

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS International General Certificate of Secondary Education

	CANDIDATE NAME			
	CENTRE NUMBER	CANDIDATE NUMBER		
* 5 4	COMBINED SCIENCE			0653/02
 	Paper 2 (Core)		-	/June 2009
2 6 8 3	Candidates answer on the Question Paper.		1 hour	15 minutes
1 7	No Additional Materials are required.			
* 💻	READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST			
	Write your Centre number, candidate number and name Write in dark blue or black pen. You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs, table	es or rough working.		
	Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or corre DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.	ection fluid.	For Exam	iner's Use
			1	
	Answer all questions. A copy of the Periodic Table is printed on page 24.		2	
	At the end of the examination, fasten all your work secure The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end		3	
	question.		4	
		_	5	
		_	6	
		_	7	
		_	8	
			9	
			Total	

This document consists of 21 printed pages and 3 blank pages.



1 Fig. 1.1 shows a section through a tooth.

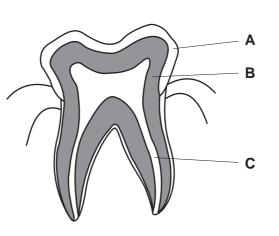


Fig. 1.1

(a)	Name	e parts A, B and C .	
	Α		
	В		
	С	[[3]
(b)	Expla	ain how teeth help with digestion.	
		[[2]
(c)		e one mineral and one vitamin that are essential for the growth of strong teet pones.	th
	mine	eral	
	vitar	min[[2]

For Examiner's Use **2** (a) A student investigated how a change in potential difference across a lamp affected the current flowing through it.

She used wires to connect the components shown in Fig. 2.1 to make a circuit.

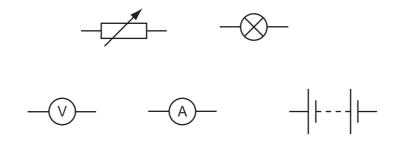


Fig. 2.1

(i) Using the correct symbols from Fig. 2.1, draw a diagram to show the circuit she used.

[3]

For

Examiner's Use

(ii) Explain why the variable resistor is included in the circuit.

(iii) Her results are shown in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1

potential difference across lamp/V	current through lamp/A	resistance of lamp filament/ Ω
4	1.2	3.3
8	1.5	
12	1.7	7.1

Complete the table by calculating the missing resistance and writing your answer in the empty box.

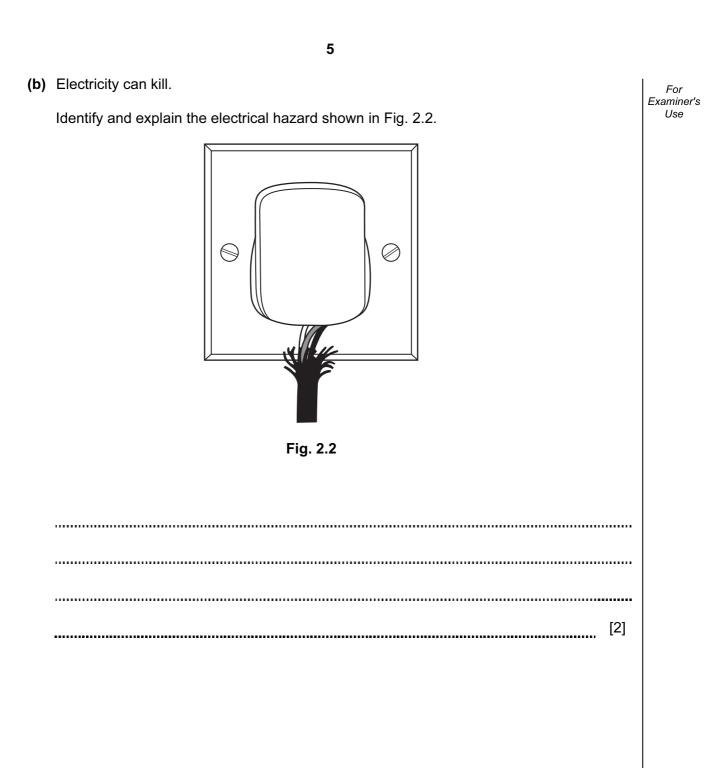
State the formula that you use and show your working.

