

COMBINED SCIENCE

Paper 1 Multiple Choice

0653/13 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**.

This document consists of 16 printed pages.



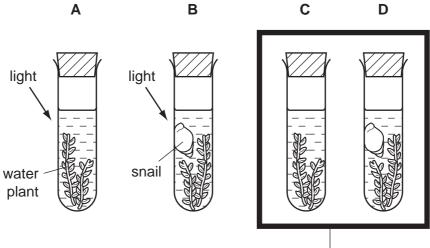
UNIVERSITY of CAMBRIDGE International Examinations

[Turn over



- 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?



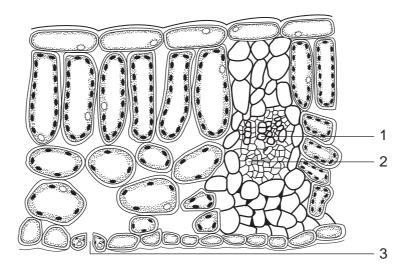
light proof black box

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

0653/13/M/J/10

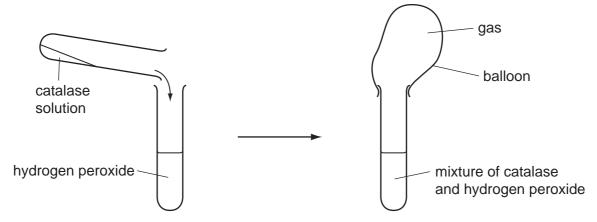
4 The diagram shows a section through a leaf.



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

0653/13/M/J/10

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

\bigcirc	
\bigcirc	
\bigcirc	

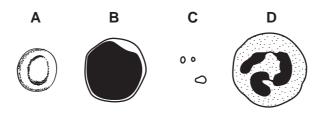
What is the function of these cells?

- 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?



0653/13/M/J/10

10 Rain forests have high species diversity.

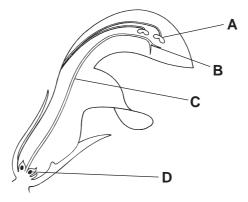
What is meant by the term *species diversity*?

- 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?

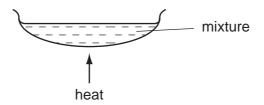
	prevents ovulation	prevents sperm release	prevents zygote implantation
Α	IUD	sterilisation	сар
в	pill	rhythm	condom
С	pill	sterilisation	IUD
D	rhythm	condom	IUD

0653/13/M/J/10

www.xtremepape

[Turn over

14 The diagram shows apparatus used to separate a mixture.

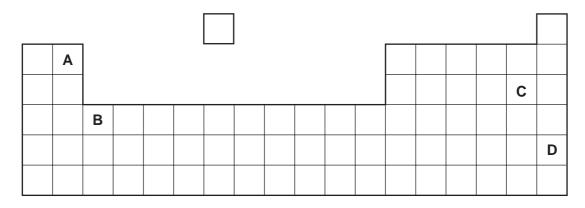


Which mixture could it be used to separate?

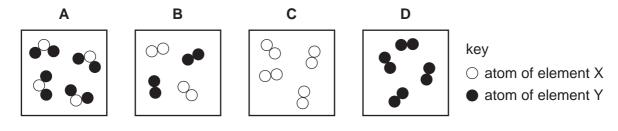
- A sand and salt
- B sand and sugar
- C salt and sugar
- D salt and water
- 15 A solid is ionic.

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?



0653/13/M/J/10

WWW XTREMEPAPERS NET

	chlorination	distillation	filtration
Α	\checkmark	~	1
В	\checkmark	\checkmark	x
С	\checkmark	x	\checkmark
D	X	\checkmark	\checkmark

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

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

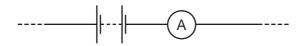
$$(\mathsf{NH}_4)_2\mathsf{Cr}_2\mathsf{O}_7 \to \mathsf{Cr}_2\mathsf{O}_3 + x\,\mathsf{N}_2 + y\,\mathsf{H}_2\mathsf{O}$$

7

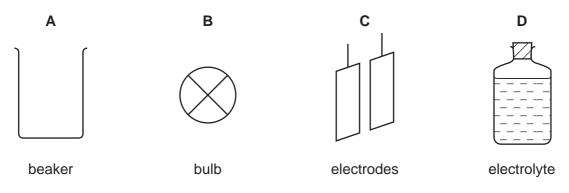
Which values of x and y make this equation balanced?

	x	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?



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

0653/13/M/J/10

[Turn over

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?

