

#### **Cambridge International Examinations**

Cambridge Ordinary Level

Paper 2			May/June 2017
COMBINED SO	CIENCE		5129/21
CENTRE NUMBER		CANDIDATE NUMBER	
CANDIDATE NAME			

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 an HB pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer **all** questions.

Electronic calculators may be used.

You may lose marks if you do not show your working or if you do not use appropriate units.

A copy of the Periodic Table is printed on page 24.

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.

This document consists of 23 printed pages and 1 blank page.



2 hours 15 minutes

1 (a) Define mass and we	ignt.
--------------------------	-------

mass .	 	 	 	
woight				
weignt	 	 	 	
				[2]

(b) A hammer has a mass of 0.75 kg.

Its weight on the Moon is 1.25 N.

(i) An astronaut on the Moon uses the hammer to break some pieces of rock.

Complete Fig. 1.1 to show how the astronaut now uses the hammer and the beam balance to measure a mass of 0.75 kg of rock. [1]

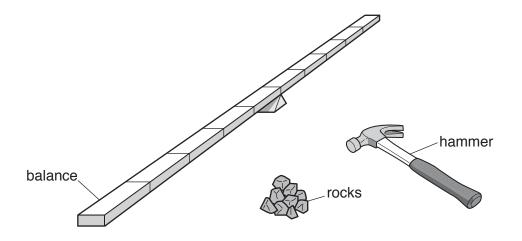


Fig. 1.1

(ii) The astronaut now drops the hammer.

Calculate the acceleration of the hammer as it falls to the surface of the Moon.

State the unit.

acceleration = ..... unit ...... [3]

2 Carbon dioxide reacts with carbon to produce carbon monoxide.

The equation for the reaction is

(a) The relative molecular mass of carbon dioxide is 44.

 $[A_r: O, 16; C, 12]$ 

(i)	Calculate the	relative	molecular	mass of	carbon	monoxide.
-----	---------------	----------	-----------	---------	--------	-----------

.....[1]

(ii) Complete the following sentences.

44 g of carbon dioxide produces ...... g of carbon monoxide.

1.1 g of carbon dioxide produces ...... g of carbon monoxide. [2]

**(b)** Carbon monoxide is a common pollutant of the atmosphere.

Explain how the carbon monoxide in the atmosphere is produced other than by the reaction of carbon with carbon dioxide.

[2]

(c) Carbon monoxide acts as a reducing agent in the extraction of iron from iron ore in the blast furnace.

Balance the equation for this reaction.

$$Fe_2O_3 + \dots CO$$
 ......Fe + ......CO<sub>2</sub>

3 (a) (i) Complete Table 3.1 to compare the structure of arteries and veins.

Table 3.1

structure	arteries	veins
thickness of wall		
size of lumen		

[2]

(ii) Complete Table 3.2 to compare the blood pressure and direction of blood flow in arteries and veins.

Table 3.2

	arteries	veins
blood pressure		
direction of blood flow		

		[2]
(b)	Explain why the wall of a capillary is only one cell thick.	
		[4]

(c) Veins have valves at intervals along their inner walls.

A section through one of these valves is shown in Fig. 3.1.

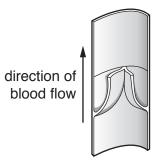


Fig. 3.1

• •	State the function of the valve.	
(ii)	Explain why arteries do not have valves.	
		[2]

4 A girl walks across a carpet and gains a positive electric charge.

As she touches a metal door handle, there is a small spark, as shown in Fig. 4.1.

