



## UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE NAME							
CENTRE NUMBER				CANDIC NUMBE			

**COMBINED SCIENCE** 

0653/22

Paper 2 (Core)

May/June 2011

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 20.

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	
10	
Total	

This document consists of 19 printed pages and 1 blank page.



## **BLANK PAGE**

1 A man wearing a parachute jumps from an aeroplane.





There is an upward force and a downward force acting on the man as he begins to fall. After a time his speed of fall becomes constant.

(a) (i) Name the force which acts downwards on the parachute jumper.

 [1]	

(ii) Explain in terms of forces why the man's speed of fall becomes constant.

1 =	
	[2]
	[4]

**(b)** After a while the parachute jumper opens his parachute. The speed-time graph in Fig. 1.1 shows his fall from the aeroplane until he reaches the ground.

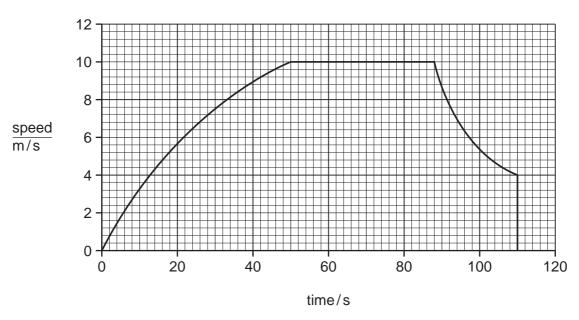


Fig. 1.1

(i) Mark on the graph with the letter **X** a point at which the man's speed is constant. [1]

(ii) Mark on the graph with the letter Y the point at which the parachute is opened. [1]

(iii) Mark on the graph with the letter **Z** the point at which the man reached the ground.

[1]

aw lines to link each desc	cription to the correct p	art of a cell.	
description		part of a cell	
contains DNA			
	1	cell wall	
controls what enters and leaves the cell			1
		nucleus	
is partially permeable			
	1	cell surface membrane	
is fully permeable			
			[4]
any metabolic reactions ta	ake place in the cytopla	asm of cells.	
What is the name giver	to the chemicals that	catalyse these metabolic re	eactions?
			[1]
Explain why the metabo becomes very high.	olic reactions cannot ta	ake place if the temperature	e of the cell
			[1]
	contains DNA  controls what enters and leaves the cell  is partially permeable  is fully permeable  any metabolic reactions to the comes where the cell  Explain why the metabolic becomes very high.	contains DNA  controls what enters and leaves the cell  is partially permeable  is fully permeable  any metabolic reactions take place in the cytopla  What is the name given to the chemicals that  Explain why the metabolic reactions cannot take becomes very high.	controls what enters and leaves the cell  controls what enters and leaves the cell  nucleus  is partially permeable  cell surface membrane  is fully permeable  any metabolic reactions take place in the cytoplasm of cells.  What is the name given to the chemicals that catalyse these metabolic receptable.  Explain why the metabolic reactions cannot take place if the temperature

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2

(c) Human bones contain cells surrounded by the mineral calcium phosphate.

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A study was carried out in Brazil into the mineral content of the leg bones of school children between the ages of 10 and 19 years. The mineral content was measured as the mass of mineral per cm<sup>3</sup> of bone. Some of the results are shown in Fig. 2.2.

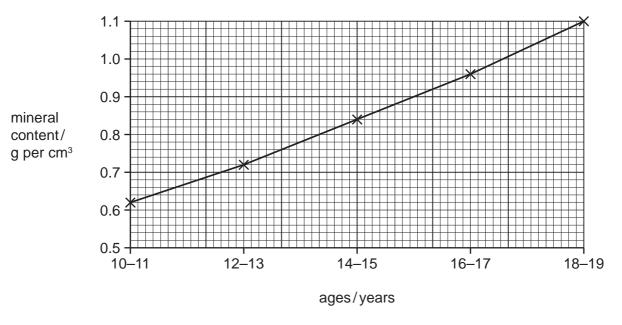


Fig. 2.2

(i)	Describe how the mineral content of bone changes between the ages of 10 and 19 years.
	[2]
(ii)	Use the information in Fig. 2.2 to explain why a teenager should have a diet containing plenty of dairy products such as milk and cheese.
	[2]
(iii)	Bone also contains a protein called collagen. Vitamin C is required to make collagen.
	Name <b>one</b> food that contains large amounts of vitamin C.
	[1]

