

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

COMBINED SCIENCE 0653/13

Paper 1 Multiple Choice May/June 2010

45 minutes

Additional Materials: Multiple Choice Answer Sheet

Soft clean eraser

Soft pencil (type B or HB is recommended)

## **READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

Write in soft pencil.

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

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number on the Answer Sheet in the spaces provided unless this has been done for you.

There are **forty** questions on this paper. Answer **all** questions. For each question there are four possible answers **A**, **B**, **C** and **D**.

Choose the one you consider correct and record your choice in soft pencil on the separate Answer Sheet.

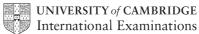
## Read the instructions on the Answer Sheet very carefully.

Each correct answer will score one mark. A mark will not be deducted for a wrong answer.

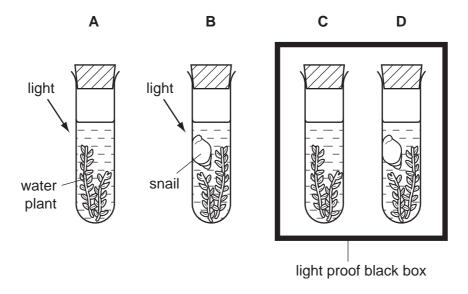
Any rough working should be done in this booklet.

A copy of the Periodic Table is printed on page 16.





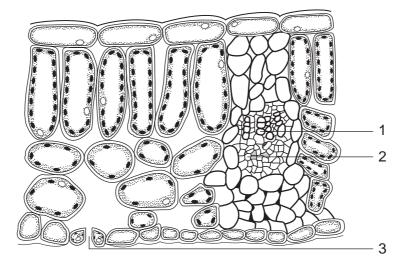
- 1 Which part of a plant cell controls what enters and leaves the cell?
  - A cell sap
  - B cell surface membrane
  - C cellulose cell wall
  - **D** cytoplasm
- 2 The diagram shows the apparatus used in an investigation on gas exchange in organisms.
  In which test-tube would the concentration of oxygen decrease most rapidly?



3 Which substances may diffuse into and out of plant cells?

	into plant cells	out of plant cells
Α	chlorophyll	oxygen
В	oxygen	water
С	starch	chlorophyll
D	water	starch

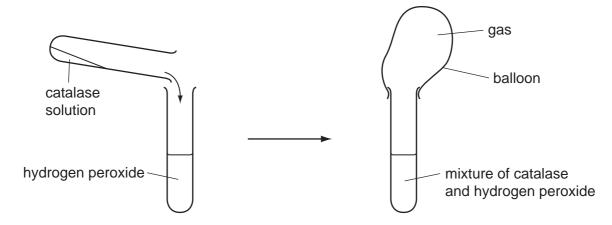
4 The diagram shows a section through a leaf.



Which part brings water to the leaf and through which part does water leave the leaf?

	brings water	water leaves
Α	1	2
В	1	3
С	2	1
D	3	1

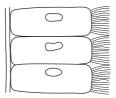
5 The diagram shows a simple experiment using a solution of the enzyme catalase.



Which gas is collected in the balloon?

- A carbon dioxide
- **B** hydrogen
- C nitrogen
- **D** oxygen

**6** The diagram shows some cells from the lining of the human trachea.



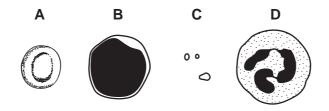
What is the function of these cells?

- A absorption of oxygen into the blood
- B excretion of carbon dioxide from the blood
- C removal of mucus from the trachea
- D secretion of mucus into the trachea
- 7 Which nutrients in the diet will help to prevent leg bones becoming deformed?
  - A calcium and vitamin C
  - B calcium and vitamin D
  - **C** iron and vitamin C
  - **D** iron and vitamin D
- **8** What effect does drinking alcohol have on the following:
  - · the rate at which signals pass along nerves,
  - the length of reaction time?

	rate at which signals pass along nerves	length of reaction time
Α	faster	longer
В	faster	shorter
С	slower	longer
D	slower	shorter

**9** The diagram shows four components of blood.

Which component contains haemoglobin?