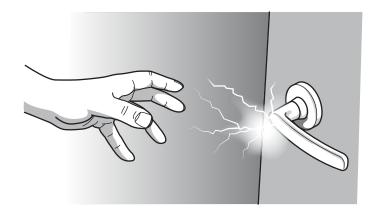


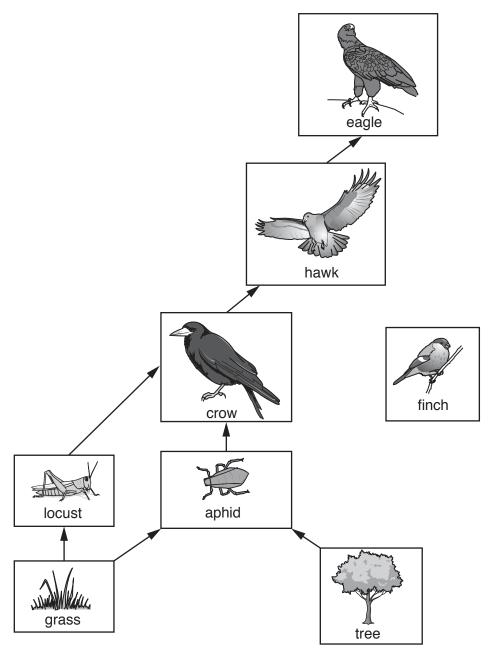
Fig. 4.1

plain why there is a small spark.	
	•••
	[3

Chl	orine	, bromine and iodine are diatomic elements in Group VII of the Periodic Table.
(a)	(i)	State the name given to the elements in Group VII.
		[1]
	(ii)	State how the melting points of the Group VII elements change down the group from chlorine to iodine.
		[1]
(b)	Sta	te the meaning of the term <i>diatomic</i> .
		[1]
(c)	Bro	mine displaces iodine from an aqueous solution of sodium iodide.
(0)		
	me	equation for the reaction is
		$Br_2 + 2NaI \longrightarrow 2NaBr + I_2$
	Exp	lain why iodine is displaced by bromine.
		[1]
(al)		
(d)	Exp	lain why chlorine is used in the purification of water supplies.
		[1]

5

6 Part of a food web is shown in Fig. 6.1.



not drawn to scale

Fig. 6.1

(a) Finches eat seeds from the tree.

Finches are eaten by hawks and eagles.

Complete Fig. 6.1 to show this information.

[2]

(b)	(i)	State the source of energy for this food web.	[1]
	(ii)	Name <b>one</b> herbivore in this food web.	[1]
(c)	The	eagles in the food web die out.	
	Sug	gest what happens to the finch population and ex	plain your answer.
			[2]

# 7 A beam rests on a pivot.

Masses W, X and Y are placed on the beam as shown in Fig. 7.1.

The beam has negligible mass.

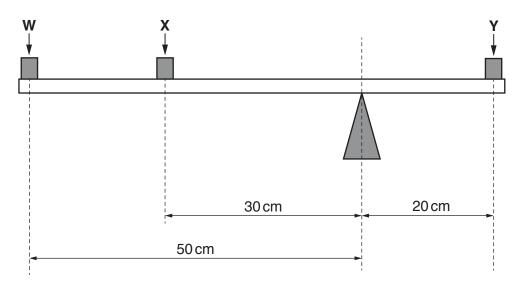


Fig. 7.1

The weight of mass  $\boldsymbol{Y}$  is 12N and the weight of mass  $\boldsymbol{W}$  is 4.0 N.

Calculate the weight of mass **X** that balances the beam.

weight = ...... N [3]

8 An element Q exists as two isotopes, <sup>113</sup>Q and <sup>115</sup>Q.

Q is not the correct symbol for the element.

(a) Complete Table 8.1 for a neutral atom of each isotope.

Table 8.1

isotope	number of protons	number of neutrons	number of electrons
<sup>113</sup> Q	49		
<sup>115</sup> Q	49	66	

[2] (b) Use the Periodic Table to identify element Q. **(c)** Explain why Q has similar chemical properties to aluminium. Use words from the list to complete the sentences about plant reproduction. anther cotyledon carpel cuticle pericarp radicle root sepal shoot stigma testa Each word may be used once, more than once or not at all. Pollen is produced by the ...... of a flower. When an insect visits a flower, the insect transfers pollen onto the ...... After fertilisation, seeds are produced. A seed contains a food store called the ...... The stored food is used by the plumule and the ...... to grow during germination. [5]

9

10 A power station uses a hydrocarbon fuel to produce electrical energy.

The energy **outputs** of the power station, shown as percentages of the total energy in the fuel, are given in Fig. 10.1.

