



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE NAME					
CENTRE NUMBER			CANDIDATE NUMBER		

COMBINED SCIENCE

0653/03

Paper 3 (Extended)

October/November 2008

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

This document consists of 18 printed pages and 2 blank pages.



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1 Fig. 1.1 shows a food web.

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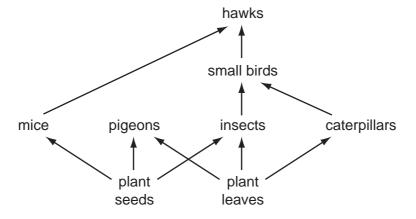


Fig. 1.1

(a)	(1)	State what the arrows in Fig. 1.1 represent.	
			[1]
	(ii)	The longest food chain in Fig. 1.1 has four organisms. Explain why it is rare food chains to be longer than this.	or
			•••
		[[2]
(b)		scribe how an atom of carbon in a glucose molecule in an insect could become paglucose molecule in a plant leaf.	ırt
			•••
			•••
			41

2 (a) Two inflated rubber rings, one black and one white, are left on a hot beach in the sun.

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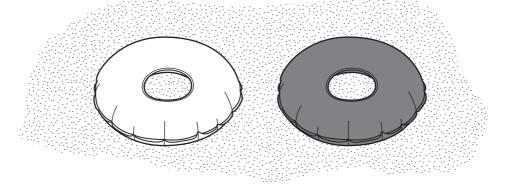


Fig. 2.1

than that in the white rubber ring.	inside the black rubber fing rises more quickly
	[2]

(b) Someone has left a glass bottle on the beach. The curved glass acts like a lens focussing the sun's rays.

Complete the light rays on Fig. 2.2 to show what happens to rays of light after they have passed through a convex lens.

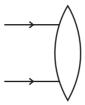


Fig. 2.2

[2]

(c)	The power of the waves is used as a renewable source of energy.
	Suggest how the motion of the waves can be converted to electrical energy.
	[2]
	[2]
(d)	A girl collects two pebbles of the same size from the beach but one seems to be heavier than the other. How could she measure the densities of the two pebbles?
	[3]

3 The chemical symbol of magnesium is shown below.

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²⁴ Mg

(a) Draw a labelled diagram of an atom of magnesium.

Your diagram should show the numbers of nucleons and the electron configuration.

[2]

(b) Magnesium is produced industrially by the electrolysis of molten magnesium chloride. Fig. 3.1 shows a simplified diagram of this process.

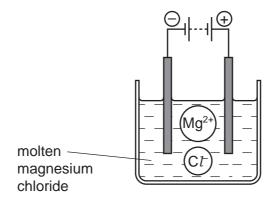


Fig. 3.1

(')	cathode.	III lei	1115 01	10115	anu	elections,	wnat	паррепъ	aı	uie	Suriace	Oi	uie
				••••••								•••••	[2]

	(ii)	Use the information in Fig. 3.1 to explain why the chemical formula of magnesium chloride is ${\rm MgC}\it{l}_{\rm 2}$.	For Examiner's Use
		[1]	
(c)	A s	tudent added magnesium to dilute hydrochloric acid as shown in Fig. 3.2.	
		magnesium —	
		diluta budra ablaria a sid	
		dilute hydrochloric acid	
		Fig. 3.2	
	(i)	Explain, in terms of electrons, why the magnesium atoms in the reaction in Fig. 3.2 are said to be oxidised.	
		[2]	
	(ii)	Explain, in terms of ions, why the pH of the mixture in Fig. 3.2 increases when magnesium is added to the acid.	
		[2]	

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4 Fig. 4.1 shows part of the male reproductive system.



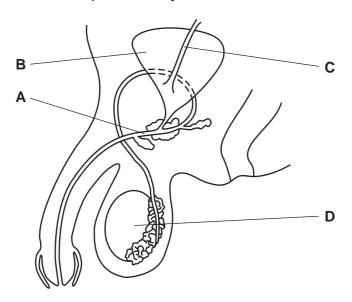


Fig. 4.1

(a)	(i)	Name the parts labelled A and B.
-----	-----	----------------------------------

(ii) Describe the functions of parts C and D.

