



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS  
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

**PHYSICAL SCIENCE**

**0652/01**

Paper 1 Multiple Choice

**October/November 2010**

**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 **20**.

This document consists of **17** printed pages and **3** blank pages.



- 1 Some students are asked to explain why gases diffuse more readily than liquids.

Three of their suggestions are:

- 1 gas molecules are further apart;
- 2 gas molecules move more rapidly;
- 3 liquid molecules vibrate around fixed positions.

Which suggestions are correct?

- A** 1 only      **B** 1 and 2      **C** 2 only      **D** 3 only
- 2 Which substance in the table has ionic bonding?

	boiling point /°C	electrical conductivity		
		solid	molten	aqueous solution
<b>A</b>	−80	poor	poor	quite good
<b>B</b>	−26	poor	poor	poor
<b>C</b>	1206	poor	good	good
<b>D</b>	4875	good	good	insoluble

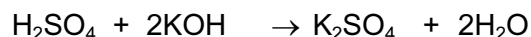
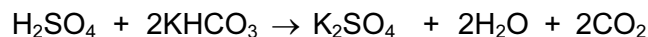
- 3 Element Y is in the second Period of the Periodic Table.

An atom of element Z has six more protons than an atom of element Y.

Which statement **must** be correct?

- A** Elements Y and Z are in the same Period.
- B** Elements Y and Z have the same number of electrons in the first shell.
- C** Element Z has six more electrons in its outer shell than element Y.
- D** The nucleon number of element Z is six more than that of element Y.

4 Some reactions of sulfuric acid are shown.



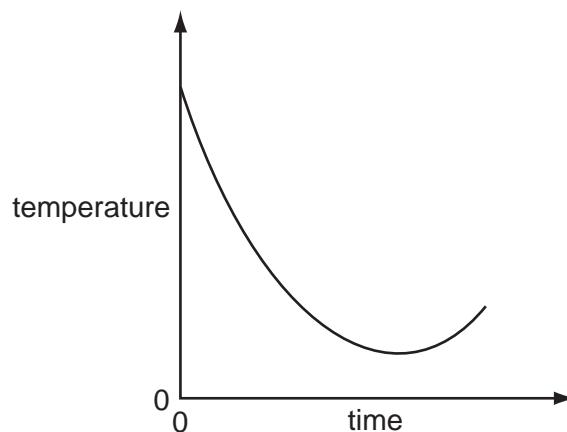
Which compound gives the greatest mass of water when 10 g of it reacts with an excess of sulfuric acid?

[ $M_r$  : MgO, 40; MgCO<sub>3</sub>, 84; KOH, 56; KHCO<sub>3</sub>, 100]

A KHCO<sub>3</sub>      B KOH      C MgCO<sub>3</sub>      D MgO

5 The temperature of two solutions is measured before, during and after they react with each other.

The graph shows the results.



Which terms must apply to this reaction?

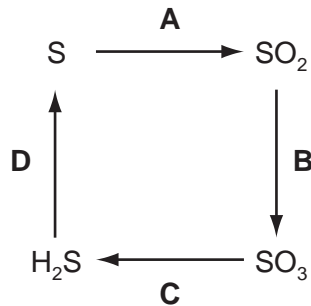
	endothermic	neutralisation
<b>A</b>	✓	✓
<b>B</b>	✓	x
<b>C</b>	x	✓
<b>D</b>	x	x

- 6 The diagram shows a cup of tea with a spoon in it.



What will **not** make the sugar in the tea dissolve more quickly?

- A adding more sugar  
 B stirring the tea  
 C using hotter water  
 D using more water
- 7 Which change shows a reduction?



- 8 A colourless solution of solid X has lost its label. Possible identities of X are shown.
- 1 sodium carbonate
  - 2 sodium hydroxide
  - 3 sodium chloride

The solution reacts with an acid, forming a salt and water only.

What could X be?

- A 1 only      B 1 or 2 only      C 1, 2 or 3      D 2 only

- 9 Aqueous sodium hydroxide and aqueous ammonia each give a white precipitate when added to aqueous zinc sulfate.

What happens when an excess of each of these reagents is added?

	excess NaOH(aq)	excess NH <sub>3</sub> (aq)
<b>A</b>	precipitate dissolves	precipitate dissolves
<b>B</b>	precipitate dissolves	precipitate does not dissolve
<b>C</b>	precipitate does not dissolve	precipitate dissolves
<b>D</b>	precipitate does not dissolve	precipitate does not dissolve

- 10 Which oxide is basic?