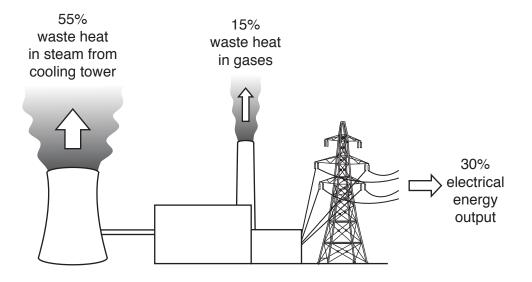


Fig. 10.1

(a)	Explain how Fig. 10.1 shows that energy is conserved in the power station.
	[2]
(b)	Describe the energy transfers from the fuel to the generator.
()	
	[3]

11	Sul	furic	acid, I	H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> , and ethano	ic acid, CH <sub>3</sub> CO <sub>2</sub> H, are b	ooth acids.	
	(a)	(i)	State	e the name of the ic	on that causes acidity.		[1]
		(ii)	Com	plete Table 11.1 for	sulfuric acid and ethan	oic acid.	
					<b>Table 11.1</b>		
				acid	colour with Universal Indicator	pH value of the acid	
				sulfuric acid	red		
				ethanoic acid		5	
							[2]
	(b)	Zin	c sulfa	te is prepared by r	eacting zinc metal with s	sulfuric acid.	
		(i)	Nam	e <b>two</b> other substa	nces that produce zinc	sulfate when they read	ct with sulfuric acid.
					and		[2]
		(ii)	Sugg	gest a reason why o	copper(II) sulfate is <b>not</b>	made by adding copp	er to sulfuric acid.

12 Fig. 12.1 shows the names of different parts of the alimentary canal and some functions.

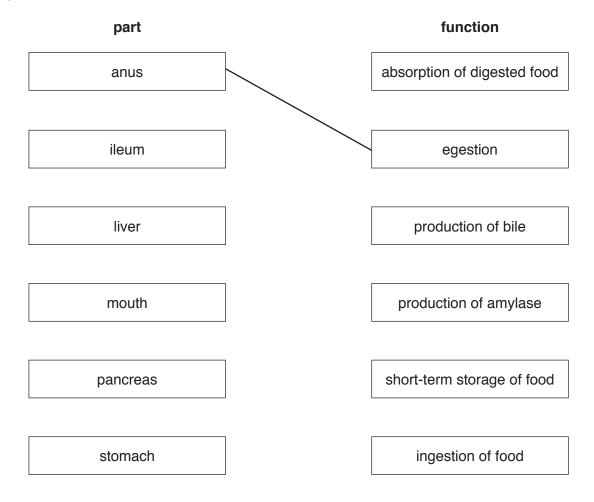


Fig. 12.1

(a) Complete Fig. 12.1 by drawing **one** line from each part to its function.

One has been done for you.

[5]

**(b)** The number of villi in the ileum of four students is compared.

Table 12.1 shows the average number of villi present in 1 cm<sup>2</sup> of ileum for each student.

**Table 12.1** 

student	average number of villi/cm <sup>2</sup>
Р	4200
Q	4500
R	3500
S	4050

	Suggest why this diffusion occurs continuously.	
(ii)	The absorption of the products of digestion involves diffusion.	
		[2
	Explain your reasoning.	
	Use the information in Table 12.1 to suggest a reason for this.	
(i)	Student <b>Q</b> absorbs digested food more rapidly than the other three students.	

13 A circuit containing a battery, a motor, a resistor and a buzzer is shown in Fig. 13.1.

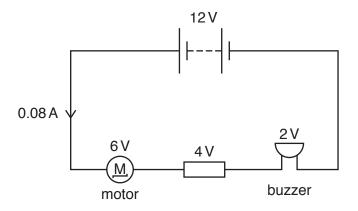


Fig. 13.1

The potential differences across the motor, resistor and buzzer are also shown in Fig. 13.1.

(a) (i) The current in the circuit is 0.08A.

Calculate the total resistance in the circuit.

resistance = .....
$$\Omega$$
 [3]

(ii) Calculate the energy transferred by the motor in 30 s.

(b) The circuit is re-arranged as shown in Fig. 13.2.