C	
D	

(iii) On Fig. 4.1, write the letter **X** to show the part of the reproductive system which is cut or tied when a man has a sterilisation operation. [1]

(b) Humans reproduce using sexual reproduction. Sexual reproduction produces offspring that are genetically different from each other and from their parents.

Explain how this can be an advantage to a species of organism.

	ro1

5 (a) Fig. 5.1 shows two cars A and B.

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Car ${\bf A}$ produces exhaust gases which appear black. The exhaust gases from car ${\bf B}$ cannot be seen. Both cars have engines which use diesel (gas oil) which is a hydrocarbon fuel.

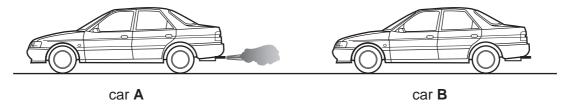
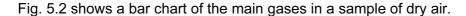


Fig. 5.1

(i)	Describe briefly how hydrocarbon fuels like diesel are obtained.	
		[2]
(ii)	The formula of a typical molecule in diesel is $C_{13}H_{28}$. Calculate the relative molecular mass, M_D of $C_{13}H_{28}$.	
	Show your working.	
		[2]

(b) The energy needed to move cars is provided by the combustion of the fuel. Air must be supplied to the engine for this combustion to occur.



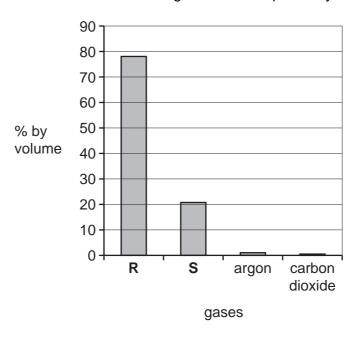


Fig. 5.2

(i)	Explain which gas shown in Fig. 5.2 reacts with the diesel fuel in car engines.	
		1]
(ii)	Suggest the name of the black substance in the exhaust gases of car A in Fig. 5. and explain briefly how it is formed.	1,
		•••
		2]
(iii)	Explain why car engines should never be left running for long periods of time in garage or other enclosed space where there are people.	а
		•••
		 21
	L. C.	2]

6 (a) The isotope radon–220 is radioactive. A sample was investigated to find its half-life. The activity of the isotope was measured every 30 seconds for 6 minutes. The results are shown in Fig. 6.1.

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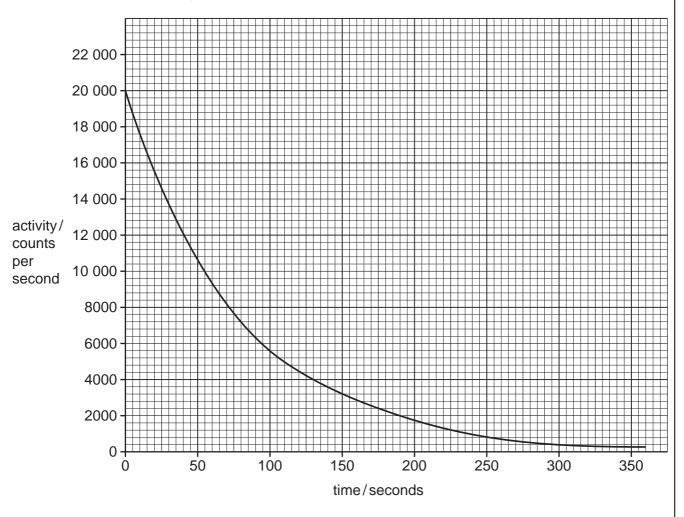


Fig. 6.1

Use the graph to calculate the half-life of the isotope. Show your working on the graph.

