UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS International General Certificate of Secondary Education

PHYSICAL SCIENCE

0652/01

Paper 1 Multiple Choice

October/November 2004

45 minutes

Additional Materials: Multiple Choice Answer Sheet

Soft clean eraser

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 **A**, **B**, **C**, and **D**.

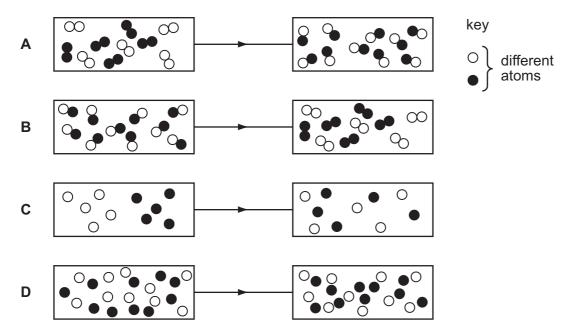
Choose the **one** you consider correct and record your choice in **soft pencil** on the separate answer sheet.

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 16.

- 1 Which change of state is brought about by heating?
 - A solid \rightarrow liquid
 - **B** gas \rightarrow solid
 - \mathbf{C} gas \rightarrow liquid
 - **D** liquid \rightarrow solid
- 2 Which diagram shows the process of diffusion?



- 3 Fractional distillation can be used to separate the components in crude oil because the components have different
 - A boiling points.
 - B densities.
 - C melting points.
 - D volumes.

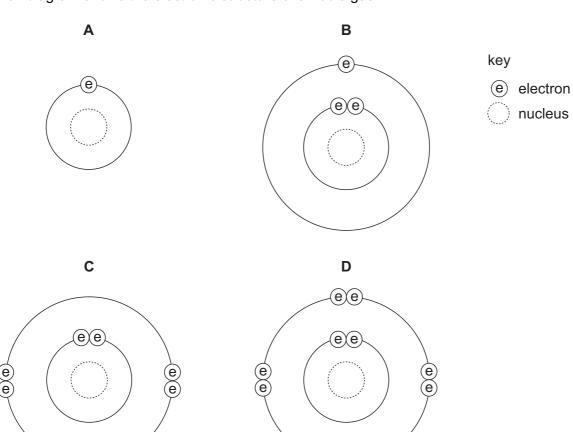
4 Propanone, a liquid covalent compound, is soluble in water.

Sodium chloride, a solid ionic compound, is also soluble in water.

Do these compounds conduct electricity when liquid and when in solution?

	propa	anone	sodium	chloride
	liquid	in solution	liquid	in solution
Α	✓	X	X 🗸	
В	X	✓	X	✓
С	X	✓	✓	✓
D	X	X	✓	✓

5 Which diagram shows the electronic structure of a noble gas?



e e

6 What are the charges on the calcium ion and the chloride ion in calcium chloride?

	calcium ion	chloride ion
Α	+1	– 1
В	+1	-2
С	+2	-1
D	-2	+1

7 The table shows the electronic structures of four atoms.

Which atom would form an ion with a negative charge?

	electronic structure
Α	2, 8, 1
В	2, 8, 2
С	2, 8, 7
D	2, 8, 8

8 Which compound contains three different non-metallic elements?

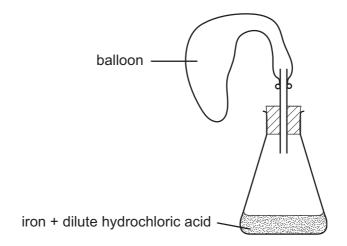
- $A C_2H_5Cl$
- **B** LiBH₄
- C SeO₂
- \mathbf{D} Si₂H₆

9 When drops of water are added to a sample of an anhydrous salt, a reaction occurs.

How can the reaction be reversed?

- A cool the salt
- **B** crystallise the salt
- C filter the salt
- **D** heat the salt

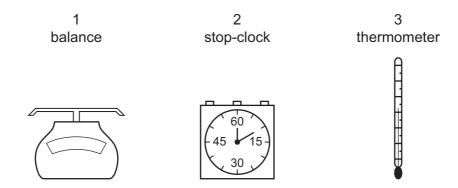
10 The diagram shows apparatus being used to fill a balloon with hydrogen.



Which form of iron makes the balloon fill most quickly?