**A** CO<sub>2</sub>                      **B** H<sub>2</sub>O                      **C** MgO                      **D** NO<sub>2</sub>

- 11 Elements X and Y each have a proton number greater than 10 but less than 19.

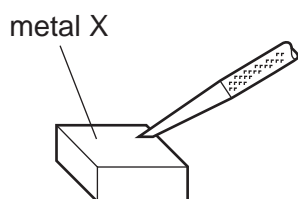
The proton number of Y is 6 greater than that of X.

Which statements about elements X and Y **must** be correct?

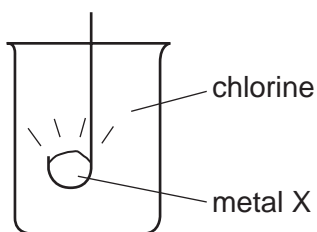
	X is the more metallic	Y is diatomic	X and Y react together
<b>A</b>	✓	✓	x
<b>B</b>	✓	x	x
<b>C</b>	x	✓	✓
<b>D</b>	x	x	✓

## 12 Metal X

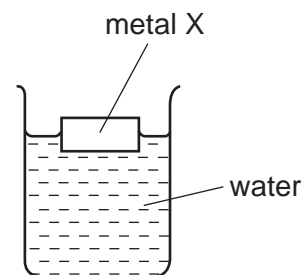
can easily be cut,



reacts with chlorine,



floats on water.



Which metal could X be?

- A copper
- B iron
- C magnesium
- D potassium

## 13 Which properties of helium explain its use in filling balloons?

	low density	its unreactivity
<b>A</b>	✓	✓
<b>B</b>	✓	x
<b>C</b>	x	✓
<b>D</b>	x	x

## 14 Which substance is a malleable element that conducts electricity?

- A aluminium
- B bromine
- C steel
- D sulfur

## 15 A new container is being developed to carry food and water on long walks. It needs to be light and corrosion resistant.

Which metal would be the **most** suitable?

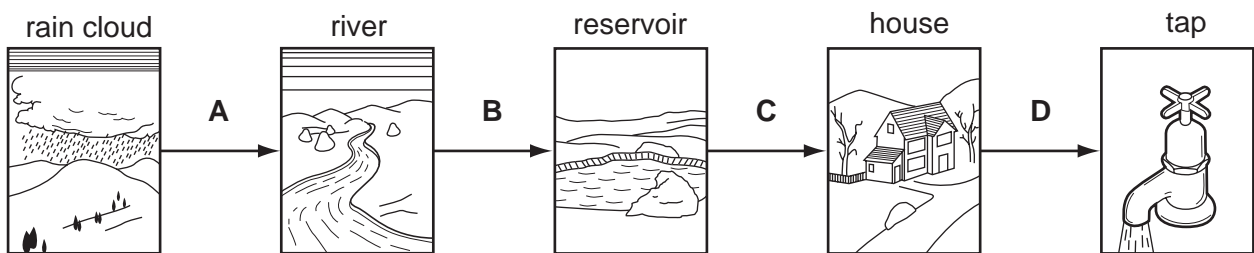
- A aluminium
- B iron
- C mild steel
- D stainless steel

16 Which statement is **not** correct?

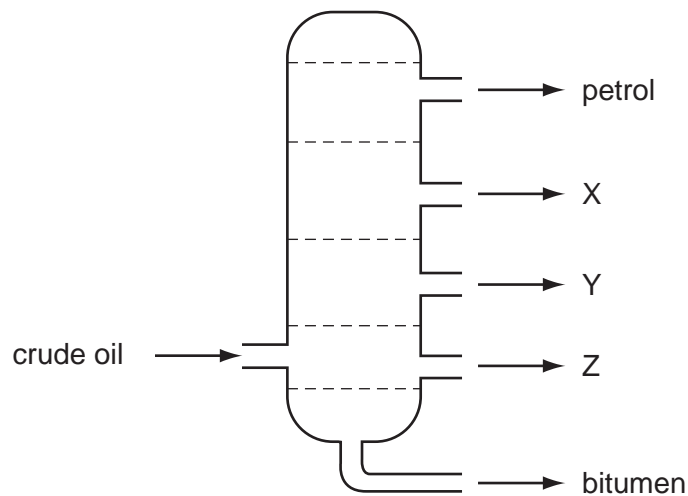
- A Carbon monoxide is formed by the incomplete combustion of carbon-containing substances.
- B Car exhaust fumes can contain oxides of nitrogen.
- C Clean air contains approximately 79 % oxygen and 20 % nitrogen.
- D Sulfur dioxide is a common air pollutant.