10 Rain forests have high species diversity.

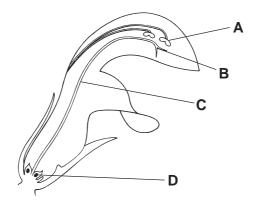
What is meant by the term species diversity?

- A Members of a species in the forest are scattered over a wide area.
- **B** Members of a species show a wide range of variations.
- **C** There are many different species present.
- **D** The same species are found in many different rain forests in the world.
- **11** A variety of potato plant produces red tubers ('potatoes') that grow into new potato plants which then produce red 'potatoes' the following year.

Why is this?

- **A** Asexual reproduction produces identical potato plants.
- **B** Asexual reproduction results in different coloured 'potatoes'.
- **C** Sexual reproduction produces only red 'potatoes'.
- **D** Sexual reproduction requires the potato plant to produce flowers.
- **12** The diagram shows a section through a flower.

Where does fertilisation occur?

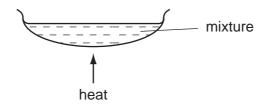


13 The table shows three ways in which different methods of birth control work.

Which correctly links the methods with how they work?

	prevents ovulation	prevents sperm release	prevents zygote implantation
Α	IUD	sterilisation	сар
В	pill	rhythm	condom
С	pill	sterilisation	IUD
D	rhythm	condom	IUD

**14** The diagram shows apparatus used to separate a mixture.



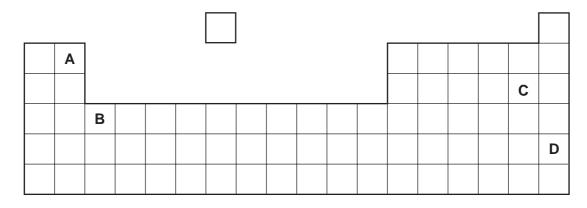
Which mixture could it be used to separate?

- A sand and salt
- B sand and sugar
- C salt and sugar
- **D** salt and water
- 15 A solid is ionic.

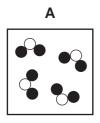
Which property best confirms this fact?

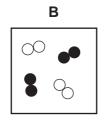
- A its behaviour as an electrolyte
- **B** its melting point
- C its solubility in water
- **D** the shape of its crystals

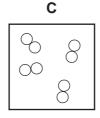
16 Which letter shows the position in the Periodic Table of an unreactive non-metal?

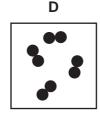


17 Which diagram represents a mixture of elements?









key

- atom of element X
- atom of element Y

18 Which processes are used to purify the drinking water from reservoirs?

	chlorination	distillation	filtration
Α	✓	✓	✓
В	✓	✓	X
С	✓	X	✓
D	X	✓	✓

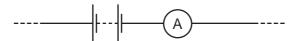
19 The salt ammonium dichromate(VI) readily decomposes when heated.

$$(NH_4)_2Cr_2O_7 \rightarrow Cr_2O_3 + xN_2 + yH_2O$$

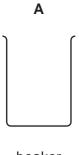
Which values of *x* and *y* make this equation balanced?

	Х	У
Α	1	2
В	1	4
С	2	2
D	2	4

20 Part of the apparatus used to electrolyse aqueous copper(II) chloride is shown.



Which piece of apparatus is not required in this experiment?



beaker

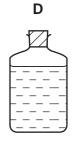


В

bulb



electrodes



electrolyte

- 21 Which method is used to obtain iron from iron(III) oxide?
  - combustion
  - В electrolysis
  - C reduction
  - thermal decomposition

**22** A student carries out experiments with zinc and dilute hydrochloric acid.

Which change in conditions makes the reaction slower?

