UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS International General Certificate of Secondary Education

PHYSICAL SCIENCE

Paper 1 Multiple Choice
0652/01

October/November 2006

Additional Materials: Multiple Choice Answer Sheet<br>Soft clean eraser<br>Soft pencil (type B or HB is recommended)

## READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write in soft pencil.
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, 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.
There are forty questions on this paper. Answer all questions. For each question there are four possible answers $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{C}$ and $\mathbf{D}$.
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 20.

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T . . 1 -

1 Which diagram shows how the particles in a mixture of two gases are arranged?
A

B



2 An ink can be separated by chromatography.
Which diagram shows the correct way to set up the apparatus?
A

B

D


3 What can be deduced from the number of protons and number of neutrons in an atom?

|  | group number | nucleon number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| B | $\checkmark$ | $x$ |
| C | $x$ | $\checkmark$ |
| D | $x$ | $x$ |

4 The dot-and-cross diagram shows the outer shell electrons in a molecule with a sir bond.

key

- electron
$X$ electron
$\because$ : nucleus

What could this molecule be?

|  | $\mathrm{H}_{2}$ | $\mathrm{Cl}_{2}$ | HCl |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| B | $\checkmark$ | $x$ | $x$ |
| C | $x$ | $\checkmark$ | $x$ |
| D | $x$ | $x$ | $\checkmark$ |

5 What is the formula of copper(II) oxide and of sulphur hexafluoride?

|  | copper(II) oxide | sulphur hexafluoride |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | CuO | $\mathrm{SF}_{6}$ |
| B | CuO | $\mathrm{S}_{6} \mathrm{~F}$ |
| C | $\mathrm{Cu}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ | $\mathrm{SF}_{6}$ |
| D | $\mathrm{Cu}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ | $\mathrm{S}_{6} \mathrm{~F}$ |

6 Some white anhydrous copper(II) sulphate powder is put into a beaker of water and stirred.
What shows that the process is exothermic?
A A blue solution forms.
B A colourless solution forms.
C The beaker feels cooler to touch.
D The beaker feels warmer to touch.

7 Substance $\mathbf{X}$ does not react with dilute acid but substance $\mathbf{Y}$ does, forming a gaseous
The graph shows the results of experiments using $\mathbf{Y}$ and dilute acid alone and then with $\mathbf{X}$


What do these results show about $\mathbf{X}$ ?

|  | $\mathbf{X}$ is a catalyst | $\mathbf{X}$ is quickly used up |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| B | $\checkmark$ | $x$ |
| C | $x$ | $\checkmark$ |
| D | $x$ | $x$ |

8 The diagram shows an experiment.


The crucible and contents are weighed before heating and then reweighed when cool.
What happens to the mass of the crucible and contents?

|  | the mass | because the magnesium is |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | decreases | oxidised |
| B | decreases | reduced |
| C | increases | oxidised |
| D | increases | reduced |

9 The diagram shows a titration experiment.


Which pH values in the table could be correct?

|  | start |  | end-point |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | dilute <br> hydrochloric acid | aqueous sodium <br> carbonate | solution in <br> conical flask |
| A | 2 | 7 | 5 |
| B | 2 | 9 | 7 |
| C | 12 | 7 | 9 |
| D | 12 | 9 | 7 |

10 Which equation shows a neutralisation reaction?
A $\mathrm{NH}_{3}+\mathrm{HCl} \rightarrow \mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{Cl}$
B $2 \mathrm{~N}_{2}+3 \mathrm{H}_{2} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{NH}_{3}$
C $2 \mathrm{NaBr}+\mathrm{Cl}_{2} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{NaCl}+\mathrm{Br}_{2}$
D $\mathrm{S}+\mathrm{O}_{2} \rightarrow \mathrm{SO}_{2}$

11 Solution X is tested as shown.


Which ions are present in solution X ?

|  | anion | cation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | nitrate | copper(II) |
| B | nitrate | iron(II) |
| C | sulphate | copper(II) |
| D | sulphate | iron(II) |

12 Which of the following reacts with aqueous sodium bromide?
A chloride ions
B chlorine
C iodide ions
D iodine

13 Which Group I metal and which Group VII non-metal react together most vigorously?

|  | Group I | Group VII |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | lithium | bromine |
| B | lithium | chlorine |
| C | potassium | bromine |
| D | potassium | chlorine |

14 Students are asked to complete the following sentence about the elements heliut argon.

They form ...1... bonds because all of their atoms have outer shells that ......2......
Which student is correct?

| student | gap 1 | gap 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | covalent | are full of electrons |
| B | covalent | have 8 electrons |
| C | no | are full of electrons |
| D | no | have 8 electrons |

15 What is made from aluminium because of its low density?
A aircraft frames
B food cans
C pencil sharpeners
D window frames

16 A container is to be used to store either water or dilute sulphuric acid.
Which material can be used for making the container?
A glass and magnesium
B glass and poly(ethene)
C magnesium and poly(ethene)
D glass, magnesium and poly(ethene)

17 Which three elements should a balanced fertiliser contain?
A $\mathrm{Na}, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{P}$
B $\mathrm{Na}, \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{K}$
C K, C, N
D K, P, N

18 The diagram shows a lime kiln.


What are $\mathbf{X}$ and $\mathbf{Y}$ ?

|  | $\mathbf{X}$ | $\mathbf{Y}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | lime | limestone |
| B | lime | slaked lime |
| C | limestone | lime |
| D | slaked lime | lime |