17 Chlorine is added to water to make it safe to drink.

At which stage is chlorine added to the water?



18 The diagram shows the separation of crude oil into fractions.



What could X, Y and Z represent?

	X	Y	Z
<b>A</b>	diesel	lubricating oil	paraffin
<b>B</b>	lubricating oil	diesel	paraffin
<b>C</b>	paraffin	lubricating oil	diesel
<b>D</b>	paraffin	diesel	lubricating oil

19 A homologous series is defined as a group of compounds which have the same

- A chain length.
- B elements in them.
- C functional group.
- D number of carbon atoms.

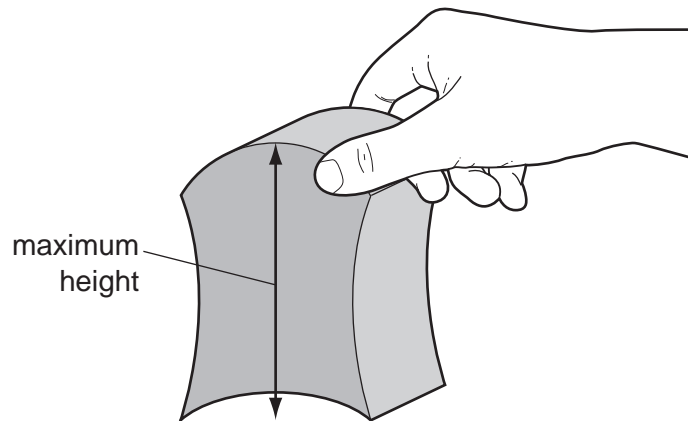
20 A substance X decolourised aqueous bromine.

What is the name and structure of X?

	name	structure
<b>A</b>	ethane	$  \begin{array}{c}  \text{H} \quad \text{H} \\    \quad   \\  \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{H} \\    \quad   \\  \text{H} \quad \text{H}  \end{array}  $
<b>B</b>	ethane	$  \begin{array}{c}  \text{H} \quad \text{H} \\    \quad   \\  \text{C}=\text{C} \\    \quad   \\  \text{H} \quad \text{H}  \end{array}  $
<b>C</b>	ethene	$  \begin{array}{c}  \text{H} \quad \text{H} \\    \quad   \\  \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{H} \\    \quad   \\  \text{H} \quad \text{H}  \end{array}  $
<b>D</b>	ethene	$  \begin{array}{c}  \text{H} \quad \text{H} \\    \quad   \\  \text{C}=\text{C} \\    \quad   \\  \text{H} \quad \text{H}  \end{array}  $



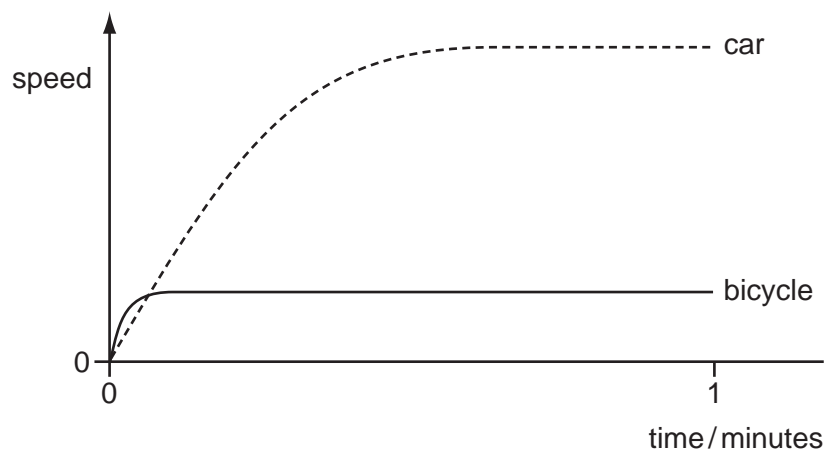
21 The diagram shows a child's building block. Its volume and maximum height are determined.