- A adding a suitable catalyst
- **B** increasing the concentration of the acid
- **C** increasing the particle size of the zinc
- **D** increasing the temperature
- 23 The table gives, for two metals, the colours of their solids and their aqueous ions.

metal	colour of		
metai	solid	aqueous ion	
copper	red-brown	blue	
zinc	grey	colourless	

Equal amounts of powdered copper and powdered zinc are mixed together.

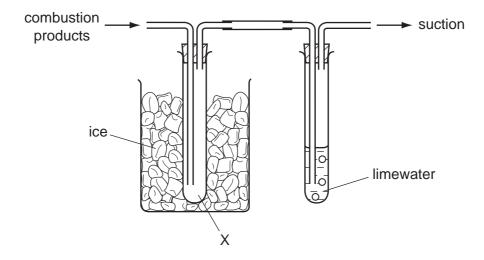
The mixture is added to dilute sulfuric acid in a test-tube until the acid is just used up. Some powder then remains at the bottom of the test-tube.

What are the colours of the remaining powder and the solution in the test-tube?

	powder	solution
A grey		blue
В	grey	colourless
С	red-brown	blue
D	red-brown	colourless

## 24 A hydrocarbon is burned in excess oxygen.

The combustion products are passed through the apparatus shown.



What collects at X and what happens to the limewater?

	collects at X	limewater turns
Α	soot	cloudy
В	soot	red
С	water	cloudy
D	water	red

- 25 What happens to a piece of magnesium when it burns in air?
  - A oxidation and combustion
  - **B** oxidation and thermal decomposition
  - C reduction and combustion
  - **D** reduction and thermal decomposition
- **26** Coal, hydrogen, methane and gasoline (petrol) are commonly used as fuels.

How many of these fuels are solids, liquids or gases?

	solids	liquids	gases
Α	0	2	2
В	1	1	2
С	1	2	1
D	2	2	0

27 This description of a plastic is incomplete.

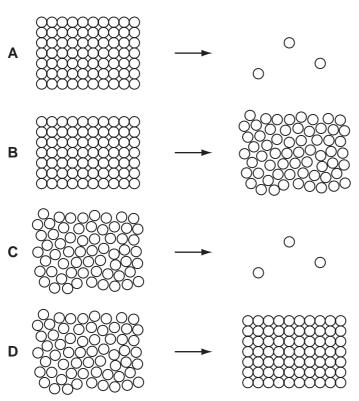
To make a plastic, .....1..... of a .....2..... combine to form a long chain .....3.....

Which words correctly complete the gaps?

	1	2	3
Α	atoms	monomer	polymer
В	atoms	polymer	monomer
С	molecules	monomer	polymer
D	molecules	polymer	monomer

**28** Water spilled on the ground on a hot day evaporates.

Which diagram represents the change in arrangement of the particles in the water as it evaporates?

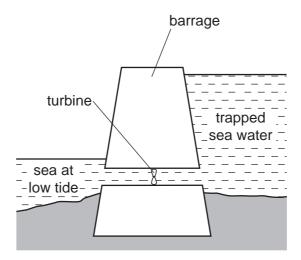


29 There is a vacuum between the double walls of a vacuum flask.

Which types of heat transfer are reduced by the vacuum?

- A conduction and convection only
- B conduction and radiation only
- C convection and radiation only
- **D** conduction, convection and radiation

- 30 In which situation would the object described be given an increase in its total energy?
  - A a battery-powered torch being switched on
  - B a firework exploding
  - C a parachutist falling to the ground
  - **D** a skier being pulled up a slope
- **31** A tidal power station is made by building a barrage. At high tide the sea water is trapped behind the barrage.



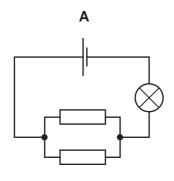
At low tide the water is allowed to flow back into the sea through a turbine.

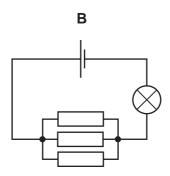
What is the useful energy change in a tidal power station?

