

# **NAMIBIA UNIVERSITY**

OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

## **FACULTY OF HEALTH AND APPLIED SCIENCES**

### **DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL AND APPLIED SCIENCES**

QUALIFICATION: VARIOUS	
QUALIFICATION CODE: VARIOUS	LEVEL: 4
COURSE CODE: BSC410S	COURSE NAME: BASIC SCIENCE
SESSION: JULY 2019	PAPER: THEORY
<b>DURATION:</b> 3 HOURS	MARKS: 100

S	UPPLEMENTARY/SECOND OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION PAPER						
<b>EXAMINER(S)</b> MR PETRUS PAULUS, MS MARTA AMUANYENA, MS MARY MUTWA AND							
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MODERATOR:	PROF HABAUKA KWAAMBWA						

# INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. Write all your answers in the answer booklet provided, using **black/blue** ink pen only.
- 2. Read the whole question before answering.
- 3. Begin each question on a new page.
- 4. The Periodic Table is attached at the back of this question paper.

# PERMISSIBLE MATERIALS

Scientific Calculator

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF 13 PAGES (INCLUDING THIS FRONT PAGE AND PERIODIC TABLE)

SECTION A: BIOLOGY	[35]
QUESTION 1:	[20]
Multiple choice questions Each question weighs 2 marks each.	
1.1 The basic structural and functional unit of all living organisms is called	(2)
A. a cell	
B. an organ	
C. a protein	
D. an organic system	
1.2 The scientific study of naming, describing and classifying organisms is called	(2)
A. Taxonomy	
B. Classification	
C. Binomial nomenclature	
D. Ecology	
1.3 A plants that have separate male and female flowers on the same plant are called	(2)
A. Dioecious plants	
B. Monoecious plants	
C. Perfect plants	
D. Gymnosperm plants	
1.4 An ecosystem is defined as	(2)
A. The study of all living organisms	
B. The Study of all non-living organisms	
C. The study of energy production in the environment	
D. The interaction of living organisms and their abiotic component in the environment	•
1.5 A relationship in which two organisms both benefit is called	(2)
A. predation	
B. commensalism	
C. mutualism	
D. parasitism	

| Page

1.6 In infants, a diet lacking Vitamin D and calcium can be linked to which of the following?	(2)
A. rickets B. scurvy C. osteoporosis D. cardiovascular disease	
1.7 The vitamin that is called the "clot master"?	(2)
A. Vitamin B B. Vitamin C C. Vitamin K D. Vitamin E	
1.8 Which is of the following vitamins requires daily intake?	(2)
A. Vitamin A B. Vitamin D C. Vitamin K D. Vitamin C	
1.9. The process by which pathogenic and all unwanted microorganisms are killed from the is called	milk (2)
A. Fermentation B. Elimination C. Pasteurization D. Decomposition	
1.10 A fuel gas produced by anaerobic fermentation from the waste yields	(2)
A. Carbon dioxide B. Oxygen C. Methane D. Bagasse	

2.1 Given the following information on the classification of the African elephant, white dow scientific name?	n its (2)
Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Class: Mammalia Order: Proboscidea Family: Elephantidae Genus: Loxodonta Species: Africana	
2.2 Discuss why producers and decomposers are indispensable in the smooth functioning o ecosystem.	of the (2)
2.3 Briefly explain three factors that cause organisms to become endangered or extinct.	(3)
2.4 What is the role of vitamin D in the formation of bones?	(2)
2.5 Discuss the three effects of a diet that is in deficiency of proteins?	(3)
2.6 Explain the role of fermentation in bread making.	(2)
2.7. What gives yoghurt its slightly sour tastes?	(1)
SECTION B: CHEMISTRY	[35]
QUESTION 3:	[20]
<b>Question Type</b> : Multiple Choices. Choose and write a letter corresponding to the correct answer. Each correct answer carries <b>2 marks</b> .	
3.1 A process which involves the output of energy or release of heat is called?	(2)
A. Exothermic B. Dissolving C. Endothermic D. Thermodynamic	