- A a lump
- B pieces of wire
- C a powder
- **D** thin sheets

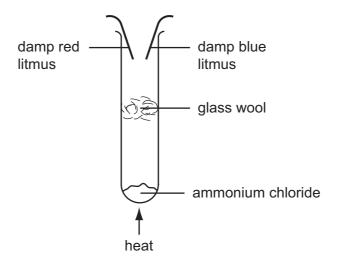
11 The diagrams show some pieces of laboratory equipment.



Which of these pieces of equipment are needed to find out whether dissolving salt in water is an endothermic process?

A 1 only B 1 and 2 only C 1 and 3 only D 3 only

12 Ammonium chloride is heated as shown and two gases, **X** and **Y**, are formed.



Gas **X** turns the red litmus paper blue and then gas **Y** turns the blue litmus paper red.

What does this experiment show about gas X?

	Х	is
Α	ammonia	acidic
В	ammonia	basic
С	hydrogen chloride	acidic
D	hydrogen chloride	basic

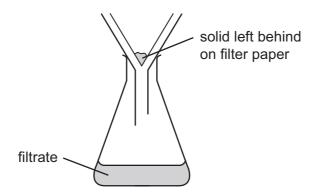
13 Samples of sodium oxide and sulphur dioxide are dissolved in water.

What could be the pH values of the solutions formed?

	sodium oxide	sulphur dioxide
Α	5	5
В	5	10
С	10	5
D	10	10

14 An excess of powder **Y** is added to hot, dilute sulphuric acid.

The excess of **Y** is then removed by filtering as shown.



The solid left behind on the filter paper and the filtrate are coloured.

What could Y be?

- A copper
- B copper(II) oxide
- C zinc
- **D** zinc oxide
- 15 Limestone is used as the raw material in a lime kiln. The equation for the reaction occurring in the lime kiln is shown.

Which type of reaction is this?

- **A** decomposition
- **B** neutralisation
- **C** oxidation
- **D** reduction
- **16** Two cooking pans, X and Y, are the same size and shape. X is made of aluminium and Y is made of iron.

Which pan, X or Y, is the heavier and which is more likely to rust?

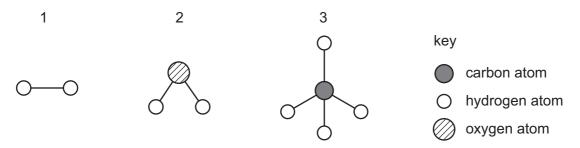
	is heavier	more likely to rust
Α	X	X
В	X	Y
С	Υ	X
D	Υ	Y

17 The structure of an organic compound is shown.

To which homologous series does this compound belong?

- A acids
- **B** alcohols
- C alkanes
- **D** alkenes

18 The diagrams show models of three molecules.



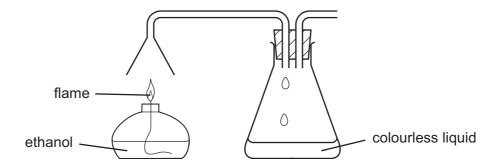
Which of these molecules is formed by the incomplete combustion of ethane?

	1	2	3
Α	✓	✓	1
В	✓	x	x
С	X	✓	x
D	X	X	✓

19 Which of acetylene, butane and charcoal are classified as hydrocarbon fuels?

	yes	no
Α	acetylene, butane	charcoal
В	acetylene	butane, charcoal
С	butane, charcoal	acetylene
D	charcoal	acetylene, butane

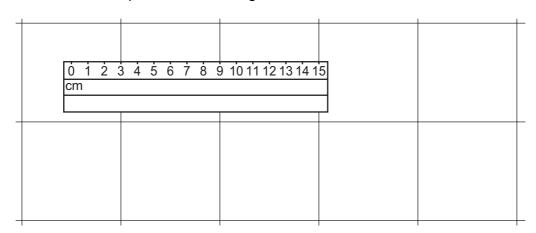
20 The combustion of ethanol can be investigated by using a simple burner.



What is the colourless liquid collected in the flask?

- A ethanoic acid
- **B** ethanol
- C ethene
- **D** water

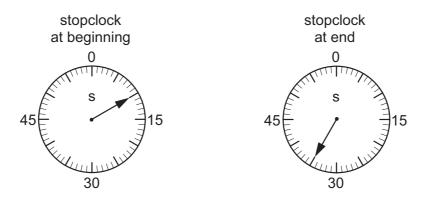
21 A floor is covered with square tiles. The diagram shows a ruler on the tiles.