formula

working

[2]

For Examiner's Use



(a) The names of six elements are shown below. For Examiner's Use chlorine carbon cobalt neon silicon sodium Choose the element from the list which is the least reactive, which is used to sterilise drinking water, which is a metal that forms coloured compounds. [3] (b) Fig. 3.1 shows a diagram of an atom. Fig. 3.1 (i) State the nucleon number (mass number) of the atom shown in Fig. 3.1. [1] (ii) State the name of the element made of atoms like the one in Fig. 3.1. Explain your answer briefly. element explanation [2]

3

(c) Fig. 3.2 shows a test for a gas which is produced when a solid element **A** reacts in a solution **B**.

For Examiner's Use

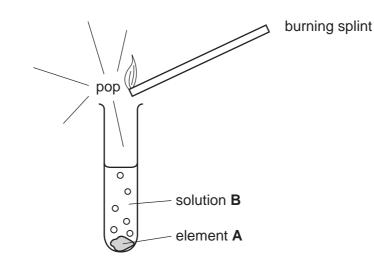


Fig. 3.2

Name the gas produced in this reaction, and suggest the names of element ${\bf A}$ and solution ${\bf B}.$

gas	
element A	
solution B	

[3]

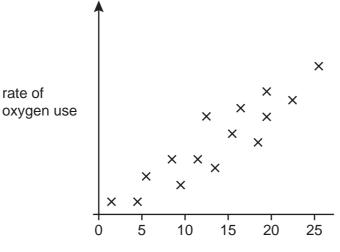
4 Fig. 4.1 shows an arum lily. For Examiner's Use Arum lilies have flowers that are pollinated by insects. There are many tiny flowers on a stalk, inside a large white structure called a spathe. flowers on stalk leaf spathe Fig. 4.1 (a) (i) Name the part of the flower in which pollen is made. [1] (ii) What does a pollen grain contain? [1] (iii) Explain the meaning of the term *pollination*. [2]

(b) Arum lilies produce heat energy to raise the temperature of the flowers. This helps to attract insects to the flowers. They use respiration to do this.

A researcher investigated whether there was a relationship between the temperature of the flowers inside an arum lily spathe and the rate of oxygen use.

He took 15 arum lilies, and measured the temperature and rate of oxygen use for each one.

Fig. 4.2 shows his results.



temperature inside spathe/°C

Fig. 4.2

(i) Describe the relationship between the temperature inside the spathe and the rate of oxygen use by the arum lily.

[1]

(ii) Explain the reasons for the relationship you have described.

[2]

For

Examiner's Use

(c)	The fuel that the arum lilies use to	produce the heat e	energy is glucose.	For Examiner's
	Describe how the lilies obtain a sup	oply of glucose.		Use
			[2]	
(d)	The leaves of arum lilies contain p chloroplasts.	alisade cells, whic	h are typical plant cells containing	
	Complete the diagram of a palisade	e cell. Include thes	e structures in your labels.	
	cell membrane	cell wall	chloroplast	
	cytoplasm	nucleus	vacuole	
			[4]	

10

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11

Please turn over for Question 5.

Name two forces which must be equal in size.

[1]

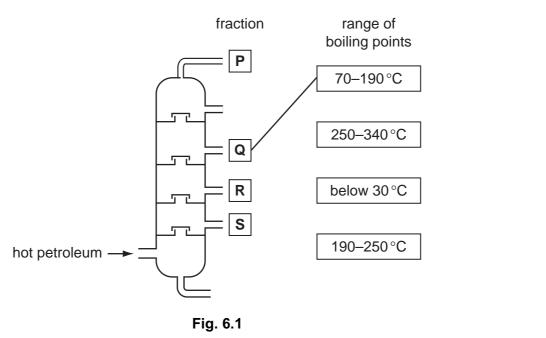
weight

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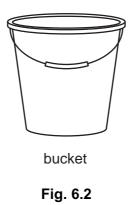
Use

6 (a) Fig. 6.1 shows industrial apparatus used for the fractional distillation of petroleum (crude oil).