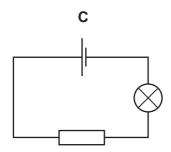
- **A** electrical energy → kinetic energy
- **B** electrical energy → potential energy
- **C** kinetic energy → potential energy
- **D** potential energy → electrical energy

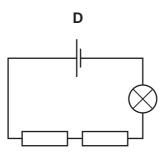
32 In each of the circuits shown, identical resistors, cells and lamps are used.

In which circuit will the lamp glow most brightly?





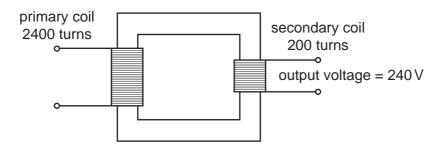




**33** Electrical appliances are often fitted with a fuse.

What is the purpose of the fuse?

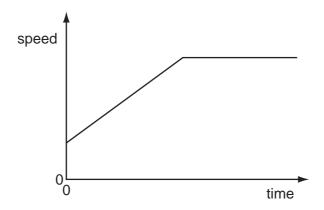
- A to adjust the voltage supplied to the correct value
- **B** to allow the appliance to be switched on by a small current
- **C** to cut the power supply if the appliance is used too often
- **D** to cut the power supply if the current becomes too large
- 34 A transformer has 2400 turns on its primary coil and 200 turns on its secondary coil.



Assuming the transformer is 100 % efficient, what input voltage is needed to give an output voltage of 240 V?

- **A** 12 V
- **B** 20 V
- **C** 240 V
- **D** 2880 V

35 The data from an aeroplane flight recorder is used to plot the speed / time graph for part of the flight.



Which statement describes this part of the flight?

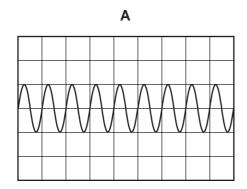
- A The aeroplane accelerates from rest to a constant speed.
- **B** The aeroplane decelerates after flying at a constant speed.
- **C** The aeroplane reaches a constant speed after a period of changing speed.
- **D** The aeroplane travels at an increasing speed followed by a decreasing speed.
- **36** Which statement is correct?
  - A Mass is a force.
  - **B** Mass is measured in newtons.
  - **C** Weight is a force.
  - **D** Weight is measured in kilograms.
- **37** The table shows the dimensions of four rectangular blocks.

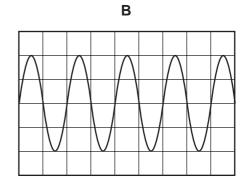
Which block has a volume of 3 m<sup>3</sup>?

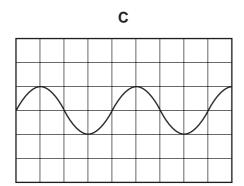
	height/cm	width/cm	depth/cm
Α	100	100	100
В	300	100	100
С	300	300	100
D	300	300	300

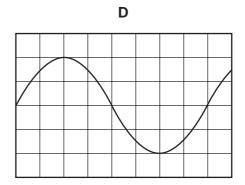
**38** The diagrams show the wave patterns of four notes shown on a cathode ray oscilloscope. The oscilloscope controls are set the same for each sound.

Which note has the highest pitch?



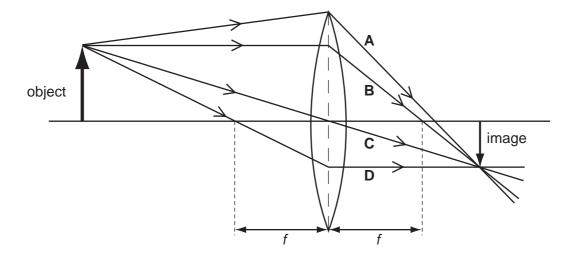




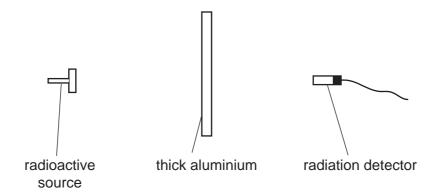


**39** A ray diagram is drawn to locate the position of the image formed by a converging lens of focal length f.

Which ray cannot be drawn until the position of the image is known?