How long is one tile?

- **A** 3 cm
- **B** 6 cm
- **C** 9 cm
- **D** 12 cm

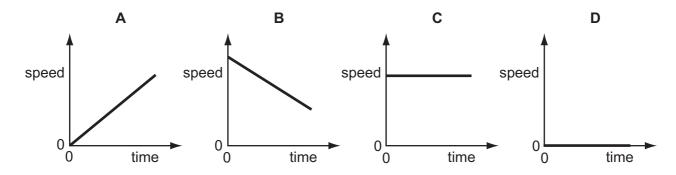
22 The diagrams show the times on a stopclock at the beginning and at the end of an experiment.



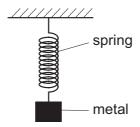
How long did the experiment take?

- **A** 10s
- **B** 25s
- **C** 35s
- **D** 45s

23 Which speed/time graph applies to an object at rest?



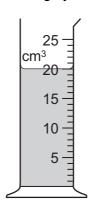
24 A spring is stretched by hanging a piece of metal from it.



What is the name given to the force that stretches the spring?

- **A** friction
- **B** mass
- **C** power
- **D** weight

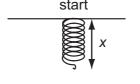
25 The diagram shows some liquid in a measuring cylinder. The mass of the liquid is 16 g.

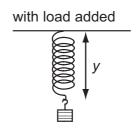


What is the density of the liquid?

- \mathbf{A} 320 g/cm³
- **B** 36 g/cm³
- **C** 1.25 g/cm³
- **D** 0.8a/cm

26 A student carries out an experiment to plot an extension / load graph for a spring. The diagrams show the apparatus at the start of the experiment and with a load added.

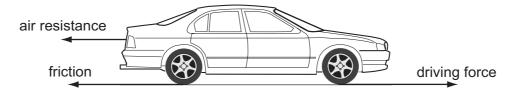




What is the extension caused by the load?

- \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}
- **B** *y*
- \mathbf{C} y + x
- $\mathbf{D} \quad \mathbf{v} \mathbf{x}$

27 Three horizontal forces act on a car that is moving along a straight, level road.



Which combination of forces would result in the car moving at constant speed?

	air resistance	friction	driving force
Α	200 N	1000 N	800 N
В	800 N	1000 N	200 N
С	800 N	200 N	1000 N
D	1000 N	200 N	800 N

28 A child pushes a toy car along a level floor and then lets it go.

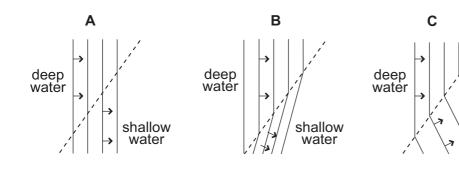
As the car slows down, what is the main energy change?

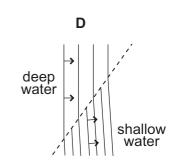
- A from chemical to heat
- B from chemical to kinetic
- **C** from kinetic to gravitational (potential)
- **D** from kinetic to heat
- 29 A beaker of water is heated at its base.

Why does the water at the base rise?

- A It contracts and becomes less dense.
- **B** It contracts and becomes more dense.
- C It expands and becomes less dense.
- **D** It expands and becomes more dense.
- **30** Waves move from deep water to shallow water where they are slower.

Which diagram shows what happens to the waves?





shallow

- 31 Which type of radiation lies between visible light and microwaves in the electromagnetic spectrum?
 - A infra-red
 - B radio waves
 - C ultra-violet
 - **D** X-rays

32 The diagram shows the image of a clockface in a plane mirror.



Which of these times is shown?

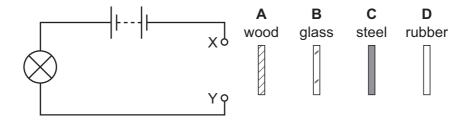
- **A** 02.25
- **B** 02.35
- **C** 09.25
- **D** 09.35

33 What is the approximate range of audible frequencies for most humans?

- **A** 10 Hz to 10 000 Hz
- **B** 20 Hz to 20 000 Hz
- C 10 kHz to 10 000 kHz
- **D** 20 kHz to 20 000 kHz

34 A circuit is set up with a gap between two terminals X and Y. The four strips of material shown in the diagram are connected in turn across the gap.

