



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

CANDIDATE NAME				
CENTRE NUMBER		CANDIDATE NUMBER		

**COMBINED SCIENCE** 

0653/33

Paper 3 (Extended)

May/June 2012

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 Examiner's Use				
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
Total				

This document consists of 23 printed pages and 1 blank page.



1 Sugar cane is a food crop grown in Australia. It is harvested and then transported on small trains to the processing plant.

For Examiner's Use

Fig. 1.1 shows one of the trains carrying sugar cane.

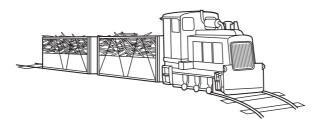


Fig. 1.1

(a) The mass of the engine and empty trucks is 20 000 kg and the mass of the sugar cane transported is 10 000 kg.

The train travels at a speed of 0.5 m/s.

(i) Calculate the kinetic energy of the loaded train.

State the formula that you use and show your working.

formula used

working

[2]

(ii) To travel at this speed, a driving force of 1000000N is needed.

Calculate the work done by the engine of the train when it travels 1 km.

State the formula that you use and show your working.

formula used

working

[2]

(iii) It takes the train 5 minutes to travel 1 km. Calculate the power output of the engine.

State the formula that you use and show your working.

formula used

working

[2]

**(b)** The track for the train is composed of short lengths of steel rail with small gaps left between them as shown in Fig. 1.2.

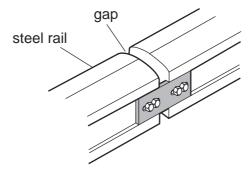


Fig. 1.2

Suggest a reason for leaving these small gaps.

[2]

© UCLES 2012 0653/33/M/J/12 **[Turn over** 

			is made of atoms which trons and electrons.	ch have the same proton numbe	er.
<b>(a)</b> Na	me the e	element whose ato	oms do <b>not</b> usually cont	ain any neutrons.	
					[1]
	e electro own belo		onfigurations) of atoms	of three elements, P, Q and R a	are
	Р	2,8,1	Q 2,8	R 2,7	
(i)			ictures to state and e ain elements <b>P</b> , <b>Q</b> and <b>F</b>	explain the group numbers in the R.	he
	<b>P</b> Gro	oup			
	<b>Q</b> Gro	oup	•••••		
	<b>R</b> Gro	oup	**********		
	explana	ation			
				[	[2]
(ii)	State a	nd explain which	of the elements, P, Q o	r <b>R</b> , is the least reactive.	
	elemen	nt			
	explana	ation			
				[	[1]
(iii)	State a electric		one of the elements,	P, Q or R, is a good conductor	of
	elemen	nt			
	explana	ation			
					[1]

2

**(c)** Most metallic elements occur combined with non-metals in the Earth's crust. For thousands of years, humans have carried out chemical reactions to extract metals from their ores.

For Examiner's Use

Fig. 2.1 shows a cross-section through a shaft furnace which was a simple reaction vessel used by ancient civilisations to extract iron.

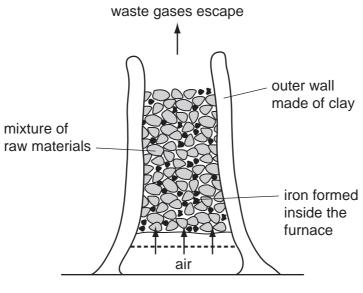


Fig. 2.1

In this shaft furnace the mixture of raw materials consisted of charcoal and iron ore. Charcoal contains mainly carbon, and iron ore contains iron oxide.

(i) Name another raw material, which is added to a modern blast furnace but which is

Nowadays iron is extracted from iron ore in a blast furnace.

	<b>not</b> present in the shaft furnace in Fig. 2.1.
	Explain briefly why this material is used.
	name of material
	reason this material is used
	[2]
(ii)	Iron is extracted from iron ore when a gaseous oxide of carbon reacts with iron oxide.
	Write a <b>word</b> chemical equation for this reaction.