3 A student investigated the reactivity of four metals **A**, **B**, **C** and **D**, by comparing the rate at which these metals reacted in dilute acid.

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Fig. 3.1 shows what the student observed during the experiment.

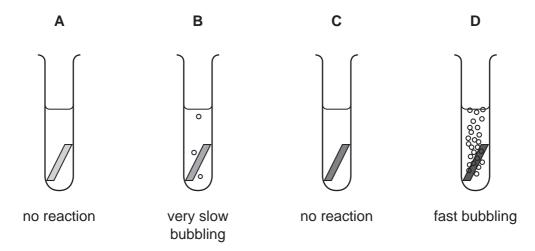


Fig. 3.1

(a)	(i)	Predict and explain what would be observed if a lighted splint is held in the mouth of the test-tube in which metal <b>D</b> is reacting.
		[2]
	(ii)	Explain briefly why the student's observations did <b>not</b> allow her to place <b>all four</b> metals into order based on their reactivity.
		[1]

**(b)** Fig. 3.2 shows the apparatus the student used to react dilute sulfuric acid with copper carbonate powder.

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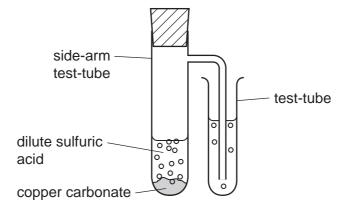


Fig. 3.2

The student's observations are listed below.

- 1 All of the copper carbonate reacted and dissolved.
- **2** A gas was given off which turned the solution in the smaller test-tube cloudy.
- **3** A blue solution remained in the side-arm test-tube.
- (i) Suggest the name of the solution in the smaller test-tube.

[1]

(ii) Complete the word equation for the reaction in the side-arm test-tube.



[2]

4 (a) Fig. 4.1 shows a room heated by a convector heater, placed in the middle of the floor.

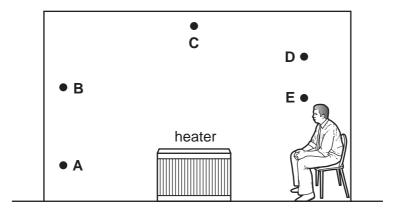


Fig. 4.1

- (i) On Fig. 4.1 draw the convection currents of air produced by the heater. Use arrows to show their direction. [2]
- (ii) State which labelled part of the room will be the

coldest,	
hottest.	
Explain y	your answers.
	[3]

**(b)** The heater uses electricity and is plugged into a socket along with some other electrical devices.

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Fig. 4.2 shows the socket.

State and explain **one** electrical danger that is visible.

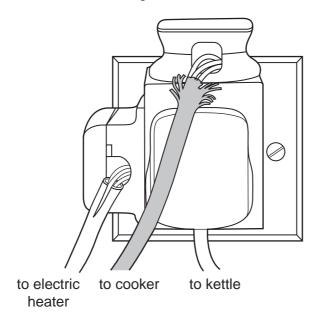


Fig. 4.2

	dan	ger
	exp	lanation
		[2]
(c)	Mo: fuel	st of the electricity used by the heater is generated using the combustion of fossil s.
	Sor	ne electricity is generated using nuclear fuel.
	(i)	State <b>one</b> advantage of generating electricity from nuclear fuel.
		[1]
	(ii)	State <b>one</b> disadvantage of generating electricity from nuclear fuel.
		[1]