[15]

**QUESTION 2** Structured questions

3.2 Hydrogen is an example of a sample of matter classified as;	(2)
A. Compound B. Homogeneous mixture C. Heterogeneous mixture D. Element	
3.3 In relation to composition, a saturated solution contains	(2)
<ul><li>A. A lot of solute in a given amount of solvent</li><li>B. More solvent in a given amount of solute</li><li>C. As much solute as the given amount of solvent</li><li>D. None of the above</li></ul>	
3.4 The two phase changes involved in simple distillation are;	(2)
A. Evaporation and condensation B. Evaporation and deposition C. Evaporation and sublimation D. Evaporation and melting	
3.5 The weather forecast for Tuesday was estimated to be 28.4°C . What reading would temperature give in degrees Fahrenheit?	this (2)
A. 543.2 °F	
B. 83.12°F C. 83.1°F	
D. 543 °F	
3.6 SI unit for temperature is:	(2)
A. °C B. °F C. °K D. K	
3.7 Which statement is correct about the Alkali metals group in the Periodic Table?	(2)
<ul><li>A. They have density less than water</li><li>B. They are the most reactive metals</li><li>C. They form positive charged ions during ionic bonding</li><li>D. All of the above</li></ul>	
<b>5</b>   Page	

3.8 If concentration of H <sup>+</sup> is equal to $1 \times 10^{-7}$ , then the solution is	(2 <b>)</b>
A. Neutral B. Basic C. Acidic D. Aqueous	
3.9 The identity of a particular element on the Periodic Table is determined by the;	(2)
<ul> <li>A. Number of electrons in the shell</li> <li>B. Number of protons and neutrons in the nucleus</li> <li>C. Number of protons in the nucleus only</li> <li>D. Number of protons, neutrons and electrons</li> </ul>	
3.10 Sodium hydrogen carbonate is used in the following;	(2)
A. Drains and oven cleaners B. Additive in food and drinks C. As an antacid to relieve indigestion D. Both A and C	
QUESTION 4	[15]
Question Types: Brief statement responses.	
4.1 Provide definitions for the following terms:  a. Compound  b. Experimental value  c. Atomic number  d. An Indicator  e. A salt	(5)

4.2 Use your knowledge of atomic structure to complete the following table.

Note: Symbol = mass no. Element net charge

(4)

Symbol			<sup>35</sup> Cl -
Protons	9		17
Neutrons	10		18
Electrons		18	
Mass number		40	35
Net Charge	0	+2	

4.3 Classify the property exhibited in each	of the following as a physical extensive or intensive
property:	(2)

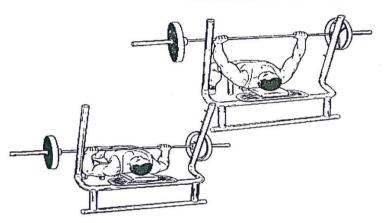
2	Iron ic	doncorthan	aluminium:	
a.	11 011 15	uensei man	alullillillilli.	

(2)

SECTION C: PHYSICS	[30]
QUESTION 5 Question Type: Multiple Choice Questions. Each question carries 1 mark.	[15]
5.1 Which one is a renewable source of energy?	(2)
A. nuclear energy B. natural gas C. hydroelectric energy D. coal	
5.2 The correct order for generation of electricity from nuclear energy is	(2)
<ul> <li>A. Supply electricity → heat water to make steam → steam turns turbines → electrical power sent around the country</li> <li>B. Fusion of uranium → heat water to make steam → steam turns turbines →</li> </ul>	
electrical power sent around the country  C. Fission of uranium → heat water to make steam → steam turns turbines → electrical power sent around the country	rical
power sent around the country  D. Crushing of uranium Fission of uranium heat water to make steam → steam turns turbines → electrical power sent around the country	
5.3 Which of the following is true for fossil fuels?	(2)
<ul><li>A. It is obtained from remains of plant and animal materials.</li><li>B. It can also be generated from biomass</li><li>C. It is a tidal source of energy</li><li>D. It can kill flocks of birds.</li></ul>	
5.4 Peter uses energy of 800 J to carry a suitcase upstairs for a distance of 4 m. Assume the acceleration due to gravity is 9.81 m/s². Find the mass of the suitcase.	ning (2)
A. 20 g B. 20 000 kg C. 20 000 g D. 200 000 kg	