[2]

(b)	There are several isotopes of radon.	For Examiner's
	State the meaning of the word <i>isotope</i> .	Use
	[1]	
(c)	Radon-220 emits alpha radiation.	
	Explain why alpha radiation is dangerous to human beings.	
	[4]	
		I

7 This article appeared in a newspaper in Pakistan in 2006.

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Many more people in Pakistan and India are developing diabetes. This is an illness where the regulation of blood glucose does not work properly. It is dangerous because rising levels of glucose in the blood can damage cells in many parts of the body, including the blood system and the eyes.

Doctors think that the increase in diabetes is happening because people are eating more fast food. Where they used to eat a lot of rice and lentils, they are now eating more fried foods and greasy take-aways. As well as increasing the risk of diabetes, it is causing an increase in obesity. This also increases the risk of heart disease.

(a)	Ιne	e regulation of blood glucose is part of nomeostasis.	
	Exp	plain the meaning of the term homeostasis.	
			[2]
(b)	(i)	Name the hormone that is produced when the blood glucose level rises, and whelps to bring it back down to normal.	iich
			[1]
	(ii)	Describe how the hormone reduces the amount of glucose in the blood.	
			•••••
			[2]

(c)	c) When a person with diabetes eats food containing sugar, the concentration of glucose in their blood increases.										
	Usi cell	ng what you know about osmosis, explain how this might cause damage to body s.									
		[2]									
(d)	(i)	Suggest why eating foods containing a lot of fat, rather than eating lentils and rice, can lead to obesity.									
		[2]									
	(ii)	Explain how a poor diet can increase the risk of a heart attack.									
		[2]									

8 (a) Fig. 8.1 shows part of the Periodic Table. The letters are **not** the chemical symbols of elements.

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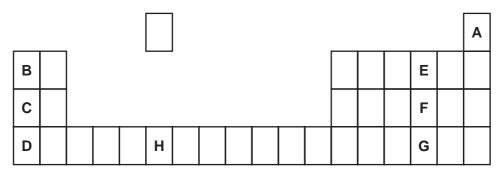


Fig. 8.1

Choose **one** of the letters from **A** to **H**, which shows
a metal which reacts vigorously with cold water

an element whose atoms have only one electron shell [2]

(b) Calcium carbonate, CaCO₃, is an important compound used in many industries.

A student used the apparatus in Fig. 8.2 to investigate the thermal decomposition of calcium carbonate.

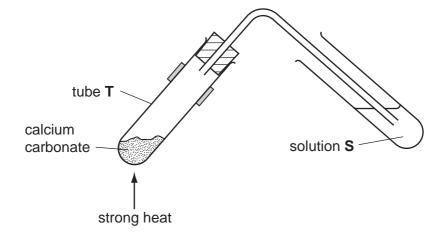


Fig. 8.2

(i)	Write a word equation and a balanced symbolic equation for the reaction which occurs when calcium carbonate is heated strongly.
	word equation
	symbolic equation
	[3]
(ii)	Name solution S in Fig. 8.2, and predict what would be observed during the reaction.
	[1]
(iii)	Describe how the student could test the solid which remains in tube ${\bf T}$ to find out if all the calcium carbonate had reacted.
	[2]
(iv)	Why are large amounts of calcium carbonate sometimes spread on soil which is going to be used for growing crops?
	[1]

9 (a) A student has six resistors as shown in Fig. 9.1.

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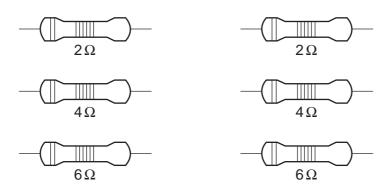


Fig. 9.1

(i)	Describe how he can combine two of these resistors to get a total resistance of 10 ohms.
	[1]
(ii)	Explain how he can combine two of these resistors to get a total resistance of three ohms.
	[3]
Ele	ctricity can be generated by turning a coil of copper wire in a magnetic field.
(i)	Describe two ways to increase the voltage produced by this generator.
	1

(b)

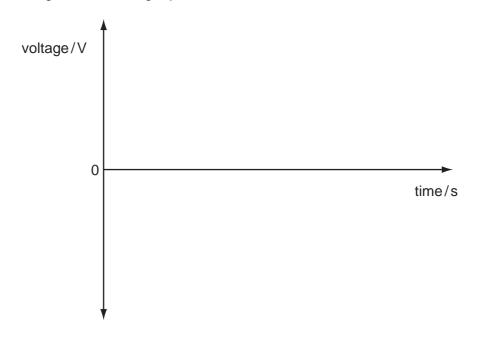
[2]

(ii) Generators can supply an alternating current which has a frequency of 50 Hz.