Which instruments are used?

	to determine the volume	to measure the maximum height
<b>A</b>	balance	rule
<b>B</b>	measuring cylinder	rule
<b>C</b>	rule	balance
<b>D</b>	rule	measuring cylinder

22 The graph shows the speed of a bicycle and the speed of a car during the first minute after they start to move.

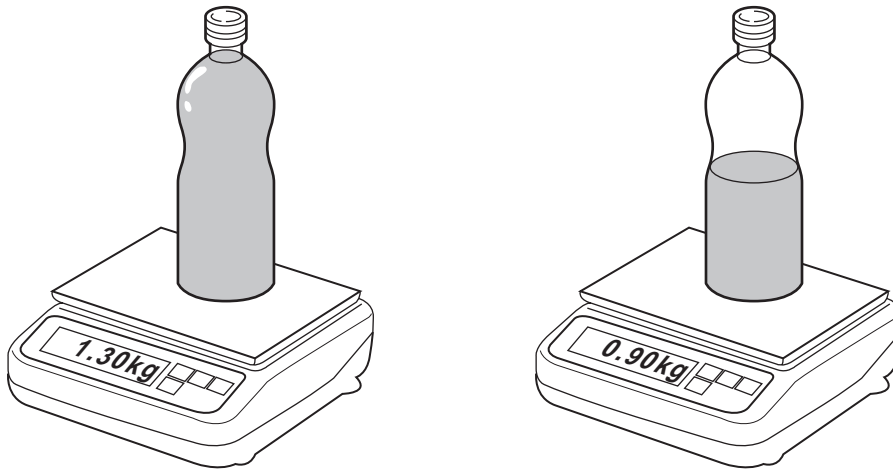


Compared with the car, the bicycle

- A** has a greater initial maximum acceleration.
- B** has a greater steady speed.
- C** reaches its steady speed later than the car.
- D** travels further.

- 23 The mass of a full bottle of cooking oil is 1.30 kg.

When exactly half of the oil has been used, the mass of the bottle plus the remaining oil is 0.90 kg.



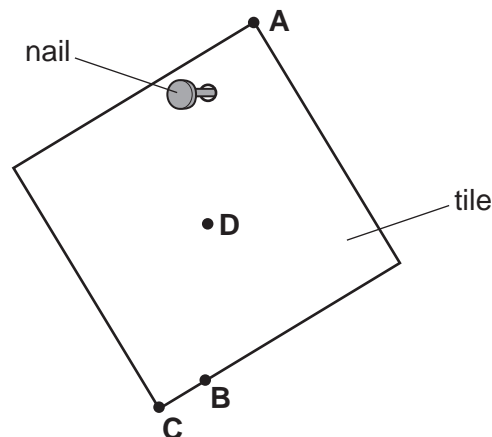
What is the mass of the empty bottle?

- A 0.40 kg      B 0.50 kg      C 0.65 kg      D 0.80 kg
- 24 Ice has a density of  $900 \text{ kg/m}^3$ , and liquid water has a density of  $1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ .

What happens to a block of ice as it melts?

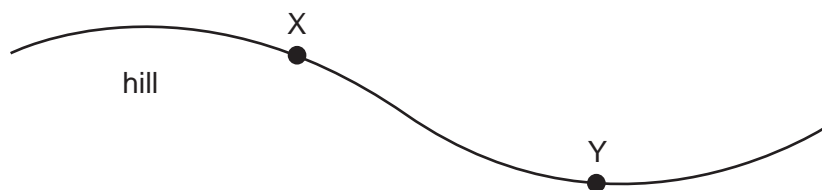
- A Its mass decreases.  
 B Its mass increases.  
 C Its volume decreases.  
 D Its volume increases.
- 25 A hole is drilled in a square tile. The diagram shows the tile hanging freely on a nail.

Where is the centre of gravity of the tile?



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?

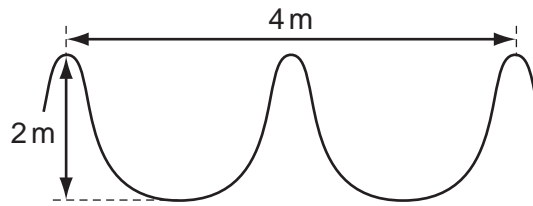
- A** gravitational potential  $\rightarrow$  internal (heat)  $\rightarrow$  kinetic  
**B** gravitational potential  $\rightarrow$  kinetic  $\rightarrow$  internal (heat)  
**C** kinetic  $\rightarrow$  gravitational potential  $\rightarrow$  internal (heat)  
**D** kinetic  $\rightarrow$  internal (heat)  $\rightarrow$  gravitational potential
- 27 What would be suitable to use as a fixed point for a thermometer?
- A** a lit Bunsen burner  
**B** a melting ice cube  
**C** hot water in a bath  
**D** refrigerated milk
- 28 A fridge is fitted with a cooling unit and an oven is fitted with a heater.

The cooling unit can be fitted either at the top or at the bottom of the fridge, and the heater can be fitted either at the top or at the bottom of the oven.