- 5.5 A 2500 gram ball is thrown into the air with an initial velocity of 30 cm/sec. Which statement is true about the ball when it reaches the top of its ascent? (2)
  - A. Kinetic energy is at its highest
  - B. Kinetic energy is equal to gravitational energy.
  - C. The ball does not have energy at this position.
  - D. Total energy is equal to potential energy of a ball.
- 5.6 During the ascent phase of a rep of the bench press, the lifter exerts an *average* vertical force of 200 N against a barbell while the barbell moves 0.8 m upward. How much work did the lifter do to the barbell? (2)





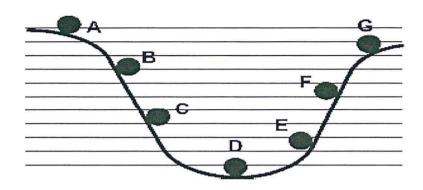
A. 0.8 J

B. 200 J

C. 800 J

D. 160 J

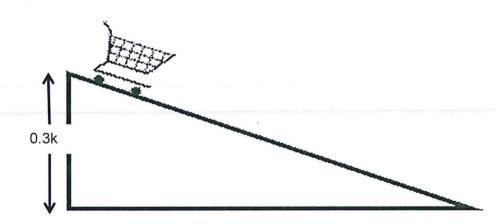
5.7 This graph shows a ball rolling from A to G. The ball starts at point A and rolls through to point G.



Which letter shows when the ball has the highest potential energy?

(2)

- A. A only
- B. D and G
- C. C and E
- D. D and A
- 5.8 A cart at the top of a 0.3 km hill has a mass of 500 g? Assume that acceleration due to gravity is  $10 \text{ m/s}^2$ .



What is the cart's gravitational potential energy?

(2)

- A. 150 J
- B. 1500 J
- C. 15000 J
- D. 15000 Nm<sup>2</sup>

- 5.9 Using the information from question 5.8 and assume that energy is conserved so that there is no friction. What is the speed at the bottom of the hill? (2)
  - A. 137 m/s
  - B. 173 m/s
  - C. 173 m/s/s
  - D. 77.5 m/s
- 5.10 Law of Conservation of Energy states that;

(2)

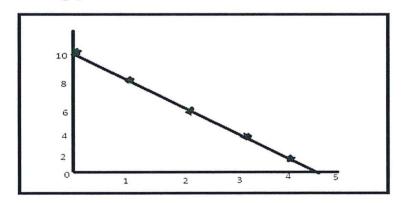
(2)

- A. Energy can be created or destroyed; it may be transformed from one form into another, but the total amount of energy never changes.
- B. Energy cannot be created or destroyed; it may be transformed from one form into another, but the total amount of energy never changes.
- C. A. Energy cannot be created or destroyed; it may be transformed from one form into another, but the total amount of energy changes.
- D. Energy can be created or destroyed; it may be transformed from one form into another, but the total amount of energy changes.

QUESTION 6 [10]

## **Question Type: Structured questions**

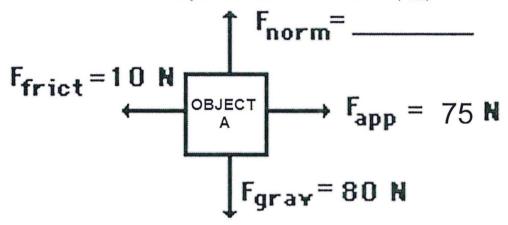
6.1 An experiment carried out in the Physics laboratory to determine the rate of change of velocity has the following results presented in graphical form below. Using the diagram, answer the following questions:



a. State the two important pieces of information missing from the graph?