5	(a)	Nar	ne the part of a flower that carries out each of the following functions.	Fo Exami Us
		(i)	attracts insects to the flower [1]	
		(ii)	makes pollen [1]	
	(b)	(i)	The cells in the petals of most flowers do not contain chlorophyll. They are supplied with sugar that is made in the leaves.	
			Describe how sugar is made in the leaves of a plant.	
		(ii)	Suggest <b>one</b> reason why the cells in flowers need sugars.	
			[1]	

or iner's

trees

**6** Fig. 6.1 shows crude oil and natural gas trapped in underground rocks. The diagram is not drawn to scale.

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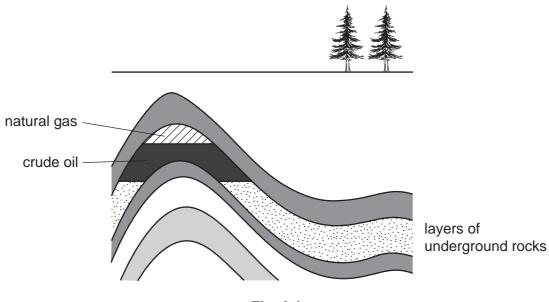


Fig. 6.1

(a)		od obtained from trees and compounds obtained from crude oil and natural gas caused as fuels.	n
	(i)	Name a solid fossil fuel.	1]
	(ii)	State <b>two</b> reasons why crude oil and natural gas are examples of <i>fossil fuels</i> be wood is not.	ut
		1	
		2	•••
			 2]
(b)		cane, $C_6H_{14}$ , is one of a very large number of different hydrocarbons which arnd in crude oil.	e
		soline (car fuel) is a mixture of hydrocarbons which contains a large amount cane.	of
	(i)	Name the process which is used to separate gasoline from crude oil.	
		]	1]

(ii) Suggest **one** reason why crude oil is **not** put into the fuel tanks of cars.

(c) In a car, gasoline and air are taken into the engine and a mixture of waste (exhaust) gases is released into the atmosphere.



Table 6.1 shows some of the gases in a car's exhaust.

Table 6.1

substance in exhaust gases
carbon dioxide
carbon monoxide
nitrogen
nitrogen dioxide
oxygen
water vapour

(i)	State the approximate percentage of oxygen gas in unpolluted air.	
		[1]
(ii)	Explain why the mixture of exhaust gases contains less gaseous oxygen than present in the air taken into the engine.	is
		 [1]
(iii)	A car engine is running inside a building without a good supply of fresh air.	
	Explain why people near the car could be in danger.	
		••••
		[2]

(d) Fig. 6.2 shows the balanced equation for the complete combustion of methane. The reactants and products are shown using displayed (graphical) chemical formulae.

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Fig. 6.2

Re-write the equation in Fig. 6.2 using molecular formulae.

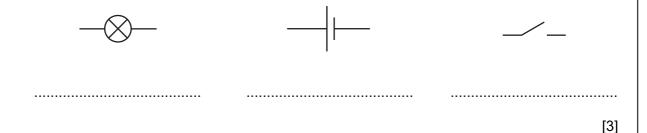
The equation has been started for you.



7 (a) The diagrams below show the symbols for three parts of an electric circuit in a torch.

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(i) On the line below each diagram state the name of the part.



(ii) Draw a circuit diagram to show how these three parts are connected in a torch.

[2]

- **(b)** Fig. 7.1 shows
  - three types of electromagnetic wave,
  - a use for each type of wave.

Draw a straight line from each type of wave to the correct use.

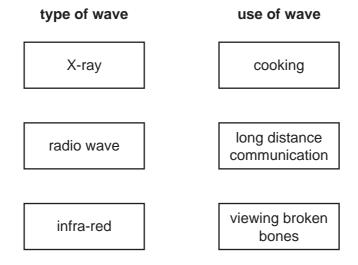


Fig. 7.1

[1]

**8** Guanacos are relatives of camels and live in the Andes mountains in South America. They feed on grasses and other plants. They are killed and eaten by pumas.