Which row shows the best position to fit the cooling unit and the heater?

	cooling unit	heater
<b>A</b>	bottom	bottom
<b>B</b>	bottom	top
<b>C</b>	top	bottom
<b>D</b>	top	top

29 The diagram represents a water wave.



Which row shows the amplitude and the wavelength of the waves?

	amplitude / m	wavelength / m
<b>A</b>	1	2
<b>B</b>	1	4
<b>C</b>	2	2
<b>D</b>	2	4

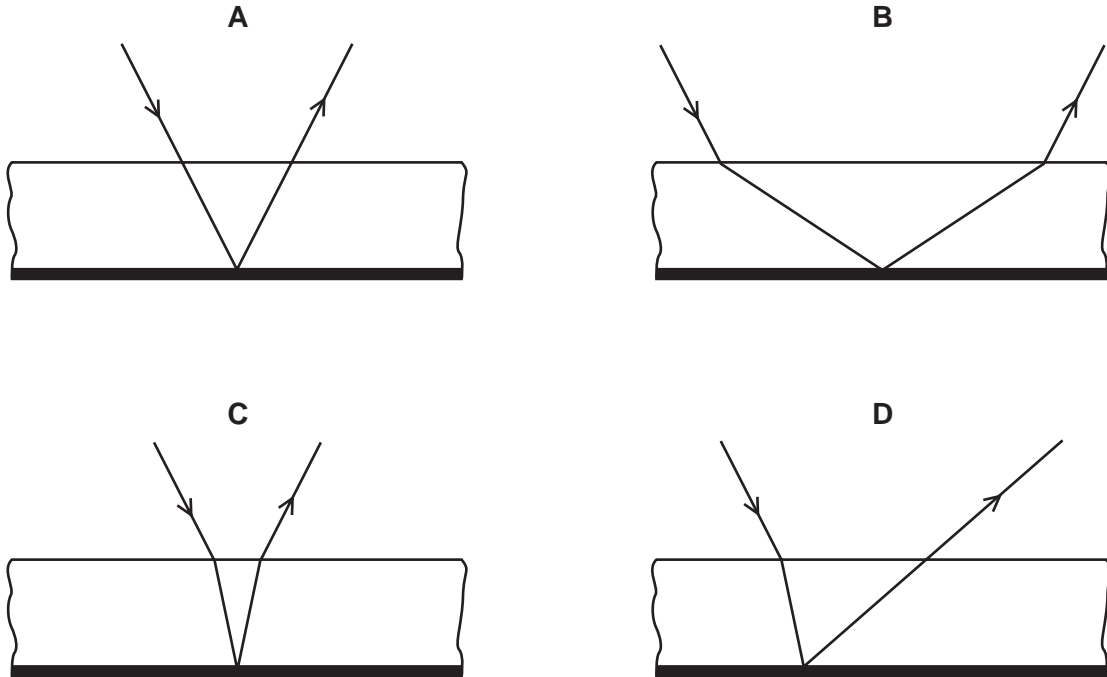
30 What is the correct order of waves in the electromagnetic spectrum?

	shortest wavelength	—————→	longest wavelength
<b>A</b>	gamma-rays	radio waves	visible light
<b>B</b>	gamma-rays	visible light	radio waves
<b>C</b>	visible light	gamma-rays	radio waves
<b>D</b>	visible light	radio waves	gamma-rays

- 31 The diagram shows a section through a mirror made of thick glass with a metal coating.

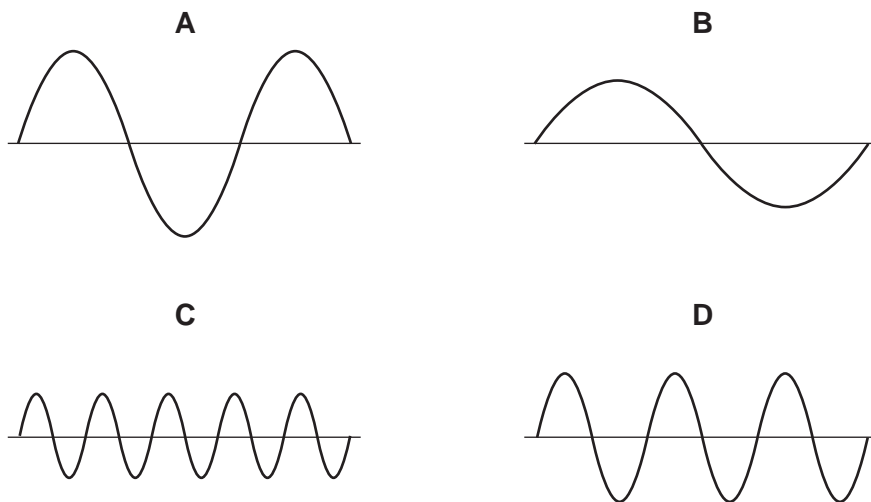


Which diagram shows the path of a ray of light reflected by the mirror?