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[3]

On the grid below, sketch a graph to show the current produced by this alternating current generator during a period of 0.1 seconds.



(c) Electricity is often transmitted through overhead power cables hung from pylons. If these cables are put up on a hot summer day, they are hung loosely from the pylons as shown in Fig. 9.2.



Fig. 9.2

Suggest why they are hung loosely.	

DATA SHEET
The Periodic Table of the Elements

0	4 He Helium	Neon 10 40	Argon	8 7	Krypton 36	131	×	venon 54		R R	Radon 86			175	Lutetium	71		۲	Lawrencium 103
=		19 Fluorine 9 35.5	Chlorine	® &	Bromine 35	127	–	lodine 53		¥	Astatine 85			173	Yb	70		Š	Nobelium 102
>		Oxygen 8	_	Se 79	Selenium 34	128	<u>a</u>	52			Polonium 84			169	T	69		Md	Mendelevium 101
>		Nitrogen 7	Phosphorus 15	75 As	Arsenic 33	122	Sp	Anumony 51	500	<u>.</u>	Bismuth 83			167	Erbium	89			Fermium 100
≥		Carbon 6	_	73 Ge	Germanium 32	119	Sn		207	Pp	Lead 82			165	H olmium	29		Es	Einsteinium 99
≡		11 Boron 5 27 27	Aluminium 13	og Ga	Gallium 31	115	I.	49	204	1 <u>1</u>	Thallium 81			162	Dy Dysprosium	99			Californium 98
				es Zn	Zinc 30	112	පු	Cadmum 48	201	£	Mercury 80				1	65		쓢	Berkelium 97
				⁶ 2	Copper 29	108	Ag		197	Αu	Gold 79			157	Gd Gadolinium	64		Cm	Curium 96
Group				⁶⁹ Z	Nickel 28	106	Pd	ralladium 46	195	₹ ;	Platinum 78			152	Eu Europium	63		Am	Americium 95
ָב <u>ֿ</u>				ී දී	Cobalt 27	103	뫕	45	192	-	Iridium 77			150	Samarium	62			Plutonium 94
	Hydrogen			₅₆	Iron 26	101	Ru	Kumenium 44	190	SO ?	Osmium 76				Pm Promethium	61		ď	Neptunium 93
				Mn	Manganese 25		ဥ	43	186	Se .	Rhenium 75			144	Ne odymium	09	238	>	Uranium 92
				ర్ జ	Chromium 24	96	№	Molybaenum 42	184	≥ ;	Tungsten 74			141	Pr Praseodymium	29		Ра	Protactinium 91
				5 >	Vanadium 23	93	g R	A1	181	E ;	Tantalum 73			140	C erium	28	232	두	Thorium 90
				8 F	Titanium 22	91	Z	40	178	Ξ	Hatnium 72						nic mass	pol	nic) number
				S c 45	Scandium 21	88	> ;	39	139	E	Lantnanum 57 *	227 Ac	Adinium †	l cariac	eries		a = relative atomic mass	X = atomic symbol	b = proton (atomic) number
=		Berylium 4 24	Magnesium	⁶ С	Calcium 20	88	ັດ	38	137	Ba	Barium 56	226 Ra	Radium 88	*58-71 Lanthanoid series	90-103 Actinoid series		a a	×	ڡٞ
_		Lithium 3	Sodium 11	® ×	Potassium 19	85	S S	Rubidium 37	133	င္ပ	Caesium 55	ů	Francium 87	*58-71	190-103	L		Key	Ω

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