Which strip completes the circuit so that the lamp lights?

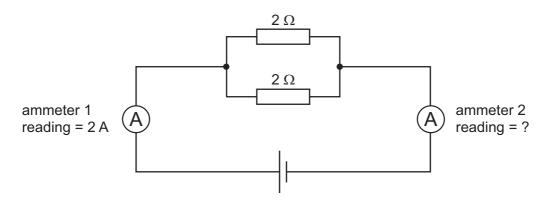


35 A pupil measures the potential difference across a device and the current in it.

Which calculation gives the resistance of the device?

- A current + potential difference
- B current ÷ potential difference
- C potential difference ÷ current
- **D** potential difference x current

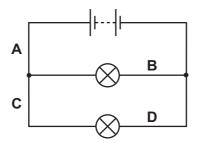
36 In the circuit shown, the reading on ammeter 1 is 2A.



What is the reading on ammeter 2?

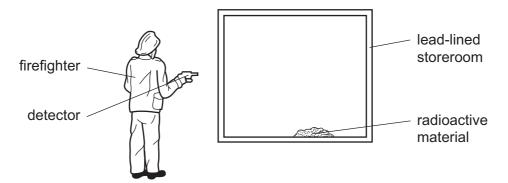
- **A** 0A
- **B** 1A
- **C** 2A
- **D** 4A

37 In which position in the circuit shown should a switch be placed so that both lamps can be switched on or off at the same time?



- 38 Which particles are emitted during thermionic emission?
 - A electrons
 - **B** ions
 - C neutrons
 - **D** protons

39 During a fire in a laboratory storeroom, some radioactive material was spilled. A firefighter detected radiation through the lead-lined walls of the storeroom. The radiation was emitted by the radioactive material.



Which type of radiation was being detected?

- A alpha-particles
- **B** beta-particles
- C gamma-rays
- **D** X-rays
- **40** How many neutrons are in a nucleus of ${}^{14}_{6}$ C?
 - **A** 0
- **B** 6
- **C** 8
- **D** 14

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The Periodic Table of the Elements DATA SHEET

Group		1 Hydrogen 1 Helium 2	11 12 14 16 19 20	27 28 31 32 35.5 40 Aluminium Silicon Phosphorus Sulphur Chlorine Argon 13 14 15 16 17 18 Argon	48 51 52 56 56 59 64 65 70 73 75 79 Ti V Cr Mn Fe Cobal Nickel Copper Zn Gallium Gemanium Aksenic Selentium 22 23 24 25 26 27 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 34	91 93 96 101 103 106 108 112 115 119 122 128 127 Zr Nobium Nbibium Molydednum Fechnetum Ruthenium Rhodium Peladium Peladium Silver Cadmium Influm Trin Antimony Telluluum Indimum 4.0 4.1	178 181 184 186 190 192 195 197 201 204 207 209 Hf Tamulum Tantalum Tungsten Rhenium Rhenium Patrium Patri	E	140 141 144 150
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					Mn Manganese	Tc Technetium	186 Re Rhenium 75		4
					52 Çr Iromium		184 W		141
					51 Vanadium 23	93 Nb Niobium	181 Ta Tantalum		140
					48 T Titanium	2r Zrconium	72		
					Scandium 21	89 ×	139 La Lanthanum 57 *	227 Ac Actinium 89	
	=		9 Be Beryllium	24 Mg Magnesium	40 Ca Calcium	Strontium 38	137 Ba Barium 56	226 Ra Radium 88] :
	_		7 L : Lithium	23 Na Sodium	39 X Potassium	Rb Rubidium 37	CS Caesium	Fr Francium 87	71

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The Protectinium Uranium Neptunium Protectinium Uranium Uranium Protectinium Uranium Urani	a = relative atomic mass	232		238											
Thorium Protactinium Uranium Neptunium Plutonium Americium Curium Berkelium Californium Einsteinium Fermium Mendelevium 80 91 92 93 94 95 95 96 97 98 99 100 101	X = atomic symbol	Т	Ра	_	N	Pu	Am	CB	Bk	ర	Es		Md	Š	۲
	b = proton (atomic) number	Thorium 90	Protactinium 91	Uranium 92	Neptunium 93	Plutonium 94	Americium 95	Curium 96	Berkelium 97	Californium 98	Einsteinium 99		Mendelevium 101	Nobelium 102	Lawrencium 103

Key

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

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