

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE NAME		
CENTRE NUMBER		CANDIDATE NUMBER
COMBINED SCIE	NCE	0653/22
Paper 2 (Core)		October/November 2010
		1 hour 15 minutes
Candidates answe	r on the Question Paper.	
No Additional Mate	erials 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.	For Exam	iner's Use
A copy of the Periodic Table is printed on page 24.	1	
At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.	2	
The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.	3	
	4	
	5	
	6	
	7	
	8	
	9	
	10	

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



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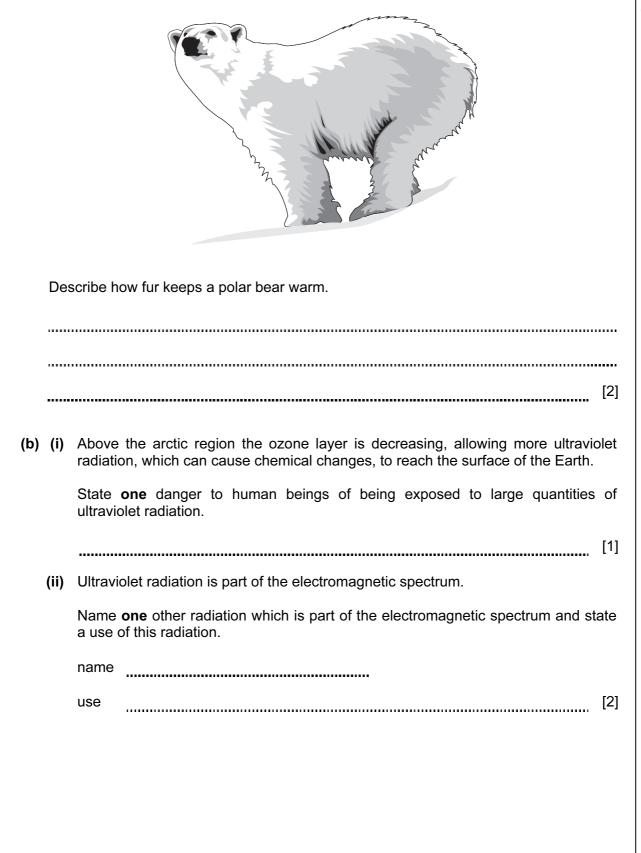
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2

1 (a) Polar bears live in the cold, arctic region. They have thick, white fur.



(a) The apparatus shown in Fig. 2.1 can be used to react lead oxide and carbon. 2

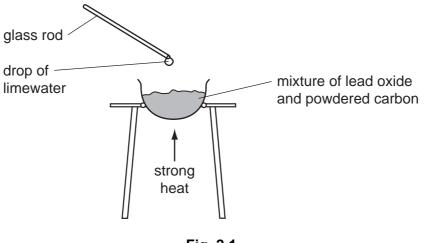


Fig. 2.1

When the mixture is heated, molten metal is formed in the container and the drop of lime water on the end of the glass rod becomes cloudy.

(i) Suggest the word equation for the reaction between lead oxide and carbon. Do **not** write a symbolic equation.

		[2]
(ii)	State one substance, shown in your equation in (i) , which is a compound.	
	Explain why this substance is described as a compound and not as an element.	
	substance	
	explanation	
		[3]

.....

(b) Fig. 2.2 shows some of the apparatus used in the electrolysis of copper chloride solution.

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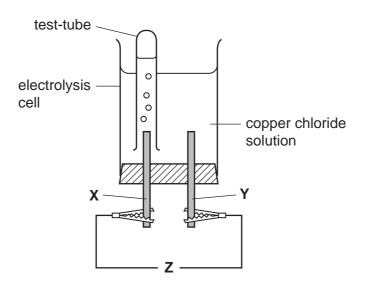


Fig. 2.2

(i) What is missing from position Z in Fig. 2.2?

			[1]
(ii)	Name the gas which collects in the tes the anode or the cathode.	t-tube, and explain whether electrode X	is
	gas		
	Electrode X is the	because	
			[2]

3 A healthy plant growing in a pot was watered and placed in a sunny window. A transparent plastic bag was placed over the plant, as shown in Fig. 3.1.

soil pot



- (a) The temperature near the window fell overnight. The next morning, small droplets of liquid water were visible on the inside of the plastic bag.
 - (i) Name the process by which plant leaves lose water vapour.