Information 1 is (i) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

- b. The equation of a straight line is given by Y = MX + C
- (i) From the graph above, what is the value of C? (1)
- (ii) At what time is the velocity = 2 m/s? (1)
- 6.2 An applied force  $(F_{app})$  of 75 N is used to accelerate OBJECT A to the right across a frictional surface. The object encounters 10 N of friction  $(F_{frict})$ .



Use the diagram above to determine the:

(a) Normal force, Fnorm.

(2)

(b) Net force, Fnet.

(2)

6.3 Define the term vector.

(2)

**END** 

# PERIODIC TABLE OF THE ELEMENTS

	0		-	_	_		00	_			_	-	•			-		-	
18	<b>He</b> 4.00260	10	Ne	20.179	18	Ar	39.948	36	Kr	83.8	54	Xe	131.29	98	Rn	(222)	118	Uuo	
	17	6	压	5.9994 18.9984	11	ひ	35.453	35	Br	79.904	23	1	126.9	85	At	(210)			
	16	8	0	15.9994	16	S	32.06	34	Se	78.96	52	Te	127.6	84	Po	(209)	116	Uuh	
	15	7	Z	14.0067	15	Ь	30.9738	33	As	74.9216	51	Sb	121.75	83	Bi	208.908			
	14	9	Ü	12.011	14	Si	28.0855	32	g	72.59	50	Sn	118.69	82	Pb	207.2	114	Und	
	13	5	В	10.81	13	AI	26.9815 28.0855	31	Ga	69.72	67	In	114.82	81	E	204.383			
							12	30	Zn	65.38	48	Cq	112.41	80	Hg	200.59	112	Uub	(269)
							11	29	Ca	63.546	47	Ag	107.868	62	Αn	196.967 200.59	1111	Unn	(272)
							10	87	Z	58.69	46	Pd	106.42	8/	Pt	195.08	110	Uun	(569)
							6	27	ථ	58.9332	45	Rh	102.906	11	Ir	192.22	109	Mt	(268)
							8	26	Fe	55.847	44	Ru	101.07	9/	ő	190.2	108	Hs	(265)
							7	25	Mn	54.9380	43	Tc	(88)	75	Re	186207	107	Bh	(264)
							9	24	Ċ	51.996	42	Mo	95.94	74	*	183.85	106	S	(263)
							5	23	>	50.9415	41	g	92.9064	73	Ta	180.948	105	Dp	(262)
							4	22	Ţ	47.88	40	Zr	91.22	72	Ht	178.49	104	Rf	(261)
							3	21	Se	44.9559	39	>	88.9059	71	Ľ	174.967	103	Lr	(260)
	2	4	Be	9.01218	12	Mg	2.9898 24.305	20	ů	40.08	38	Sr	87.62	99	Ba	137.33	88	Ra	226.025
-	<b>H</b> 1.00794	3	:5	6.941	11	Na	22.9898	19	×	39.0983	37	Rb	85.4678	55	ű	132.905	87	FI	(223)

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Lanthanides: 57	27	28	29		19	62	63	64	65	99	29	89	69	20
	La	ථ	Pr	PN	Pm	Sm	Eu	P.S	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	ΛP
	138.906	140.12	140.908	_	(145)	150.36	151.96	157.25	158.925	162.50	161.930	167.26	166.934	173.04
Actinides:	68	06	91		93		95	96	26	86	66	100	101	102
	Ac	Th	Pa	D	Z	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	C	Es	Fm	Md	2°
		232.038	232.038 231.036 2	38.02	237.048	-	(243)	(247)	(247)	(251)	(252)	(257)	(258)	(259)