



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE NAME							
CENTRE NUMBER					ANDIDATE JMBER		

COMBINED SCIENCE

0653/21

Paper 2 (Core)

May/June 2010

1 hour 15 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

No Additional Materials are required.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs, tables or rough working.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

DO **NOT** WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer all questions.

A copy of the Periodic Table is printed on page 24.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

For Exam	iner's Use
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
Total	

This document consists of 22 printed pages and 2 blank pages.



1 Fig. 1.1 shows some of the animals and plants that live in or close to a pond.

For Examiner's Use

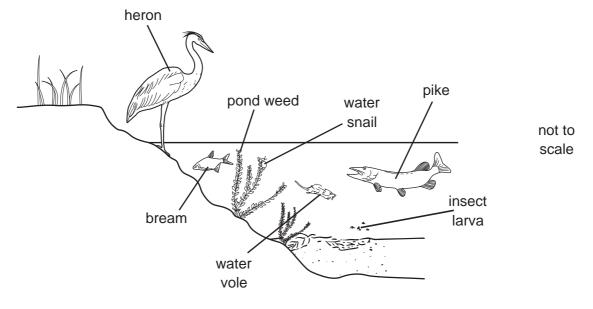


Fig. 1.1

(a) Choose the correct term from the list below for each of the following descriptions.

community	decomposer	ecosystem	
habitat	photosynthesis	population	
all the animals and plants	that live in and around the p	oond	
all the water voles living in	and around the pond		
all the living things, and th	eir environment, interacting	with each other	
			[3]

	3
(b)	The pond weed is a producer.
	Water snails and water voles are primary consumers.
	The heron and pike are secondary consumers.
	Complete the diagram of a food web that includes only these five organisms.
	pond weed
	[3]
(c)	The pond is at the bottom of a sloping field which was ploughed.
	During very heavy rain, a lot of soil from the field was washed into the pond.
	It made the water cloudy and stopped the light from reaching the leaves of the water plants, so that the plants died.
	After a while, the fish and other animals also died.
	Give two reasons why the fish and other animals died.

(d) Fig. 1.2 shows a cell from the pond weed.

For Examiner's Use

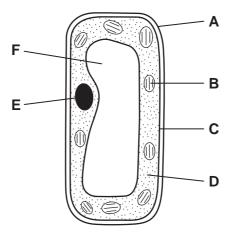


Fig. 1.2

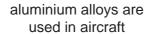
(i)	Give the letter of the part of the cell that		
	controls what enters and leaves the cell,		
	is the place where photosynthesis happens,		
	contains DNA.	[3	3]
(ii)	Describe two ways in which a cell from the in Fig. 1.2.	neron would look different from the ce	II
	1		
	2		
		[2	 2]

2	(a)	Alp	ha, beta and gamma	a are three types of	radiation emitted di	uring radioactive dec	ау.
		Na	me a suitable detecto	or for these three type	oes of radiation.		
							[1]
	(b)	Sta	ate two hazards to th	e human body from	exposure to radiat	ion.	
		1					
		2					[2]
	(c)	(i)	•	to compare alpha, l	•	adiations.	
				alpha	beta	gamma	
			most penetrating				
			most ionising				
							[2]
		(ii)	State which type of	radiation			
			consists of particles	s with the greatest n	nass,		
			consists of electron	nagnetic waves.			[2]

3 Aluminium, iron and sodium are metallic elements. Aluminium and iron are widely used, but no useful objects can be made out of metallic sodium.

For Examiner's Use







iron is used to make steel for cars

(a)	(i)	State one property of a metallic element which is different from a non-metallic element.
		[1]
	(ii)	Use your knowledge of the metals in Group I of the Periodic Table to state one reason, other than cost, why no useful objects can be made out of metallic sodium.
		[1]
(b)	Aluı	minium and iron are mainly found as their oxides in rocks.
	(i)	In order to obtain metallic iron, iron oxide is heated strongly in a furnace with carbon monoxide.
		One reaction which occurs in the furnace has the symbolic chemical equation shown below.
		Fe_2O_3 + 3CO \rightarrow 2Fe + 3CO ₂
		Explain whether or not this equation is balanced.
		[2]
	(ii)	State the formula of the compound which has been reduced in the equation in (i).
		Explain your answer.
		formula
		explanation