Draw lines on Fig. 6.1 connecting the fractions, **P**, **Q**, **R** and **S** to the correct boiling point range. The line for fraction **Q** has been drawn for you. [2]

(b) Plastics and steel are both used to make buckets.



(i) Suggest **one** reason why plastics are suitable materials from which to make buckets.

[1]

(ii) Buckets made from steel must be protected from rusting. For Examiner's Use Name the element and the compound which react with mild steel to form rust. element compound [2] (iii) Describe briefly **one** suitable method of protecting a steel bucket from rusting. [1] (iv) Name the element which is oxidised when rust forms. [1] (v) Name the alloy from which cutlery is made. cutlery Fig. 6.3 [1]

 Read the following description of a food web.
 For

 • Ants collect leaves from trees and take them into their nests.
 •

 • A fungus grows on the leaves and breaks them down.
 •

 • The ants eat the leaves, and also the fungus.
 •

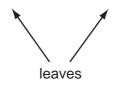
 • Small birds eat the ants, and hawks eat the small birds.
 •

 • Pangolins eat only ants.
 •

 • a pangolin
 •



(a) In the space below, complete a food web that includes all of the organisms described in Fig. 7.1.



[3]

7

(b) (i) Name the producer in this food web.
(ii) Name a decomposer in this food web.
[1]
(c) Pangolins are becoming rare in some parts of the world.
Use the information in Fig. 7.1, and your own knowledge, to explain why it is important to prevent deforestation if we want to conserve pangolins.
[2]

For Examiner's Use 8 (a) A hotel has a lift (elevator). It moves through a vertical height of 3 m between each floor.

For Examiner's Use

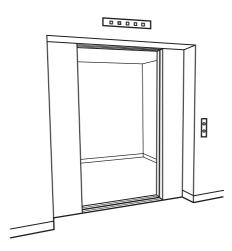


Fig. 8.1

(i) A passenger travels in the lift. The passenger has a mass of 80 kg and weighs 800 N. The mass of the empty lift is 1200 kg.

Calculate the total weight of the passenger and lift.

Show your working.

.....N [2]

(ii) Calculate the work done when the lift and passenger move up three floors, from Floor 1 to Floor 4.

State the formula that you use and show your working.

formula

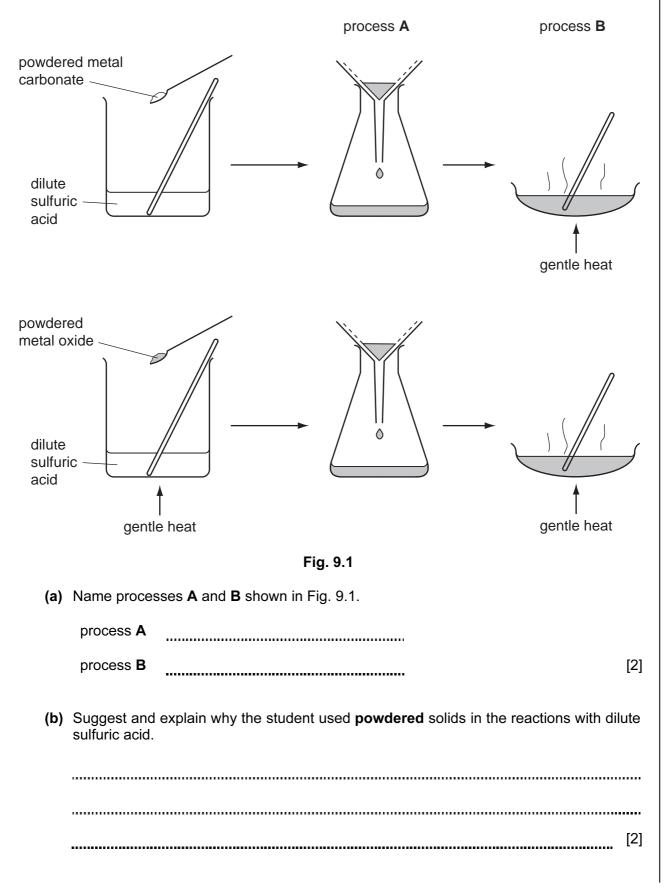
working

_____J [2]

(b) (i) In the restaurant, music is being played through loudspeakers.
Explain how the sound coming from the loudspeakers reaches the people in the restaurant.
[2]
(ii) The amplitude of the sound waves is increased.
What effect will this have on the sounds heard by the people in the restaurant?
[1]

9 Fig. 9.1 shows the main steps in a method used by a student to make salts.

In separate experiments the student reacted the carbonate of a metal and the oxide of a metal with dilute sulfuric acid.