(ii) Name the small holes in the leaf through which the water vapour is lost.
[1]
(iii) Explain why the water formed droplets of liquid on the plastic bag.
[2]

(b) Fig. 3.2 shows a cell from the plant leaf.

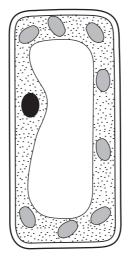
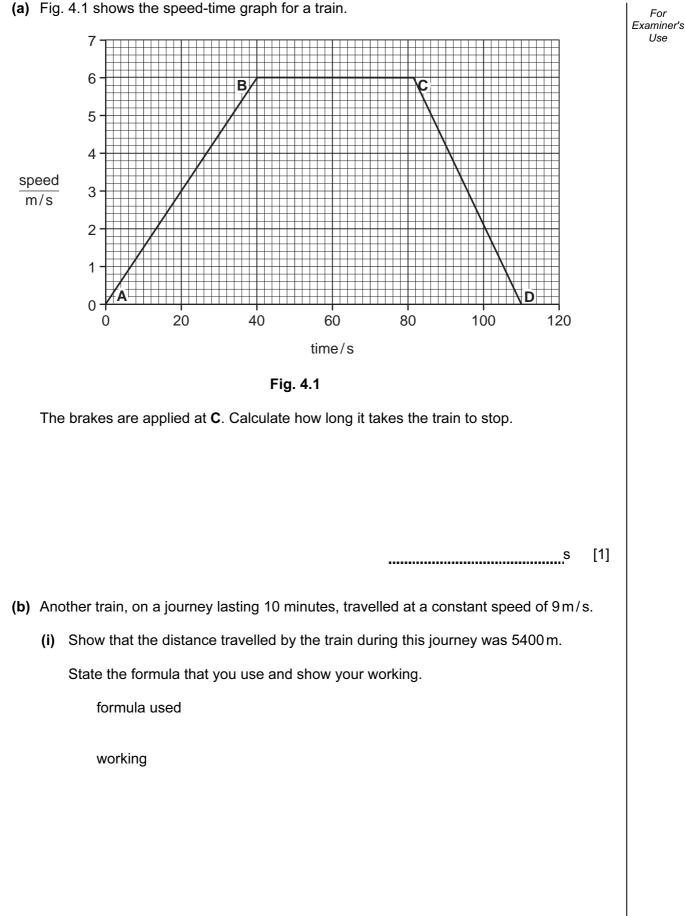


Fig. 3.2



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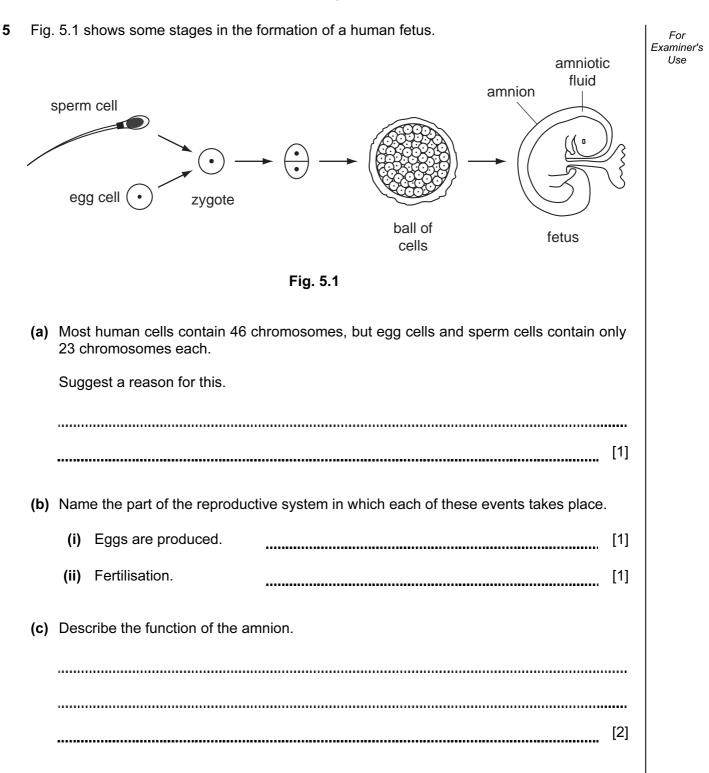
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(ii) The average force needed for the train to maintain the speed of 9 m/s was 10000 N. Examiner's Calculate the work done by the train over 10 minutes. State the formula that you use and show your working. formula used

working

_____J [2] For

Use



(d) The fetus develops in the uterus.