(c)		minium is produced by electrolysis in which the electrolyte contains molten minium oxide.						
	Aluminium oxide is a compound of a metal with a non-metal.							
	(i)	Name the type of chemical bonding found in aluminium oxide.						
		[1]						
	(ii)	State the meaning of the term <i>electrolyte</i> .						
		[1]						
((iii)	State the type of energy which must be supplied to decompose molten aluminium oxide.						
		[1]						
((iv)	Name one other metal which is produced industrially by electrolysis.						
		[1]						

4 Fig. 4.1 shows part of the human nervous system.

For Examiner's Use

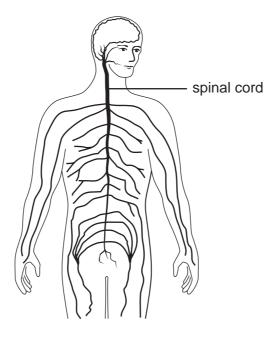


Fig. 4.1

- (a) The spinal cord is part of the central nervous system.
 - (i) On Fig. 4.1, label and name **one** other part of the central nervous system. [1]
 - (ii) Complete the sentences below.

When a receptor receives a stimulus, signals pass along _______ to the central nervous system. They then pass to ______ which respond to the stimulus. [2]

(b) Messages can also be passed from one part of the body to another in the form of hormones.

Name the type of gland that produces hormones. [1]

- (c) A hormone secreted by the pancreas helps to keep blood sugar levels constant.
 - (i) On Fig. 4.1, write the letter **P** to show the position of the pancreas in the body. [1]
 - (ii) Name the hormone that reduces the blood sugar level if it gets too high.

[1]

(iii) Which body organ removes extra glucose from the blood when the blood sugar level gets too high?

[1]

(iv)	Suggest why it is harmful to the body if the blood sugar level falls very low.	
		[2]

For Examiner's

10 5 Fig. 5.1 shows two dolphins communicating with each other using sound waves. Fig. 5.1 (a) How does a sound wave travel through water? **(b)** Sound travels at different speeds through different substances. speed of sound (m/s) substance air 340 5200 steel 1500 water (i) Does sound travel fastest in a solid, a liquid or a gas? [1] (ii) It takes 0.5 seconds for the sound wave to travel from one dolphin to the other. Calculate the distance between the two dolphins. State the formula that you use and show your working. formula working

For Examiner's Use

[2]

(c)	A student is measuring the density of water.				
	(i)	Name a piece of apparatus he could use to measure the volume of the water.			
			[1]		
	(ii)	Name the piece of apparatus he could use to measure the mass of the water.			
			[1]		
	(iii)	Complete the formula that he would use to calculate the density.			
		density =	[1]		

6 Fig. 6.1 shows samples of three of the elements in Group VII (Group 7) of the Periodic Table.

For Examiner's Use

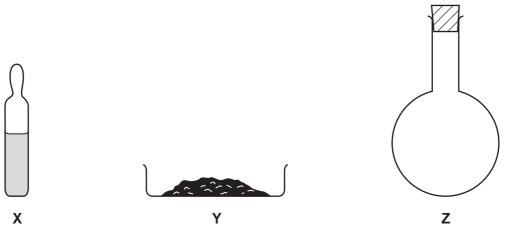


Fig. 6.1

- (a) The elements in Fig. 6.1 are at the same temperature. One element is a solid, one is a liquid and one is a gas.
 - (i) State which element, X, Y or Z, has the highest melting point.

[1]

(ii) Suggest the names of the elements, X, Y and Z.

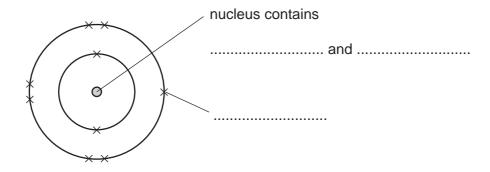
X

Υ _____

Z [2]

- **(b)** An atom of fluorine has a proton (atomic) number of 9 and a nucleon (mass) number of 19.
 - (i) A diagram of this fluorine atom is shown in Fig. 6.2.

Complete the labelling of the diagram by writing the words **electrons**, **neutrons** and **protons** in the spaces.