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Fig. 8.1 shows a guanaco.



Fig. 8.1

(a) For each statement below, choose the correct ecological term from the list.

community	consumer	decomposer		ecosystem	
habitat	populat	ion	produce	er	

definition	ecological term
all the guanacos that live in a particular area	
all the species of animals and plants that live in a particular area	
an organism, such as a guanaco or a puma, that feeds on other organisms	

[3]

(b)	Guanacos can live at very high altitudes, above 4000 metres. There is less oxygen in the air than at sea level.					
	(i)	Describe how oxygen from the air enters the blood of a mammal, such as a guanaco.				
		rol				
		[2]				
	(ii)	The blood of a guanaco contains four times as many red blood cells per cm³ as the blood of a human. This helps the guanaco to survive in its environment.				
		Suggest an explanation for this.				
		[2]				
(c)	Gua	anacos are an endangered species.				
	Several countries in South America have conservation programmes to try to increase the numbers of guanacos.					
	Sug	gest why it is important to conserve guanacos.				
		TO.				
		[2]				

9 (a) Fig. 9.1 shows a smoke detector that uses the isotope americium-241, which emits alpha radiation.

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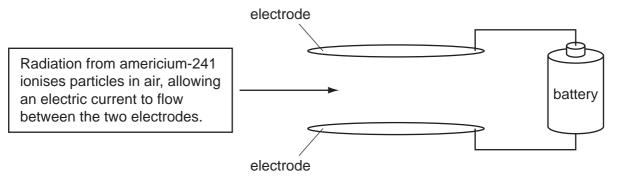


Fig. 9.1

Smoke particles stop radiation from reaching the air particles. This causes the current to stop flowing, causing the alarm to sound.

	(i)	Explain why beta or gamma radiation sources would <b>not</b> be suitable for this smol detector.	ke
			[2]
	(ii)	Explain why alpha radiation is harmful to living organisms, even though it can leasily stopped.	эе
			[2]
(b)		me radiation in the environment is produced naturally. This is called backgroui iation.	nd
	Sta	te <b>one</b> major source of background radiation.	
			[1]
(c)	Sug	ggest <b>one</b> precaution that must be taken when handling radioactive sources.	
. ,			[1]

Lithium and its compounds have many important uses.								
(a)	(i)	Use the Periodic Table on page 20 to find the group number and period number of lithium.						
		group number						
		period number [1]						
	(ii)	Fig. 10.1 shows how the element lithium is stored.						
		hydrocarbon oil  Li  pieces of lithium						
		Fig. 10.1						
		State and explain why it is necessary to store lithium in this way.						
		[2]						
	(iii)	Fig. 10.2 shows a student's attempt to draw the arrangement of all the electrons in						
	` '	a lithium atom.						
		Fig. 10.2						
		State <b>two</b> mistakes that the student has made.						
		1						
		2						
		[2]						

10

(iv	<b>/</b> )	Explain whether or not a piece of solid lithium would conduct an electric current.	
		[1	]
		uncombined element, lithium, is made when the salt lithium chloride is used in strolysis.	ì
<b>(</b> i	i)	Lithium chloride is an ionic compound.	
		State <b>one</b> difference between a lithium <i>ion</i> and a lithium <i>atom</i> .	
		[1]	]
(ii	i)	Fig. 10.3 shows a simplified diagram of the electrolysis of lithium chloride. In this electrolysis, lithium is formed at the cathode.	<b>;</b>
		low voltage power supply	
		molten electrolyte containing lithium chloride	
		Fig. 10.3	
		Label the cathode on Fig. 10.3. [1]	l
(iii	i)	Complete the word equation below which describes the electrolysis of lithium chloride.	
		lithium chloride  → lithium +[1	]