(d)	(i)	Suggest, in terms of relative reactivity, why a mixture of aluminium oxide ar carbon does <b>not</b> produce any metallic aluminium in a blast furnace.	nd For Examiner's Use
		[2	2]
	(ii)	Name the process that is used to extract aluminium from aluminium oxide.	
		[	1]

3 Marmots are herbivorous mammals. Fig. 3.1 shows a marmot.



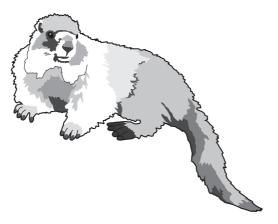


Fig. 3.1

A study has been carried out into the marmots living in Colorado, USA.

The winters in this part of Colorado are so cold that the marmots would not be able to find enough food to eat. Instead, they allow their body temperature to drop much lower than normal and stay inactive for many months. This is called hibernation. They do not eat while they are hibernating. They emerge from hibernation in spring.

(a) Before they hibernate, marmots build up large fat stores beneath their skin.

Suggest and explain what marmots must do in order to build up large fat stores in their bodies.

**(b)** Fig. 3.2 shows the percentage of marmots with different body masses that survive through the winter.

For Examiner's Use

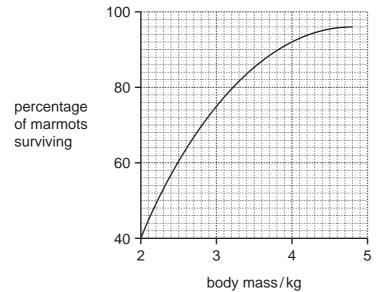


Fig. 3.2

	(i)	Describe the relationship between a marmot's body mass and its chance of surviving the winter.
		[2]
	(ii)	Suggest how a layer of fat beneath the skin can reduce heat transfer from a hibernating marmot's body to its surroundings.
		[1]
(c)		he last twenty years, spring has been arriving earlier in the year in Colorado. This is esult of global warming.
		plain how human activities, other than the combustion of fossil fuels, are thought to tribute to global warming.
		[3]

(d) Fig. 3.3 shows the mean body mass of the marmots on the first day of August (during summer) between 1976 and 2006.

For Examiner's Use

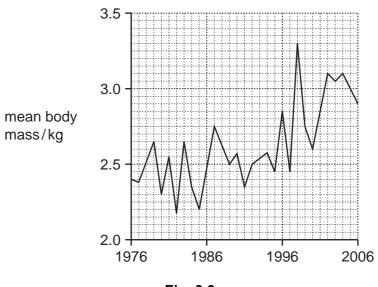


Fig. 3.3

(i)	Describe the general trend shown in Fig. 3.3.	
		[1]
(ii)	Suggest how the earlier arrival of spring could be responsible for this trend.	
		 [1]

Fig. 4.1 shows the apparatus a student used to investigate the effect of changing the acid concentration on the rate of reaction between excess dilute hydrochloric acid and magnesium. At the start of the experiment the measuring cylinder contained no gas and was full of water.

For Examiner's Use

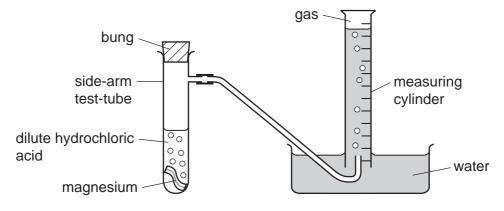


Fig. 4.1

To carry out his investigation the student used the following method.

- He dropped the magnesium into the dilute acid.
- He immediately placed the bung into the side-arm test-tube and started a stopclock.
- He measured the volume of gas in the measuring cylinder every half minute, for eight minutes.

He carried out two experiments,  $\bf A$  and  $\bf B$ , in which the only variable that he changed was the concentration of the hydrochloric acid.

(a)	State two	otner	variables	tnat tne	student	neeaea	то кеер	tne same	ın experi	ments A
	and <b>B</b> .									

•	••••
2	 [1]

(b) Fig. 4.2 shows the results the student obtained for experiments **A** and **B**.