It is attached to the uterus by the umbilical cord and placenta.

It obtains nutrients from its mother's blood, through the placenta.

Suggest why a pregnant woman should have more iron and calcium in her diet than when she is not pregnant.

iron	
calcium	
calcium	
	[3]

(a) Electrical equipment can be dangerous, especially when it is handled with wet hands. 6 Examiner's Explain why you are quite likely to be electrocuted if you handle an electrical device with wet hands rather than dry hands. [1] (b) Fig. 6.1 shows a simple electric circuit. lamp cell ammeter voltmeter Fig. 6.1

12

Draw the circuit diagram for the circuit in Fig. 6.1 using the correct symbols.

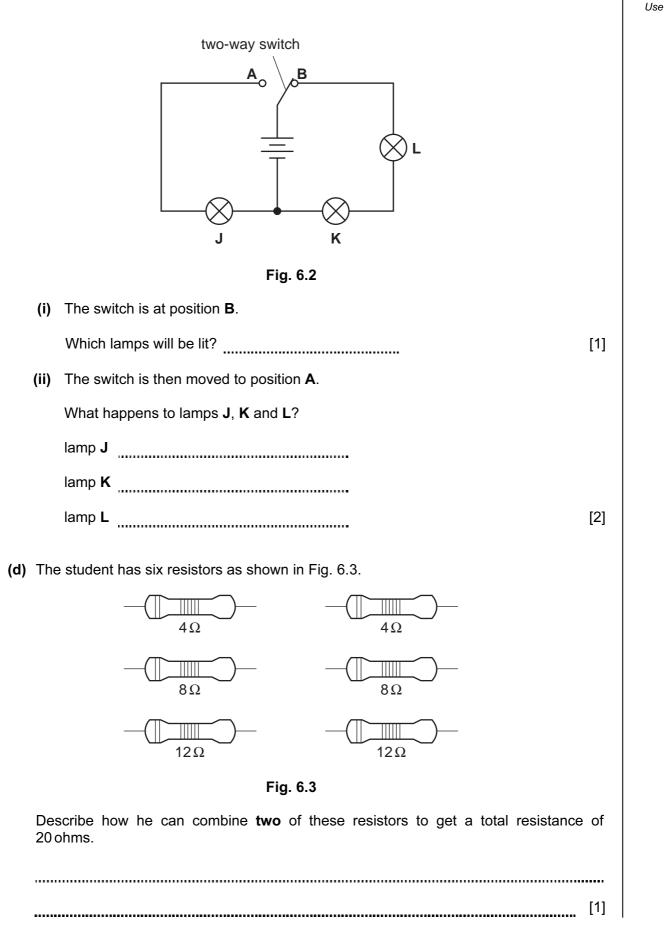
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(c) Fig. 6.2 shows a circuit built by a student.



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For Examiner's

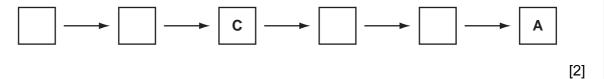
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(e) Power stations produce electricity.

Six stages in the production of electricity at a coal-fired power station are shown below.

- A electricity produced
- B coal burned
- **C** steam produced
- **D** turbine driven by steam
- **E** turbine turns generator
- F water boils

Using the letters **A** to **F**, list the stages in the correct order in the boxes below. Two have been done for you.

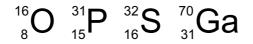


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Please turn over for Question 7.

7 (a) The chemical symbols for the atoms shown below include proton (atomic) numbers and nucleon (mass) numbers.



(i) State which of these symbols represent atoms of elements in the same **group** of the Periodic Table

[1]

(ii) Complete Table 7.1 which shows the names and the numbers of protons and neutrons in two of the atoms shown above.