The battery is the same battery, producing the same e.m.f., as in Fig. 13.1.

The currents in the motor, the resistor and the buzzer in the new arrangement are also shown in Fig. 13.2.

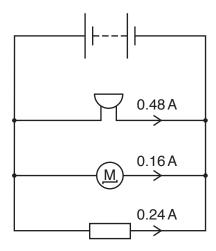


Fig. 13.2

(i) Calculate the current in the battery.

	current = A [1]
(ii)	Explain why the current calculated in (b)(i) is different to the current given in (a)(i).
	[1]

**14** Fig. 14.1 shows some reactions of ethene.

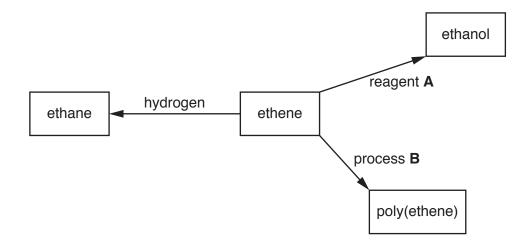


Fig. 14.1

	· ·	
(a)	Name reagent <b>A</b> and process <b>B</b> .	
	reagent A	
	process B	[2]
(b)	Explain why the conversion of ethene to ethane is called reduction.	
		[1]
(c)	Name the reagent that is used to distinguish between ethene and ethane.	
		[1]
(d)	(i) Draw the structure of ethanol.	

		[1]
(ii)	Ethanol is a constituent of wine, beer and other alcoholic drinks.	
	State one other use of ethanol.	
		[1]

# 15 Fig. 15.1 shows the male reproductive system

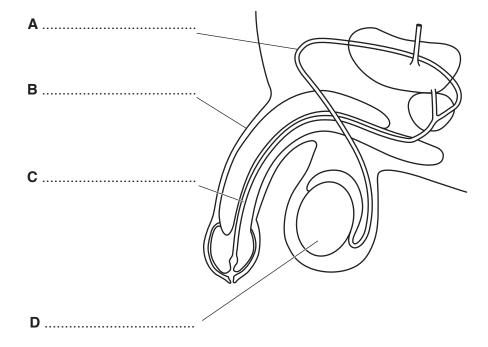


Fig. 15.1

(a)	Complete Fig. 15.1 by labelling the parts A, B, C and D.	[4]
(b)	State a function of the prostate gland and of the scrotum.	
	prostate gland	
	scrotum	
		[2]

(c) One method of birth control is surgical, when a surgeon makes a cut in part of the male reproductive system.

On Fig. 15.1, draw a cross (X) to show where the cut is made. [1]

**16** (a) A wave is shown in Fig. 16.1

On Fig. 16.1, label a one-quarter wavelength of the wave.

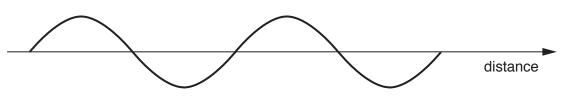


Fig. 16.1

(b) A tuning fork can be used to produce a sound wave in a column of air, as shown in Fig. 16.2.

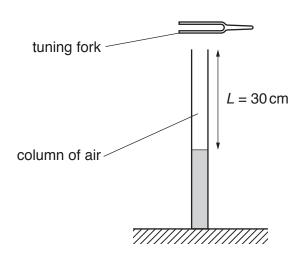


Fig. 16.2

The fork vibrates with a constant frequency. The sound produced has the same frequency as the tuning fork.

The length *L* of the column of air is one quarter of the wavelength of the sound produced.

(i) Calculate the wavelength of the sound wave that is produced.

wavelength = ..... m [1]

[1]

(ii) The speed of the sound wave in air is  $330\,\text{m/s}$ .