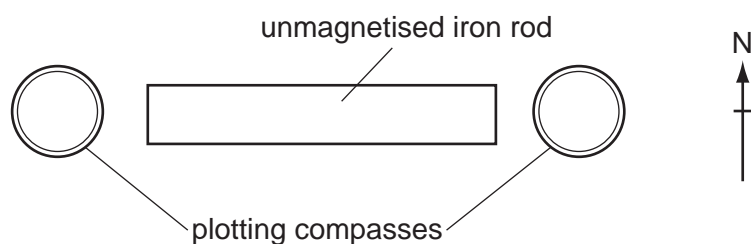


- 32 The diagrams represent four different sound waves shown on the screen of an oscilloscope. The controls of the oscilloscope are set the same in each case.

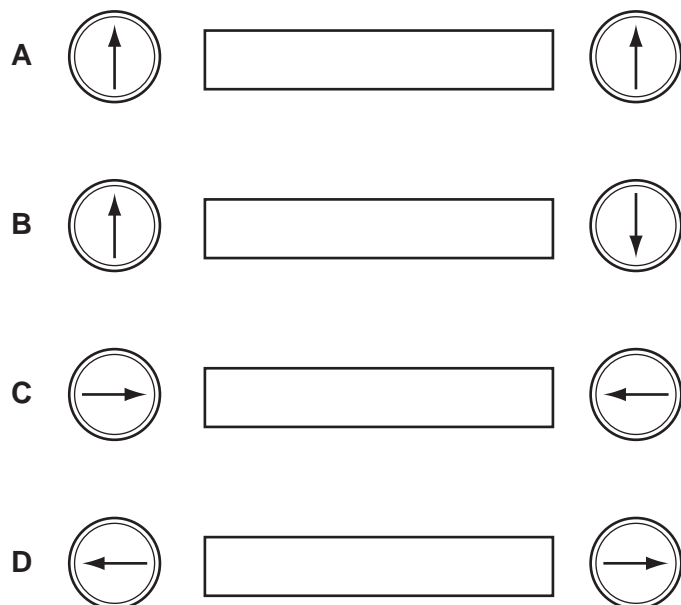
Which diagram represents the sound with the highest frequency?



- 33 Two plotting compasses are positioned, one at each end of an unmagnetised iron rod, which is positioned in an east-west direction.



Which diagram shows the directions of the pointers of the plotting compasses?



- 34 A car headlamp takes a current of 3.0 A when connected to a 12.0 V battery.

What is the resistance of the bulb when it is lit?