Table	7.1
-------	-----

element name	protons	neutrons
oxygen		
	15	16

[2]

- (b) Chlorine and hydrogen combine to form hydrogen chloride which dissolves in water to produce hydrochloric acid.
 - (i) Suggest a substance which reacts with hydrochloric acid to form the salt, copper chloride.

(ii) Suggest an element from the third period of the Periodic Table which reacts **safely** with hydrochloric acid to produce hydrogen gas.

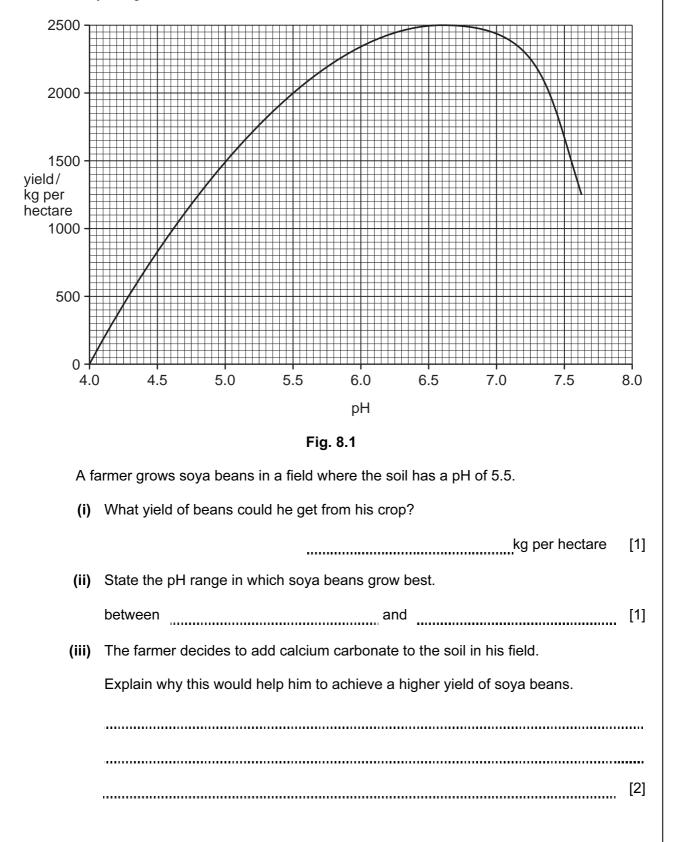
[1]

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Examiner's Use (c) Ethene is a gaseous compound of carbon and hydrogen. For Examiner's Use Fig. 7.2 shows two different chemical reactions, 1 and 2, involving ethene. reaction 1 carbon dioxide + water ethene - poly(ethene), a type of polymer reaction 2 Fig. 7.2 (i) For reactions 1 and 2, deduce the type of chemical reaction which occurs. reaction 1 reaction 2 [2] (ii) For reaction 2, describe briefly what happens to the molecules of ethene during the reaction. [1]

- 8 Soya beans are an important crop in many tropical and subtropical countries, because they contain a lot of protein.
- For Examiner's Use
- (a) Fig. 8.1 shows how the yield of soya beans is affected by the pH of the soil in which they are grown.



(b)	The	e field is on a steep slope.	For
	Des	scribe two things the farmer could do to reduce the risk of soil erosion.	Examiner's Use
	1		
	2		
		[2]	
(c)		va beans are seeds. They grow after the flowers on the soya plants have been linated.	
	(i)	Soya flowers often have violet-coloured petals.	
		Suggest how soya flowers are pollinated.	
		[1]	
	(ii)	Explain why soya beans only grow after the flowers have been pollinated.	
		[2]	
	(iii)	Describe how you would test a soya bean seed for protein. State the result you would expect.	
		test	
		result [2]	
			1

(a) (Complete Ta	ble 9.1 to show the	e properties of a	Ipha, beta and gar	nma radiations.
			Table 9.1		
		description	charge	range in air	ionising ability
	alpha		positive	5 cm	very strong
	beta	electron		50 cm	

(b) Many people have smoke detectors in their houses.

wave

gamma

Smoke detectors contain a radioactive source which emits alpha radiation.