Calculate the frequency of the sound wave.

		frequency =	=	łz [2]
17	The	e following is a list of substances.		
		ammonium nitrate calcium carbonate	e carbon monoxide	
		nitrogen nitrogen dioxide oxyge	en potassium nitrate	
	Use	e the list to complete the following sentences.		
	Eac	ch substance may be used once, more than once, or	not at all.	
	(a)	The substance that contains <b>two</b> essential element	s for plant growth	
		is		[1]
	(b)	The substance that is used to remove impurities in	the extraction	
		of iron in the blast furnace is		[1]
	(c)	The substance that makes up about 21% of the air		
		is		[1]
	(d)	The substance that dissolves in water to produce a	n acidic solution	
		is		[1]
	(e)	The substance used in the manufacture of ammonia	a in the Haber process	
		is		[1]

# **18** A transformer is shown in Fig. 18.1.

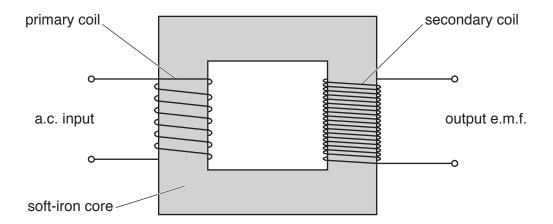


Fig. 18.1

(a) An e.m.f. is induced in the secondary coil.

Describe produce t			coil,	the	soft-iron	core	and	the	secondar	y coil	to
	 	 									[3]

(b) The current in a cable from the transformer is 100A.

The resistance of 1 km length of the cable is 1  $\Omega$ .

Calculate the potential difference across 1 m of the cable.

potential difference = ......V [2]

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The Periodic Table of Elements

VII   9   9   17   17   17   17   17   17	
Sulfur 32 Selenium 79 Selenium 128 Selenium 128 Se Selenium 79 Se Selenium 79 Se Selenium 79 Se Selenium 128 Se Se Selenium 128 Se Se Selenium 128 Se Se Se Selenium 128 Se	116 LV livermorium -
A S areanic 75  A S areanic 75  S B animony 122  B B B bismuth 209	
V   C   C   C   C   C   C   C   C   C	114 <b>F</b> <i>l</i> flerovium
### 13   Parameter   Parameter	
30 Zn zhro 65 A8 Cadmium 112 80 Hg mercury 201	Cn copernicium
29 Cu copper 64 47 Ag silver 108 79 Au gold 197 197	Rg roentgenium
Group  28  Ni  Ni  Ni  Pd  46  Pd  78  Pt  Pt  Pt  Pt  195	110  DS  darmstadtium
Green 27 Co cobalt 59 45 Rh rhodlum 103 77 Ir Ir	109 Mt
26 Fe iron 56 Osmuum 190 Osmuum 190	108 Hssium
25 Mn manganese 55 43 TC technetium 75 Re rhentum	107 Bh bohrium
24 Cr chromium 52 A2 M0 molybdenum 96 74 W tungsten 184	Sg seaborgium
Key atomic number atomic symbo name relative atomic mass  23 V V Sil A1 A1 Nb m liobium 93 73 Ta tantalum 181	105 Db dubnium
atc rels Ti titanium 48 40 Zr zirconium 91 72 Hf hafnium 178	104 Rf rutherfordium
21 Scandium 45 39 Yrttrium 89 57–71 lanthanoids	89–103 actinoids
Be   Be   Be   Be   Be   Be   Be   Be	88 <b>Ra</b> radium
Li   Li   Li   Li   Li   Li   Li   Li	87 <b>Fr</b> francium

71	Γn	lutetium 175	103	۲	lawrencium	I
				8 N		I
69	H	thulium 169	101	Md	mendelevium	_
89	ш	erbium 167	100	Fm	ferminm	ı
29	웃	holmium 165	66	Es	einsteinium	-
99	Ó	dysprosium 163	86	ŭ	californium	_
65	Q L	terbium 159	97	Ř	berkelium	_
64	Вq	gadolinium 157	96	Cm	curium	_
63	П	europium 152	95	Am	americium	_
62	Sm	samarium 150	94	Pu	plutonium	_
61	Pa	promethium	93	N D	neptunium	_
09	PZ	neodymium 144	92	$\supset$	uranium	238
59	ሷ	praseodymium 141	91	Ра	protactinium	231
58	Ce	cerium 140	06	H	thorium	
22	Гa	lanthanum 139	88	Ac	actinium	I

lanthanoids

actinoids

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