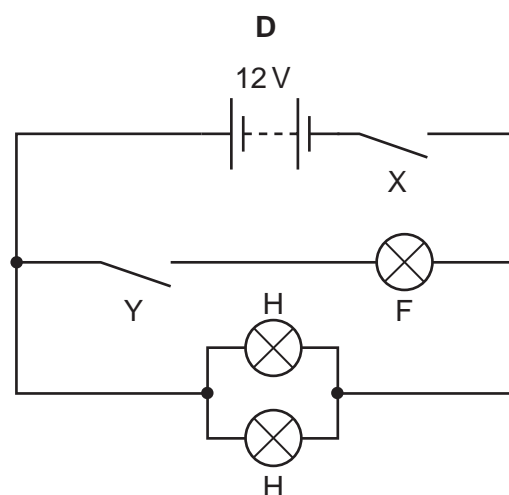
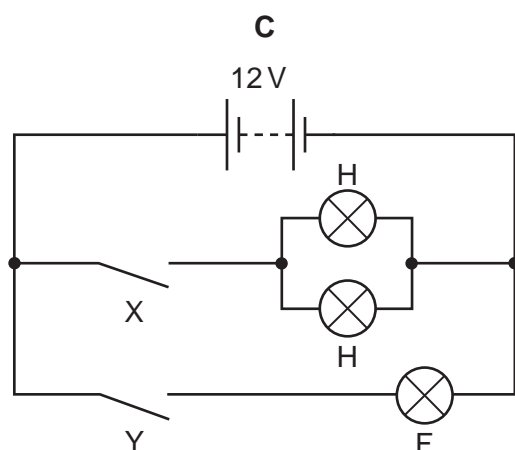
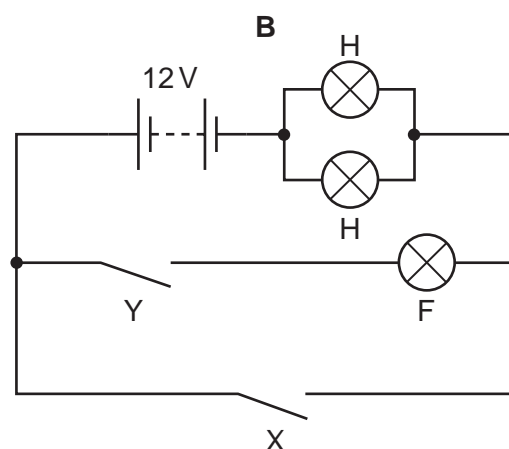
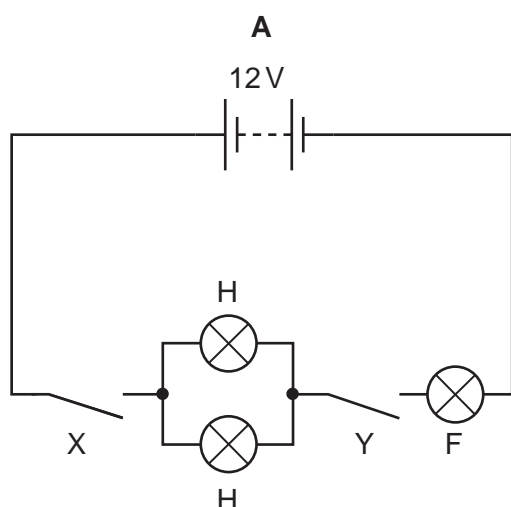
- A** 0.25  $\Omega$       **B** 4.0  $\Omega$       **C** 15  $\Omega$       **D** 36  $\Omega$
- 35 When a plastic comb is placed next to a small piece of aluminium foil hanging from a nylon thread, the foil is repelled by the comb.

Why is this?

- A** The comb is charged and the foil is uncharged.  
**B** The comb is uncharged and the foil is charged.  
**C** The comb and the foil have charge of opposite signs.  
**D** The comb and the foil have charge of the same sign.

- 36 In a car, the headlamps H are controlled by switch X. The foglamp F is controlled by switch Y, but only comes on if the headlamps are also switched on.

Which circuit would allow all the lamps to work as above and at full brightness (12V each)?



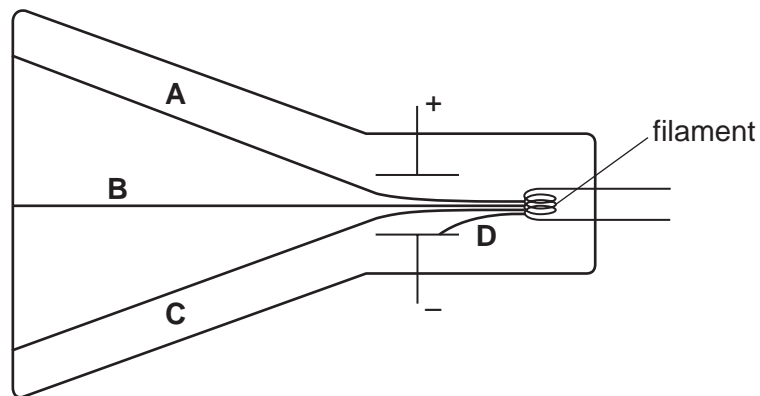
- 37 A mains electrical circuit uses insulated copper cable and the cable overheats.

To prevent the cable overheating, how should the cable be changed, and why?

- A Use thicker copper cable which has less resistance.
- B Use thicker insulation which stops the heat escaping.
- C Use thinner copper cable which has more resistance.
- D Use thinner insulation which allows less heat to escape.

38 In a cathode ray tube, cathode rays are emitted by a filament.

Which line could show the path the rays take, with the connections as shown in the diagram?



39 The half-life of the radioactive isotope caesium  $^{137}_{55}\text{Cs}$  is 30 years.

Starting with 30 grams of the isotope, what mass of the isotope remains after 90 years?