**40** The diagram shows a radioactive source, a thick aluminium sheet and a radiation detector.



The radiation detector shows a reading greater than the background reading.

Which type of radiation is being emitted by the source and detected by the detector?

- A alpha-radiation
- **B** beta-radiation
- **C** gamma-radiation
- **D** infra-red radiation

DATA SHEET
The Periodic Table of the Elements

	0	4 <b>He</b> Helium	20 Neon 10 40	Ar Argon	8 7	Krypton 36	131	×	Xenon 54	ı	R L	Kadon 86		175 <b>Lu</b> Lutetium	ۓ	Lawrencium 103
Group	IIΛ		0	Chlorine	® <b>⊼</b>	Bromine 35	127	<b>–</b>	lodine 53		¥	Astatine 85		173 <b>Yb</b> Ytterbium		Nobelium 102
	<b> </b>		16 Oxygen 8		Se 3	Selenium 34	128	<u>ا</u> و	lellurium 52			Polonium 84		169 <b>Tm</b> Thulium		Mendelevium 101
	>		14 Nitrogen 7 31	suns			122	Sp.	Antimony 51	209	<b></b>	Bismuth 83		167 <b>Er</b> Erbium 68		Fermium 100
	2		12 Carbon 6	_	გ გ	Germanium 32	119	Sn		207	Po I	Lead 82		165 <b>Ho</b> Holmium		Einsteinium 99
	=		11 Boron 5	Aluminium	<sup>⊱</sup> &		115	In	Indium 49	204	11 <sub>-</sub>	Ihallium 81		162 Dy Dysprosium		Californium 98
		'	1		es Zn	Zinc 30	112	පු	Cadmium 48	201	B H	Mercury 80		159 <b>Tb</b> Terbium		Berkelium 97
					و 20	Copper 29	108	Ag		197	γn	Gold 79		157 <b>Gd</b> Gadolinium 64	E	Curium 96
					65 <b>Z</b>	Nickel 28	106	Pd	Palladium 46	195	ቷ ፟	Platinum 78		152 <b>Eu</b> Europium	Am	Americium 95
					ී දි	Cobalt 27	103	됩	Khodium 45	192	<u>-</u>	Iridium 77		Sm Samarium	Pu	Plutonium 94
		1 Hydrogen			<sub>56</sub>	Iron 26	101	Ru	Kuthenium 44	190	so ;	Osmium 76		Pm Promethium		Neptunium 93
					55 Mn	Manganese 25		ဥ	lechnetium 43	186	Re	Khenium 75		Nd Neodymium	238 C	Uranium 92
					<sup>23</sup> రే	Chromium 24	96	ω	Molybdenum 42	184	≥ ,	T4		Pr Praseodymium	- La	Protactinium 91
					5 >	Vanadium 23	66	S N	Niobium 41	181	_a	Tantalum 73		140 <b>Ce</b> Cerium	325 <b>←</b>	Thorium 90
					84 <b>F</b>	Titanium 22	91	Z	Ziroonium 40	178	Ξ	Hathium 72			nic mass bol	nic) number
					Sc 45	Scandium 21	89	>	yttrium 39	139	La	Lantnanum 57 *	227 <b>Ac</b> Actinium 89	d series series	a = relative atomic mass <b>X</b> = atomic symbol	b = proton (atomic) number
	=		9 <b>Be</b> Beryllium 4	Magnesium	o <b>G</b>	Calcium 20	88	ັດ	Strontium 38	137	Ba	Barium 56	226 <b>Ra</b> Radium 88	*58-71 Lanthanoid series 190-103 Actinoid series	е <b>×</b>	Ω
	_		Lithium 3 Lithium 3	Sodium Sodium	<b>≋ ⊻</b>	Potassium 19	85	S	Rubidium 37	133	င္သ	Caesium 55	<b>Fr</b> Francium 87	*58-71 L	Key	Q

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