Explain why the alpha radiation from the smoke detector is not dangerous to people living in the house.

many kilometres

 [1]

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[4]

weak

..... [3] (ii) Suggest one way in which sulfur dioxide emissions into the atmosphere are being reduced. _____ [1]

- second process explanation
- (b) Sulfur dioxide is a gaseous compound which is released into the air when fossil fuels containing sulfur compounds are burned.
 - (i) Describe how sulfur dioxide gas could cause pollution of water in rivers and lakes.

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10 In many countries, river water is collected and treated to make it safe for humans to drink.

chromatography

.....

adding chlorine

first process

explanation

(a) State and explain which two of the processes shown below are used to treat river water so that it becomes safe to drink.

evaporation

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filtration

[4]

(c) Fig. 10.1 shows a diagram of a water molecule, H_2O .

Choose words or phrases from the following list to complete the labelling of the diagram.

covalent bond nucleus	hydrogen atom oxygen atom	ionic bond proton
	Fig. 10.1	



[3]

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	0	4	Helium	2	20	Ne	Neon 10	40	Ar	Argon 18	84	Кr	Krypton 36	131	Xe	Xenon 54		Rn	Radon 86			·	175		11	-	Lav 103	
		>				19	ш	Fluorine 9	35.5	C1	Chlorine 17	80	Ŗ	Bromine 35	127	Ι	lodine 53		At	Astatine 85				173	Ytterbium	02	N	Nobelium 102
	5				16	0	Oxygen 8	32	S	Sulfur 16	79	Se	Selenium 34	128	Te	Tellurium 52		Ро	Polonium 84				169	Thulium Thulium	69	ΡW	Mendelevium 101	
	>				14	z	Nitrogen 7	31	٩	Phosphorus 15	75	As	Arsenic 33	122	Sb	Antimony 51	209	Bi	Bismuth 83				167	Erbium m	68	E L	Fermium 100	
	2				12	ပ	Carbon 6	28	Si	Silicon 14	73	Ge	Germanium 32	119	Sn	50 Tin	207	РЬ	Lead 82				165	Holmium H	67	о Ц	Einsteinium 99	
	≡				11	۵	Boron 5	27	١٩	Aluminium 13	70	Ga	Gallium 31	115	In	Indium 49	204	Τl	Thallium 81				162	Dysprosium	99	č	Californium 98	
											65	Zn	Zinc 30	112	Cd	Cadmium 48	201	Hg	Mercury 80				159	Terbium	65	12	Berkelium	
											64	Cu	Copper 29	108	Ag	Silver 47	197	Au	Gold 79				157	Gadolinium	64	Ľ	Curium	
Group											59	ïz	Nickel 28	106	Pd	Palladium 46	195	Ŧ	Platinum 78				152	Europium	63	۸m	Americium	
				_							59	ပိ	Cobalt 27	103	Rh	Rhodium 45	192	Ir	Iridium 77				150	Samarium Samarium	62		Plutonium 94	
		-	í	-							56	Fe	lron 26	101	Ru	Ruthenium 44	190	0s	Osmium 76				ſ	Promethium	61	S No.	Neptunium	
											55	Mn	Manganese 25		۲	Technetium 43	186	Re	Rhenium 75				144	Neodymium		238	Uranium 92	
											52	ບັ	Chromium 24	96	Mo	Molybdenum 42	184	≥	Tungsten 74				141	Praseodymium	59	G	Protactinium 91	
											51	>	Vanadium 23	93	qN	Niobium 41	181	Ta	Tantalum 73				140	Cerium Cerium	58	732 F	Thorium	
											48	F	Titanium 22	91	Z	Zirconium 40	178	Ħf	Hafnium 72						nic mass	lod	nic) number	
				Г							45	Sc	Scandium 21	68	≻	Yttrium 39	139	La	Lanthanum 57 *	227	Ac	89 †	l series	series	a = relative atomic mass	$\mathbf{X} = atomic symbol$	b = proton (atomic) number	
	=				Ø	Be	Beryllium 4	24	Mg	Magnesium 12	40	Ca	Calcium 20	88	Ś	Strontium 38	137	Ba	Barium 56	226	Ra	88	*58-71 Lanthanoid series	†90-103 Actinoid series	n o			
		1				:	Lithium			Sodium		¥	Potassium 19	85	Rb	Rubidium 7	133	Cs	Caesium 5		Ъ,	rrancium	Ľ 7	33.			٩	

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