- A 10.0 grams
- B 7.50 grams
- C 3.75 grams
- D 1.25 grams

40 What is the number of protons in an atom of  $^{222}_{86}\text{Rn}$  ?

- A 86
- B 136
- C 222
- D 308









**DATA SHEET**  
**The Periodic Table of the Elements**

		Group																																																																				
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	O																																																															
7 <b>Li</b> Lithium 3	9 <b>Be</b> Beryllium 4	1 <b>H</b> Hydrogen 1	11 <b>B</b> Boron 5	12 <b>C</b> Carbon 6	14 <b>N</b> Nitrogen 7	16 <b>O</b> Oxygen 8	19 <b>F</b> Fluorine 9	20 <b>Ne</b> Neon 10	23 <b>Na</b> Sodium 11	24 <b>Mg</b> Magnesium 12	27 <b>Al</b> Aluminium 13	28 <b>Si</b> Silicon 14	31 <b>P</b> Phosphorus 15	32 <b>S</b> Sulfur 16	35.5 <b>Cl</b> Chlorine 17	40 <b>Ar</b> Argon 18	39 <b>K</b> Potassium 19	40 <b>Ca</b> Calcium 20	45 <b>Sc</b> Scandium 21	48 <b>Ti</b> Titanium 22	51 <b>V</b> Vanadium 23	52 <b>Cr</b> Chromium 24	55 <b>Mn</b> Manganese 25	56 <b>Fe</b> Iron 26	59 <b>Co</b> Cobalt 27	59 <b>Ni</b> Nickel 28	64 <b>Cu</b> Copper 29	65 <b>Zn</b> Zinc 30	70 <b>Ga</b> Gallium 31	73 <b>Ge</b> Germanium 32	75 <b>As</b> Arsenic 33	79 <b>Se</b> Selenium 34	80 <b>Br</b> Bromine 35	84 <b>Kr</b> Krypton 36	85 <b>Rb</b> Rubidium 37	88 <b>Sr</b> Strontium 38	89 <b>Y</b> Yttrium 39	91 <b>Zr</b> Zirconium 40	93 <b>Nb</b> Niobium 41	96 <b>Mo</b> Molybdenum 42	101 <b>Ru</b> Ruthenium 44	106 <b>Pd</b> Palladium 46	108 <b>Ag</b> Silver 47	112 <b>Cd</b> Cadmium 48	115 <b>In</b> Indium 49	119 <b>Sn</b> Tin 50	122 <b>Sb</b> Antimony 51	128 <b>Te</b> Tellurium 52	127 <b>I</b> Iodine 53	131 <b>Xe</b> Xenon 54	133 <b>Cs</b> Caesium 55	137 <b>Ba</b> Barium 56	139 <b>La</b> Lanthanum 57	178 <b>Hf</b> Hafnium 72	181 <b>Ta</b> Tantalum 73	184 <b>W</b> Tungsten 74	190 <b>Os</b> Osmium 76	192 <b>Ir</b> Iridium 77	195 <b>Pt</b> Platinum 78	197 <b>Au</b> Gold 79	201 <b>Hg</b> Mercury 80	204 <b>Tl</b> Thallium 81	207 <b>Pb</b> Lead 82	209 <b>Bi</b> Bismuth 83	210 <b>Po</b> Polonium 84	210 <b>At</b> Astatine 85	210 <b>Rn</b> Radon 86	226 <b>Ra</b> Radium 88	227 <b>Ac</b> Actinium 89	†
												140 <b>Ce</b> Cerium 58	141 <b>Pr</b> Praseodymium 59	144 <b>Nd</b> Neodymium 60	150 <b>Sm</b> Samarium 62	152 <b>Eu</b> Europium 63	157 <b>Gd</b> Gadolinium 64	159 <b>Tb</b> Terbium 65	162 <b>Dy</b> Dysprosium 66	165 <b>Ho</b> Holmium 67	167 <b>Er</b> Erbium 68	169 <b>Tm</b> Thulium 69	173 <b>Yb</b> Ytterbium 70	175 <b>Lu</b> Lutetium 71	232 <b>Th</b> Thorium 90	238 <b>U</b> Uranium 92	238 <b>Pa</b> Protactinium 91	238 <b>Np</b> Neptunium 93	238 <b>Pu</b> Plutonium 94	238 <b>Am</b> Americium 95	238 <b>Cm</b> Curium 96	238 <b>Bk</b> Berkelium 97	238 <b>Cf</b> Californium 98	238 <b>Es</b> Einsteinium 99	238 <b>Fm</b> Fermium 100	238 <b>Md</b> Mendelevium 101	238 <b>No</b> Nobelium 102	238 <b>Lr</b> Lawrencium 103																																

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

a	<b>X</b>	a = relative atomic mass
b	<b>X</b>	X = atomic symbol
b	<b>X</b>	b = proton (atomic) number

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

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