[1]

Fig. 6.2

	(ii)	State the number of neutrons in the fluorine atom in Fig. 6.2.
		[1]
	(iii)	Explain why the nucleus of an atom has almost the same mass as the whole atom.
		[1]
(c)	Maı	ny people use solutions which contain chlorine to clean some parts of their homes.
	•	ggest one advantage of using a solution containing chlorine rather than water alone en cleaning homes.
		[2]

7 An investigation was carried out in Tamil Nadu, India, into the best conditions for growing tomatoes.

For Examiner's Use

The tomato plants were grown in unheated glasshouses or outside. Netting was used to provide shade in one of the glasshouses.

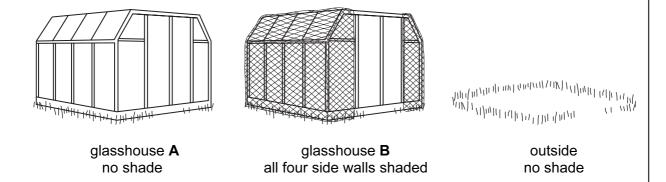


Table 7.1 shows the mean temperature, and the mass of tomatoes produced, in the two glasshouses and outside.

Table 7.1

	mean temperature/°C	mass of tomatoes produced per plant/g
glasshouse A	38	1020
glasshouse B	36	2310
outside	34	1380

(a)	Which temperature gave the greatest mass of tomatoes?
	ºC [1]
(b)	Use your knowledge of convection to explain why the air inside the glasshouses stayed warmer than the air outside.
	[2]

(c)	Tomatoes are a fruit, produced from the fertilised flowers of tomato plants.
	Bees are most active in temperatures between 35 °C and 36 °C.
	Suggest why the mass of tomatoes produced was greater in glasshouse ${\bf B}$ than in glasshouse ${\bf A}$.
	[2]
(d)	Suggest two factors, other than temperature, that could account for the lower mass of tomatoes produced outside than in glasshouse ${\bf B}$.
	1
	2 [2]

8 (a) (i) The air is a mixture of gases.

For Examiner's Use

Complete Table 8.1 to show the percentages of the two main gases in the air.

Table 8.1

name of gas	percentage in the air
oxygen	
nitrogen	

(ii) Name one other gas which is found in unpolluted air.

Г1	1	
 ין	J	

(b) Sulfur dioxide is a gas which causes air pollution.

Sulfur dioxide enters the air when volcanoes erupt.



/i\	Write the	chemical	formula o	f culfur	dioxide
111	AALIFE FILE	CHEITHCAL	ioiiiiuia o	ı əunur	UIUXIUE

			ı		 		 L'.
:.\	Dagoriba	 a musica mana a matal	مده اما مدم	مام نمایین	 	مستما مم	 ٠.

(ii) Describe **one** environmental problem which can occur when large amounts of sulfur dioxide are released into the air.

 ••

(c)	When gasoline burns, the two main gases which are formed are carbon dioxide and water vapour. Both of these compounds are made of non-metallic elements bonded together.
	(i) Name the type of chemical bonding in molecules of carbon dioxide and water

(ii) The displayed (graphical) formula of a water molecule is shown below.

H - O - H

Draw the displayed formula of a carbon dioxide molecule.

[2]

9 (a) A rider on his bicycle roll down a constant slope onto level ground. The rider uses the brakes to stop the bicycle. Fig. 9.1 shows the motion of the bicycle.

For Examiner's Use

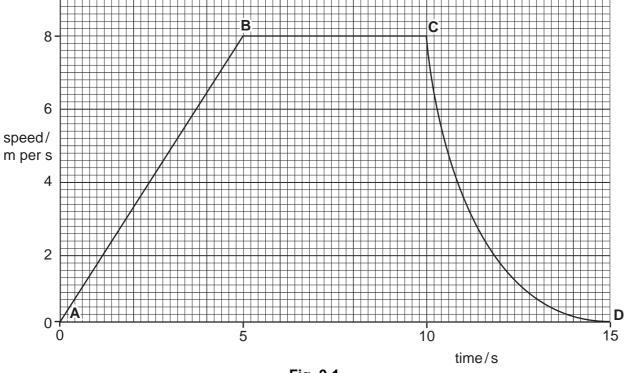


Fig. 9.1

(i) Over which section of the graph was the speed of the bicycle constant?

[1]

(ii) How long did it take the bicycle to stop after the brakes were used?

s [1]

(b)		the bicycle moves along a level road, the brakes are suddenly applied. The bicycle nes to a stop after 10 m.
	Wh	en the brakes are applied, the average frictional force stopping the bicycle is 250 N.
	Wo	rk is done and energy is transferred.
	(i)	Calculate the work done as the bicycle slows down to a stop.
		State the formula that you use and show your working.
		formula
		working
		J [2]
	(ii)	Identify the energy transfer which takes place.

from _____ energy to _____ energy

For Examiner's Use

[2]

(c) Fig. 9.2 shows a bicycle with two lamps at the front.