For Examiner's Use

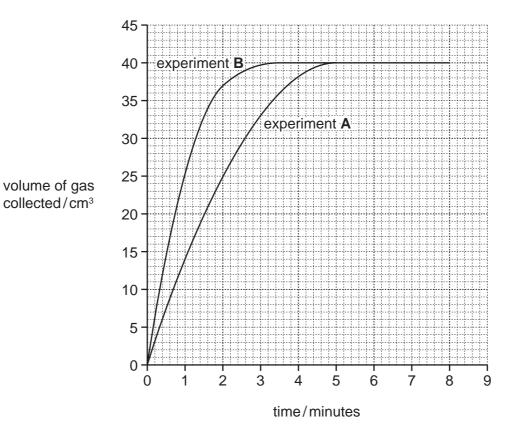


Fig. 4.2

nigher conc	entration?
Explain you	r answer.
experiment	
explanation	

(i) In which experiment, A or B, did the student use hydrochloric acid which had the

[Turn over © UCLES 2012 0653/33/M/J/12

(i	i) The	student v	was told th	at he could c	alculate the av	verage rate of	reaction using:
	aver	age rate	of reaction	$n = \frac{n}{\text{minimur}}$	naximum volui n time taken to	me of gas collo collect maxir	ected num volume
		the info		n Fig. 4.2 to	calculate th	e average ra	ate of reaction for
	Show	v your w	orking and	state the un	its.		
							[3]
		-	ymbolic eo	•	the reaction	between hydi	rochloric acid and
	Mg (	s) +	2HC <i>l</i> (	(aq) ——	► MaC1 <sub>2</sub>	(an) + l	I (~)
(	i) Wha				11.90%	(aq) · i	$\mathbf{q}_2\left(\mathbf{g}\right)$
		t is mear	nt by the st	tate symbol (a	aq) in this equ	,	¬₂ (g)
			-		aq) in this equ	ation?	¬ <sub>2</sub> (g)
(i			the reacti		aq) in this equ	ation?	[41
(i		gest why	the reacti		aq) in this equ	ation?	[1]
(i	volu	gest why me of ga	the reacti	on in both ex	aq) in this equ	ation? and <b>B</b> above p	[1]

© UCLES 2012 0653/33/M/J/12

## **BLANK PAGE**

Please turn over for Question 5.

5	(a) A	bat produces a sound wave with a frequency of 212kHz and a wavelength of 0.0016m.
	(i)	This sound is outside the audible frequency range for humans.
		State the approximate audible frequency range for humans.
		[1]
	(ii)	State the meaning of the terms <i>frequency</i> and <i>wavelength</i> , when describing a wave. You may use a diagram if it helps your explanation.
		frequency
		wavelength
		[2]
	(iii)	Calculate the speed of the sound wave produced by the bat.
		State the formula that you use and show your working.
		formula used
		working
		[2]

(iv)	Sound travels through the air by a series of compressions and rarefactions.
	Describe what this means in terms of air particles.
	[2]
<b>(b)</b> A g	irl shouts and waves to another girl in the school playground as shown in Fig. 5.1.
	Fig. 5.1
	e sound energy and the light energy both travel from one girl to the other by wave tion.
(i)	State whether sound waves and light waves are transverse or longitudinal.
	Sound waves are
	Light waves are [2]
(ii)	The girls could have communicated with each other using their mobile phones (cell phones).
	Name the type of electromagnetic wave used to communicate between mobile phones.
	[1]

**6** Fig. 6.1 shows part of a section across a root from a radish plant, photographed through a microscope.

For Examiner's Use

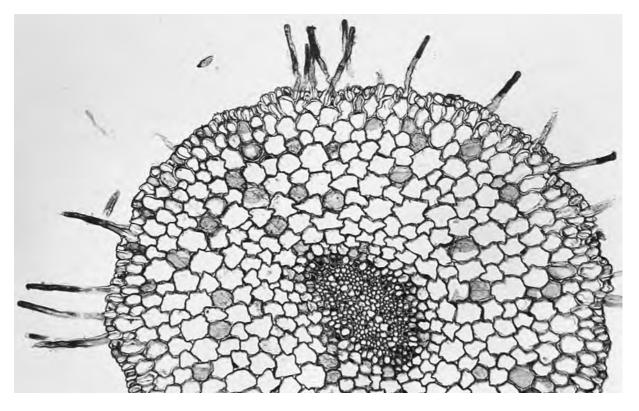


Fig. 6.1

(a) On Fig. 6.1, use a label line to label a root hair cell.

