process by which heat is transferred through the copper.	
		[1]
(b)	The	water at the bottom of the saucepan is heated.	
	Ехр	lain how the rest of the water becomes hot.	
		[3]
(c)		hot water is placed in a container that is then sealed with a cork. water is required to stay warm for as long as possible.	
	Stat	te the advantage of	
	(i)	using a plastic container rather than a metal container,	
		[1]
	(ii)	using a white, rather than black, outer surface for the container.	
		r.	41

13 The following is a list of apparatus.

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Use

	balance		measuring	cylinder	condenser	condenser	
		filter funnel	burette	pipette	thermometer		
(a)		m the list, name one owing experiments is ca	•	itus which mu s	st be used when each of	the	
	Each piece of apparatus may be used once, more than once or not at all.						
	(i)	distilling a mixture of	ethanol and wate	er		.[1]	
	(ii)	separating mud from	muddy water			.[1]	
	(iii)	finding the volume of	a liquid			.[1]	
(b)	Froi	m the list, complete the	e following sente	nce.			
During a titration experiment, an alkali is measured into a conical flask us					into a conical flask using	ga	
				. and an acid	is added to the alkali usin	g a	
						[2]	

14 Fig. 14.1 shows an alveolus in the lungs.



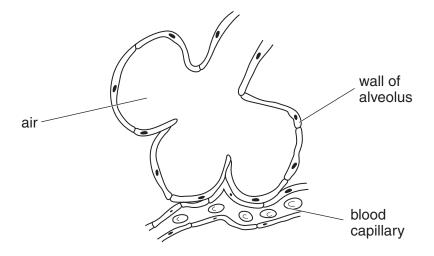
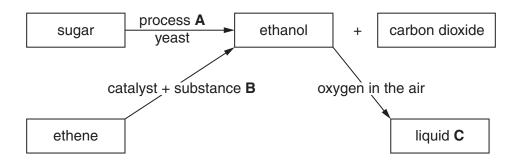


Fig. 14.1

(a)	State two ways in which the structure of alveoli allows the efficient exchange of gases between blood and air.
	1
	2
	[2]
(b)	Name a substance that is excreted through the alveoli.
	[1]
(c)	Explain why air pollution by smoke or soot causes the alveoli to be less efficient for gas exchange.
	[2]

15 Study the following reaction scheme.

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(a) Name

(i)	process A ,	[1]
-----	--------------------	-----

- (b) State the name of the substances, present in yeast, which cause process A to occur.
- (c) Complete the following sentences.

The ethene molecules are known as the units. [2]

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16	(a)	State a test to show the difference between magnetic and non-magnetic materials.
		[1]
	(b)	Iron and steel are both magnetic materials.
		Describe a difference between the magnetic properties of iron and steel.
		[1]
17	A sp	pacecraft has a mass of 50 000 kg and the accelerating force is 225 000 N.
	(a)	Calculate the acceleration of the spacecraft.
		acceleration = units [3]
	(b)	The spacecraft is ejecting exhaust gases. The accelerating force does not change but the acceleration increases.
		Explain why the acceleration increases.
		[1]

18 Fig. 18.1 shows a food chain.

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grass → wildebeest → cheetah

Fig. 18.1

(a)	A food chain shows the energy flow in an ecosystem.
	In this food chain, how does the amount of energy in the cheetahs compare with the amount of energy in the grass?
	[1]
(b)	There are fewer cheetahs than wildebeest.
	Use ideas of energy flow in food chains to explain why.
	[2]
(c)	What type of organisms, important in the ecosystem, are not shown in this food chain?
	[1]

19 Fig. 19.1 shows the arrangement of the electrons in the atoms of six different elements, **R–W**.

The letters are not the chemical symbols of the elements.

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atom	R	S	Т	U	V	W
electron arrangement	2,8,6	2,8,4	2,6	2,8,8	2,7	2,2

Fig. 19.1

Use the letters in Fig. 19.1 to answer the following questions.

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

(a)	Which element has an atomic number 14?	[1]
(b)	Which element has a nucleon number 16 and has an isotope that contains 8 neutro	ns?
		[1]
(c)	Which two elements are in the same group of the Periodic Table?	
	and	[2]
(d)	Which element does not form an acidic oxide?	[1]

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DATA SHEET

a = relative atomic mass

b = atomic (proton) number X = atomic symbol в **×**

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

260 **Lr**Lawrencium 103

S59 Nobelium

258 **Md**

257 **Fm** Fermium 100

252 **ES**

5 23

247 **B**

Cm Curium

Am Americium 95

244 **Pu**

Neptunium

238

231 **Pa**