19 The molecular formulae for four hydrocarbons are shown.
$\mathrm{CH}_{4}$
1
$\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{4}$
2
$\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{6}$
3
$\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{10}$
4

Which of these hydrocarbons belong to the same homologous series?
A 1 and 2
B 1, 2 and 4
C 2 and 3
D 2, 3 and 4

In which pair are both molecules unsaturated?
A




C


D



21 A ruler is used to measure the length of a nail.


What is the length of the nail?
A 1.3 cm
B $\quad 2.9 \mathrm{~cm}$
C 5.2 cm
D 8.1 cm

22 A car travels along the route PQRST in 30 minutes.


What is the average speed of the car?
A $10 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{hour}$
B $20 \mathrm{~km} /$ hour
C $30 \mathrm{~km} /$ hour
D $60 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{hour}$

23 A newton is a unit of force.
Which quantity is measured in newtons?
A acceleration
B density
C mass
D weight

24 A student pours liquid into a measuring cylinder.


The student records the volume of the liquid from the scale on the measuring cylinder. He then puts the measuring cylinder containing the liquid on a balance and records the mass.

What else needs to be measured before the density of the liquid can be calculated?
A the depth of the liquid in the measuring cylinder
B the mass of the empty measuring cylinder
C the temperature of the liquid in the measuring cylinder
D the volume of the empty measuring cylinder

25 Which source of energy uses the production of steam to generate electricity?
A hydroelectric
B nuclear
C tides
D waves

26 A cyclist travels down a hill from rest at point $X$ without pedalling.
The cyclist applies his brakes and the cycle stops at point Y .


Which energy changes have taken place between X and Y ?
A energy of motion $\rightarrow$ heat $\rightarrow$ gravitational
B energy of motion $\rightarrow$ gravitational $\rightarrow$ heat
C gravitational $\rightarrow$ heat $\rightarrow$ energy of motion
D gravitational $\rightarrow$ energy of motion $\rightarrow$ heat

27 A block of ice is heated until it has all melted. The water that is produced is then heated until it boils.

Which line in the table states what happens to the temperature of the ice while it is melting, and to the temperature of the water while it is boiling?

|  | temperature of ice <br> while it is melting | temperature of water <br> while it is boiling |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | increases | increases |
| B | increases | stays the same |
| C | stays the same | increases |
| D | stays the same | stays the same |

28 Which line in the table is correct about conduction and convection?

|  | conduction | convection |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | can happen in a solid | can happen in a solid |
| B | can happen in a solid | only happens in fluids |
| C | only happens in fluids | can happen in a solid |
| D | only happens in fluids | only happens in fluids |

29 A parallel beam of light falls on a converging lens.
Which diagram shows what happens to the beam of light?
A

B

C

D


30 The image of a clock face as seen in a plane mirror is shown.


What is the time on the clock?
A 1.25
B 1.35
C $\quad 10.25$
D 10.35

31 A student uses three small plotting compasses to investigate the magnetic field around a bar magnet.

Which diagram shows the directions in which the compass needles point?


32 The ends of three metal rods are tested by holding end $Q$ of rod 1 close to the others

rod 1

rod 2

rod 3

The results are as follows.
End Q: attracts end R, attracts end S , attracts end T , repels end $U$.

Which of the metal rods is a magnet?
A rod 1 only
B rod 1 and rod 2 only
C rod 1 and rod 3 only
D $\operatorname{rod} 3$ only

33 A student wishes to measure the electromotive force (e.m.f.) of a battery and the potential difference (p.d.) across a resistor.

She has the resistor, the battery and some connecting wires.
What else does she need?
A a voltmeter only
B an ammeter only
C an ammeter and a voltmeter
D a force meter (newton meter) and a voltmeter

34 In the circuit below, one of the lamps breaks, causing all the other lamps to go out. Which lamp breaks?


35 An electric heater is connected to the mains, using insulated copper wires. The wires become very warm.

What can be done to prevent so much heat being produced in the connecting wires?
A Use thicker copper wires.
B Use thinner copper wires.
C Use thicker insulation.
D Use thinner insulation.

36 Particles are emitted by a heated cathode in a cathode-ray tube.


What are these particles?
A atoms
B electrons
C neutrons
D protons

37 Which line in the table describes the nature of an alpha-particle and of a gamma-ray

|  | alpha-particle | gamma-ray |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | helium nucleus | electromagnetic radiation |
| B | helium nucleus | electron |
| C | proton | electromagnetic radiation |
| D | proton | electron |

38 The count rates of four radioactive sources were measured at the same time on three consecutive days.

Which source has a half-life of two days?

|  | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | 100 | 50 | 25 |
| B | 200 | 140 | 100 |
| C | 300 | 300 | 300 |
| D | 400 | 200 | 100 |

39 Which statement is true of all neutral atoms?
A The number of electrons equals the number of nucleons.
B The number of neutrons equals the number of protons.
C The number of nucleons equals the number of neutrons.
D The number of protons equals the number of electrons.

40 There are three nuclides of hydrogen.

| nuclide 1 | nuclide 2 | nuclide 3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }_{1}^{1} \mathrm{H}$ | ${ }_{1}^{2} \mathrm{H}$ | ${ }_{1}^{3} \mathrm{H}$ |

Which of these nuclides have the same number of protons in their nuclei?
A 1 and 2 only
B 2 and 3 only
C all of them
D none of them

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The Periodic Table of the Elements

The volume of one mole of any gas is $24 \mathrm{dm}^{3}$ at room temperature and pressure (r.t.p.).

