UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES

DIPLOMA IN ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCE

FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER 2005

TITLE OF PAPER

INTEGRATED BASIC SCIENCES

COURSE CODE

HSC 103

TIME

3 HRS

MARKS

100

INSTRUCTIONS

ANSWER FIVE (5) QUESTIONS ONLY

EACH OUESTION IS WORTH 20 MARKS

AT LEAST TWO (2) QUESTIONS MUST BE ANSWERED FROM EACH OF SECTIONS A

AND SECTION B

NO FORM OF ANY PAPER SHOULD BE BROUGHT INTO OR TAKEN OUT OF THE

EXAMINATION ROOM

BEGIN THE ANSWER TO EACH QUESTION

ON A SEPARATE SHEET OF ANSWER

PAPER

ALL CALCULATIONS / WORKOUT

DETAILS SHOULD BE SUBMITTED WITH

YOUR ANSWER SHEET

DO NOT OPEN THIS EXAMINATION PAPER UNTIL PERMISSION TO DO SO IS GRANTED BY THE INVIGILATOR.

SECTION A

ANSWER AT LEAST TWO QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION

ŲΨ	ESTION I	20 MAI	RKS		
Α.	Express the o	lata below a			
	Common m	imbers ((i) 2.01 x 10 ⁻⁵	(ii) 3.175 x10 °	(2,2)
	Exponential	numbers: (iii) 0 00035 - (iv	e) 5,120,000 (v) 0,0000	834 (2,2,2
В	Work out the	number of	significant figu	r es for the following mea	isurements:
	(i) 0.01 11 ,	(ii) 1100ml		(2,2)
C ,		~	nthematical calcuignificant figures	lations, and give your an	swer to the
	(i) [0,4mł.~	0.20ml/	(ii) 4.973g	g ≒ 5mL	(3, 3)
QU	ESTION 2	20 MAR	RKS		
	,		z to the categoric al property" (2m	es: "Element" / "Compot arks each)	md"/ "Mixture" /
a. i	ron				
Б	eactivity				
C. 5	water				
d. :	solubility				
€. 8	nir				
f. a	luminium oxide	:			
ξ. (density				
h. s	sea water				
i 11	ammability				
js	ulphuric acid				

QUESTION 3 20 MARKS

Α. (Calcul	ate (show your working).	
	(i)	the number of grams of water that will be produced from 3 mol of \mathbf{H}_2	(5)
	(ii)	the number of motes of water that will be produced from 4 mol of H ₂	(5)
	(iii)	the number of molecules present in 27.0 g of water	(5)
	(iv)	the molecular mass of sugar	(5)
QΗ	ESTI	ON 4 20 MARKS	
Λ.		short phrase, relate the common usefulness or application of the following in following in	the
	(i)	Benzoic acid / salicylic acid:	
	(ii)	Formaldehyde:	
	(iii)	Ketones: (6)	
Β,	(i)	Which compounds have one or more "other-than-carbon" atom in their ring structure?	
	(ii)	How else can "cycloalkenes" be referred to? (4)	
	(i)	When can "plant nutrients" be considered to be pollutants?. Substantiate and illustrate.	(4)
	(ii)	What are the principal buffer systems in: the extracellular electrolyte profile?	
		The intracellular electrolyte profile?	(6)

SECTION B

ANSWER AT LEAST TWO QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION

QUESTION 5 20 MARKS

From this list:

- a. Sols; b. Diffusion; c. Adhesion; d. Capillary action
- e. Atmospheric pressure; f. Gels; g. Cohesion; h. Adsorption

Select the best match that represents the principle applicable in each of the statements below.

Statements

- (i) The use of charcoal to selectively remove poisonous gases from the air uses this principle.
- (ii) The stubborn sticking together of two pieces of glassware in a water bath illustrates this principle
- (iii) The principle that explains the "downward" turn of the mercury meniscus.
- (iv) It's constitution makes it a useful fluid "membrane" that helps to prevent any damage to the body that would otherwise occur during x-ray or scanning procedures.
- (v) Due to this principle, gas cylinders in homes and in places of work, are better placed outside buildings as a safety precaution in case of a gas leak.

QUESTION 6 20 MARKS

Two actions that you probably have witnessed in real life, involving pressure, are described below.

Read carefully and answer the question according to the format shown.

Action	Discuss what is happening here in terms of the variables involved and how they are influencing each other (3 marks)	Show the description you gave in the previous column by way of a formula (3marks)	Which law of physics is be in g described here (2marks)
L. If you blow into a balloon, tie it and then put the balloon inside a fridge			
2. Creating a fizzy drink at home			

QUESTION 7 20 MARKS

B. How much work can be done when lifting an object of 10 N onto a table 70cm high? C. Suppose an item is on a table which is 1.2m high and it falls down. Six joules a released. What is the energy released here known as? D. How much force was involved? E. If 10 joules are used on a -5 kg mass to move from point A to point B, what is speed? [Kinetic energy = ½ mv²] E. What is meant by "power" G. How is power measured? (write the formula in words with units)	Α	What is the equation that describes work?	(3)
D. How much force was involved? How much force was involved? If 10 joules are used on a 5 kg mass to move from point A to point B, what is speed? [Kinetic energy = ½ mv²] What is meant by "power"	В.		70cm (3)
 If 10 joules are used on a 5 kg mass to move from point A to point B, what is speed? [Kinetic energy = ½ mv²] What is meant by "power" 	C.		iles are (3)
speed? [Kinetic energy = ½ mv²] F. What is meant by "power"	D.	How much force was involved?	(3)
	F.		at is the (4)
G. How is power measured? (write the formula in words with units)	μ.	What is meant by "power"	(2)
	G _a	How is power measured? (write the formula in words with units)	(2)

QUESTION 8 20 MARKS

A Complete the following table.

Source (2 marks)	Name the type of rays (2marks each)	Comment on whether or not the rays have the ability to penetrate body tissues and if so to what extent (2marks each)
(i) Warm bodies		
(ii) Neon lamps		
(iii)		

B. Compare Television and radio waves to X -rays in terms of their wavelengths and frequencies have: (4,4)