For Examiner's Use

(c) (i) Name the salt which is produced when zinc oxide reacts with dilute sulfuric acid. For Examiner's Use [1] (ii) Complete the word equation for the reaction of copper carbonate with sulfuric acid. sulfuric copper + + + carbonate acid [2] (d) (i) The salt calcium chloride is made when calcium oxide reacts with hydrochloric acid. The symbolic equation for this reaction is shown below. $HCl \rightarrow CaCl_2 + H_2O$ CaO + Explain whether or not this equation is balanced. [2] (ii) A student reacted calcium oxide with hydrochloric acid using the apparatus shown in Fig. 9.2. thermometer hydrochloric acid calcium oxide -Fig. 9.2 The student noticed that the temperature of the mixture increased. Explain this observation. [1]

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	0	⁴ Helium	20 Neon	40 Ar Argon 18	K 8	Krypton 36	131 XO	Xenon 54	Radon Radon	8	175 Lu Lutetium 71	Lawrencium
	NII		Fluorine	35.5 C1 Chlorine	8 g	Bromine 35	127 T	lodine 53	At Astatine	3	173 Yb Ytterbium 70	Nobelium
	N		46 Oxygen 8	32 Sultur 16	79 Se	Selenium 34	128 T	Tellurium 52	Polonium Polonium	5	169 Tm 59	Mendelevium
	>		14 Nitrogen 7	31 Phosphorus 15	75 AS	Arsenic 33	122 Ch	Antimony 51	209 Bismuth	3	167 Er Erbium 68	F F min m
	2		6 Carbon	28 Silicon	Ge 33	Germanium 32	119 C	50 Tin	207 Pb Lead	70	165 Holmium 67	Einsteinium
	≡		5 Boron 1	27 A1 Aluminium 13	Ga Ga	Gallium 31	115 Tn	Indium 49	204 T 1 Thallium	5	162 Dysprosium 66	Californium
					65 Zn	Zinc 30	112 1	Cadmium 48	201 Hg Mercury	8	159 Tb 65	BK
Group					⁶⁴ Cu	Copper 29	108	Silver 47	197 Au Gold	p	157 Gd Gadolinium 64	Currium Currium
					S 59	Nickel 28	106 2 2	Palladium 46	195 Pt	2	152 Eu Europium 63	Americium
Ğ			_		ိး ပိ	Cobalt 27	103 D	Rhodium 45	192 Ir Iridium	2	150 Samarium 62	Plutonium
		¹ Hydrogen			56 Fe	Iron 26	101	Ruthenium 44	190 OS Osmium	2	Promethium 61	Neptunium Neptunium
					Mn 55	Manganese 25	ŕ	43 ≣	186 Renium	2	144 Neodymium 60	Uranium
					ت 2	Chromium 24	96 96	Molybdenum 42	184 V Tungsten	t	141 Praseodymium 59	Protactinium
					5	Vanadium 23	93 NP	Niabium 41	181 Tantalum	2	140 Ce Cerium	232 Thorium
					⁴⁸	Titanium 22	91 7	Zirconium 40	178 Hafnium		1	nic mass Ibol aic) number
		-		1	45 Sc	Scandium 21	® >	Yttrium 39	139 La Lanthanum	227 AC tinium	*58-71 Lanthanoid series 190-103 Actinoid series	a = relative atomic mass X = atomic symbol b - proton (atomic) pumber
			a Ē	24 Mg Magnesium	Ca ⁴⁰	Calcium	ڻ ®	Strontium	137 Ba Barium	226 Ra dium	noid s	α × 1
	=		9 Beryllium 4	12 Magr		20 C		39 ³⁰	1	R 8	Acti	α Χ

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