(b) Root hair cells absorb water from the soil.

(i) State one other function of root hair cells.

[1]

(ii) Explain how root hair cells are adapted for their functions.

(c)	solu	omplete radish plant was placed with the lower part of the root standing in water. A uble red dye was added to the water. After a while, the veins in the leaves of the sh plant became red.
	(i)	Name the tissue in the radish plant through which the coloured water was transported from the roots to the leaves.
		[1]
	(ii)	On Fig. 6.1, write the letter A to show the position of this tissue in the root. [1]
	(iii)	Water was drawn up through the radish plant because water vapour was constantly escaping from its leaves. A plastic bag was placed over the leaves of the radish plant, and the water vapour formed colourless droplets of liquid water on the bag as it condensed.
		Explain why these water droplets were not red.
		[2]

7	(a)	(i)	Draw a circuit diagram that a student could use to investigate how the change in potential difference across a lamp affects the current flowing through it.	For Examiner's
			potential difference across a famp affects the current flowing through it.	Use
			[3]	
		/::\		
		(ii)	During his investigations, the student measured the voltage across the lamp as 3.0 V and the current passing through the lamp as 0.3 A.	
			Calculate the resistance of the lamp.	
			State the formula that you use and show your working.	
			formula used	
			working	
			[2]	
			[2]	

**(b)** Table 7.1 shows some information about six pieces of wire, all at room temperature (20 °C).

Table 7.1

wire	metal composition	length/cm	cross-sectional area/mm²
Α	copper	10	0.5
В	nichrome	10	0.5
С	copper	20	0.5
D	nichrome	20	0.5
E	copper	10	1.0
F	copper	20	1.0

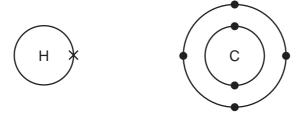
	(i)	Which wire, <b>B</b> or <b>D</b> , will have the greater resistance?	
		Explain your answer.	
		wire	
			[1]
	(ii)	Which wire, <b>A</b> or <b>E</b> , will have the greater resistance?	
		Explain your answer.	
		wire	
			[1]
(c)	Ар	lastic rod is rubbed with a cloth.	
	The	rod becomes charged.	
	The	ere are two types of electric charge.	
	(i)	State the names of these charges.	
		1	
		2	[1]
	(ii)	Charged particles are transferred between the rod and cloth.	
		Name the charged particles transferred.	[1]

8 Hydrocarbons are compounds that contain carbon and hydrogen only.

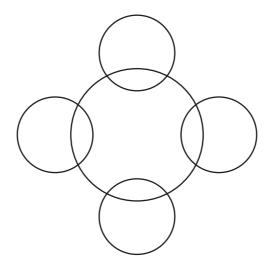
For Examiner's Use

The hydrocarbon that contains the simplest molecules is methane.

(a) (i) The diagrams below show an atom of carbon and an atom of hydrogen.



Complete the covalent bonding diagram of a molecule of methane to show how the bonding electrons are arranged.



[2]

(ii) Complete the molecular structure diagrams below to show molecules of the hydrocarbons ethane and ethene.

ethane	H—C	
ethene	C H	

·	For miner's
	Use
Suggest the <b>word</b> chemical equation for the complete combustion of ethanol.	
[2]	

9	(a)	Define the term hormone.
		[3]
	(b)	Adrenaline is sometimes called the 'fright, flight or fight' hormone. It is produced when a person is frightened.
		One effect of adrenaline is to increase a person's pulse rate.
		Explain how this could help a person to run away from the thing that has frightened them.
		[2]
	(c)	Plants also produce hormones. One plant hormone is auxin. Auxin helps plant shoots to respond to light coming from only one direction.
		(i) State the correct term for the growth response of a plant to light coming from only one direction.
		[1]

(ii)	Explain how auxin helps a plant shoot respond to light coming from only one direction. You may use a diagram as part of your explanation.	For Examiner's Use
	[3]	

Copyright Acknowledgements:

Question 6 Photograph

© B23WP8 cross section of a radish root;

Biodisc/Visuals Unlimited/Alamy.