DATA SHEET
The Periodic Table of the Elements

	0	<b>He</b> 4 Helium	20 <b>Ne</b> Neon	40 <b>Ar</b> Argon	84 <b>Kr</b> Krypton 36	131 <b>Xe</b> Xenon 54	Radon 86		175 <b>Lu</b> Lutetium	<b>Lr</b> Lawrencium 103
	=		19 <b>F</b> Fluorine	35.5 <b>C1</b> Chlorine	80 Brownine 35	127 <b>I</b> lodine	At Astatine 85		173 <b>Yb</b> Ytterbium 70	Nobelium
	5		16 Oxygen 8	32 <b>S</b> Sulfur	Se Selenium 34	128 <b>Te</b> Tellurium 52	Po Polonium 84		169 <b>Tm</b> Thulium	Md Mendelevium 101
	>		Nitrogen 7	31 Phosphorus	75 <b>AS</b> Arsenic 33	Sb Antimony 51	209 <b>Bi</b> Bismuth 83		167 <b>Er</b> Erbium 68	Fm Fermium
	≥		12 Carbon 6	28 <b>Si</b> Silicon	73 <b>Ge</b> Germanium	<b>Sn</b> Tin	207 <b>Pb</b> Lead 82		165 <b>Ho</b> Holmium 67	<b>ES</b> Einsteinium 99
	≡		11 <b>B</b> Boron 5	27 <b>A1</b> Aluminium 13	70 <b>Ga</b> Gallium 31	115 <b>In</b> Indium	204 <b>T 1</b> Thallium		Dysprosium 66	<b>Cf</b> Californium 98
					65 <b>Zn</b> Zinc 30	Cadmium 48	201 <b>Hg</b> Mercury 80		159 <b>Tb</b> Terbium 65	<b>BK</b> Berkelium 97
					64 Copper 29	108 <b>Ag</b> Silver 47	197 <b>Au</b> Gold		157 <b>Gd</b> Gadolinium 64	Cm Curium
Group					59 <b>X</b> Nickel	106 <b>Pd</b> Palladium 46	195 <b>Pt</b> Platinum 78		152 <b>Eu</b> Europium 63	Am Americium 95
้อ			1		59 <b>Cob</b> Cobalt 27	103 <b>Rh</b> Rhodium 45	192 <b>I r</b> Iridium 77		Sm Samarium 62	<b>Pu</b> Plutonium
		Hydrogen			56 Fron Iron	Ru Ruthenium 44	190 <b>Os</b> Osmium 76		Pm Promethium 61	Neptunium
					Manganese	Tc Technetium 43	186 <b>Re</b> Rhenium 75		Neodymium 60	238 <b>U</b> Uranium
					Chromium 24	96 <b>Mo</b> Molybdenum	184 <b>W</b> Tungsten 74		Pr Pr Praseodymium 59	Pa Protactinium 91
					51 Vanadium 23	93 Niobium 41	181 <b>Ta</b> Tan Tantalum		140 <b>Ce</b> Cerium 58	232 <b>Th</b> Thorium
					48 <b>Ti</b> Titanium	2rconium	178 <b>#</b> Hafnium * 72		1	nic mass Ibol nic) number
					Scandium 21	89 <b>×</b>	139 <b>La</b> Lanthanum 57 *	Actinium telebrates 189	d series series	a = relative atomic mass  X = atomic symbol b = proton (atomic) number
	=		Be Beryllium	24 Mg Magnesium	40 <b>Ca</b> Calcium	Strontium	137 <b>Ba</b> Barium 56	226 <b>Ra</b> Radium 88	*58-71 Lanthanoid series	м <b>Х</b>
	_		7 <b>Li</b> Lithium 3	23 <b>Na</b> Sodium	39 <b>K</b> Potassium 19	Rb Rubidium 37	133 <b>Cs</b> Caesium 55	<b>Fr</b> Francium 87	*58-71 L	Key

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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