For Examiner's Use



Fig. 9.2

Fig. 9.3 shows the circuit used to power the two lamps.

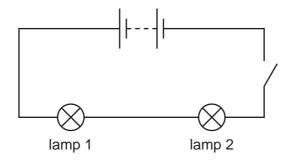


Fig. 9.3

(i)	i) What name is given to this type of circuit?	
		[1]
(ii)	The resistance of each lamp in the circuit is 4Ω .	
	State the combined resistance of the two lamps.	

© UCLES 2010 0653/21/M/J/10

[1]

(d) Fig. 9.4 shows a metal nut on the bicycle wheel which is difficult to unscrew.

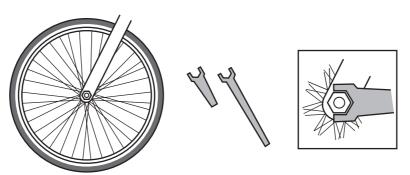


Fig. 9.4

Explain why a long spanner is better than a short spanner to unscrew the nut.
[2]

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE

DATA SHEET
The Periodic Table of the Elements

	0	4 Helium	20 Ne Neon	40 Ar Argon	84 X	Anypton 36	131	Xenon Xenon 54		Rn Radon	98		175 Lu Lutetium 71		ئ	Lawrencium 103
Group	IIA		19 Fluorine 9	35.5 C1 Chlorine	80 Br	35	127	lodine 53		At Astatine	85		173 Yb Ytterbium 70		Š	Nobelium 102
	5		16 Oxygen	32 S Sulfur	Se Se	Selenium 34	128	Te Tellurium 52		Po	84		169 Tm Thullum		Md	Mendelevium 101
	^		14 N Nitrogen 7	31 Phosphorus	As		122	Sb Antimony 51	209	Bismuth	83		167 Er Erbium 68		Fn	Fermium 100
	Ν		12 C Carbon 6	28 Si Silicon	Ge	S2	119	So ii os	207	Po	82		165 Ho Holmium 67		Es	Einsteinium 99
	=		11 Boron 5	27 A1 Aluminium 13	70 Ga	Sallum 31	115	Indium	204	T1 Thallium	81		162 Dy Dysprosium 66		ວັ	Californium 98
					65 Zn	30 Zinc	112	Cadmium 48	201	Hg Mercury	80		159 Tb Terbium 65		쑮	Berkelium 97
					64 Cu	Copper 29	108	Ag Silver 47		Au	79		Gd Gadolinium 64		Cu	Curium 96
					99 Z	Nickei 28	106	Pd Palladium 46	195	Platinum	78		152 Eu Europium 63		Am	Americium 95
					59 Co	Cobair 27	103	Rhodium	192	Iridium	77		Sm Samarium 62		Pu	Plutonium 94
		1 Hydrogen			56 Fe	10n 26	101	Ru Ruthenium 44	190	Osmium	26		Pm Promethium 61		ď	Neptunium 93
					SS Mn	Manganese 25	ı	Tc Technetium 43	186	Ren ium	75		Neodymium 60	238	>	Uranium 92
					SZ Cr	Chromium 24	96	Molybdenum 42	184	Tungsten	74		Pr Praseodymium 59		Ра	Protactinium 91
					51 \	vanadium 23	93	Niobium 41	181	Ta Tantalum	73		140 Cer ium 58	232	드	Thorium 90
					84 L	22	91	Zirconium 40	178	Hatum	* 72			nic mass	loqu	nic) number
					SC Sc	scandium 21	68	_	139	La nthanum	* 25	227 Ac Actinium 89	d series series	a = relative atomic mass	X = atomic symbol	b = proton (atomic) number
	=		Beryllium	24 Mg Magnesium	Ca	20	88 (Strontium 38	137	Ba Barium	56	226 Ra Radium 88	*58-71 Lanthanoid series	a	×	9
	_		7 Li Lithium	23 Na Sodium	® X	19	85	Rubidium 37	133	Caesium	55	Fr Francium 87	*58-71 L 190-103		Key	Ω

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

University of Cambridge International Examinations is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.

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