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.

DATA SHEET
The Periodic Table of the Elements

								Gre	Group								
_	=											=	N	>	IN	IIV	0
							Hydrogen										4 <b>He</b> lium
7 <b>Li</b> Lithium	Be Beryllium	_										11 Boron	12 <b>C</b> Carbon	14 <b>N</b> itrogen 7	16 Oxygen 8	19 Fluorine	20 Neon 10
23 <b>Na</b> Sodium	24 Mg Magnesium 12	F										27 <b>A 1</b> Auminium 13	28 <b>Si</b> Silicon	31 Phosphorus	32 <b>S</b> Sulfur	35.5 <b>C1</b> Chlorine	40 <b>Ar</b> Argon
39 <b>K</b> Potassium	40 Calcium	45 Scandium 21	48 <b>T</b> Itanium 22	51 V Vanadium 23	Cr Chromium 24	Mn Manganese 25	56 <b>Fe</b> Iron 26	59 <b>Co</b> Cobalt 27	59 <b>X</b> Nickel	64 Copper 29	65 <b>Zn</b> 2inc 30	70 <b>Ga</b> Gallium 31	73 <b>Ge</b> Germanium 32	75 <b>AS</b> Arsenic 33	Selenium	80 <b>Br</b> Bromine	84 <b>Kr</b> <b>Kry</b> pton 36
Rb Rubidium	Strontium 38	89 <b>Y</b> Yttrium 39	2r Zr Ziroonium 40	93 <b>Nb</b> Niobium 41	96 Mo Molybdenum 42	Tc Technetium 43	Ruthenium	Rhodium 45	106 Pd Palladium 46	108 <b>Ag</b> Silver 47	112 <b>Cd</b> Cadmium 48	115   <b>n</b>   Indium 49	<b>Sn</b> Tin	122 <b>Sb</b> Antimony 51	128 <b>Te</b> Tellurium 52	127 	Xe Xenon Xenon 54
133 Caesium 55	137 <b>Ba</b> Barium 56	139 <b>La</b> Lanthanum *	178 <b>Hf</b> Hafnium 72	181 <b>Ta</b> Tantalum 73	184 W Tungsten 74	186 <b>Re</b> Rhenium 75	190 <b>Os</b> Osmium 76	192   <b>  F</b>	195 <b>Pt</b> Platinum 78	197 <b>Au</b> Gold	201 <b>Hg</b> Mercury 80	204 <b>T 1</b> Thallium	207 <b>Pb</b> Lead	209 <b>Bi</b> Bismuth 83	Po Polonium 84	At Astatine 85	Rn Radon 86
<b>Fr</b> Francium 87	226 <b>Ra</b> Radium 88	Actinium telebratery telebrate															
*58-71 †90-103	*58-71 Lanthanoid serie 190-103 Actinoid series	*58-71 Lanthanoid series 190-103 Actinoid series		140 <b>Ce</b> Cerium 58	Pr Praseodymium 59	Nd Neodymium 60	Pm Promethium 61	Sm 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> Thullum	173 <b>Yb</b> Ytterbium 70	175 <b>Lu</b> Lutetium 71
Key	е <b>Х</b>	a = relative atomic mass  X = atomic symbol b = proton (atomic) number	nic mass bol nic) number	232 <b>Th</b> Thorium 90	Pa Protactinium 91	238 <b>U</b> Uranium	Neptunium	Pu Plutonium 94	Am Americium 95	Curium 96	<b>BK</b> Berkelium 97	<b>Çf</b> Californium 98	<b>ES</b> Einsteinium 99	Fm Fermium	Md Mendelevium 101	No Nobelium	<b>Lr</b> Lawrencium 103

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