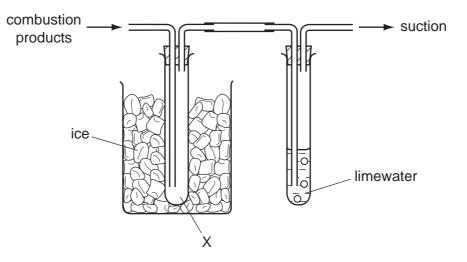
	powder	solution	
Α	grey	blue	
в	grey	colourless	
С	red-brown	blue	
D	red-brown	colourless	

0653/13/M/J/10

WWW.XTREMEPAPERS.NET

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

0653/13/M/J/10

[Turn over

NWW_XTREMEPHPERS_NET

27 This description of a plastic is incomplete.

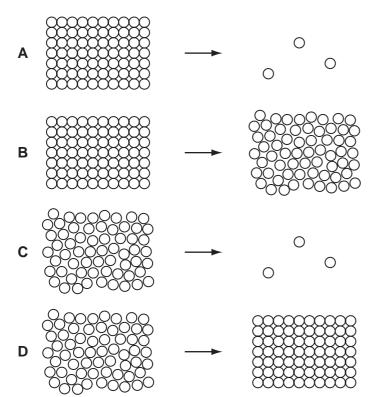
To make a plastic,1..... of a2..... combine to form a long chain3......

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.

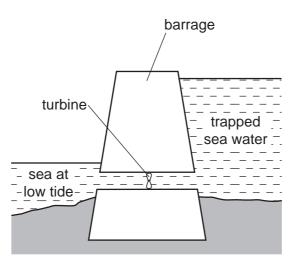
Which types of heat transfer are reduced by the vacuum?

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

© UCLES 2010

0653/13/M/J/10

- 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.



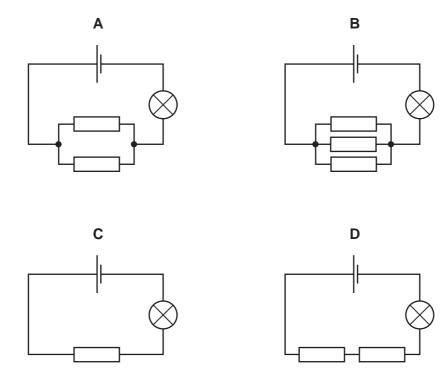
At low tide the water is allowed to flow back into the sea through a turbine.

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

- **A** electrical energy \rightarrow kinetic energy
- **B** electrical energy \rightarrow potential energy
- **C** kinetic energy \rightarrow potential energy
- D potential energy \rightarrow electrical energy

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

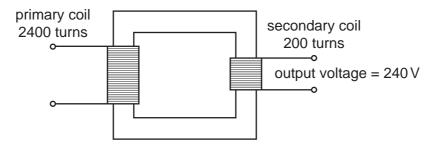
In which circuit will the lamp glow most brightly?



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.



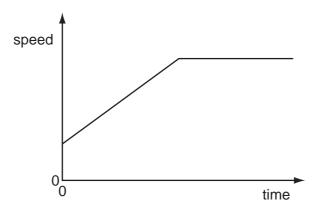
Assuming the transformer is 100 % efficient, what input voltage is needed to give an output voltage of 240 V?

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

0653/13/M/J/10

WWW XTREMEPHPERS NET

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?

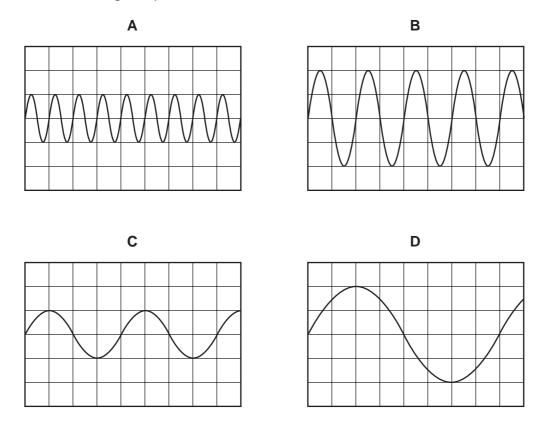
- **A** The aeroplane accelerates from rest to a constant speed.
- **B** The aeroplane decelerates after flying at a constant speed.
- **C** The aeroplane reaches a constant speed after a period of changing speed.
- **D** The aeroplane travels at an increasing speed followed by a decreasing speed.
- 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 m³?

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

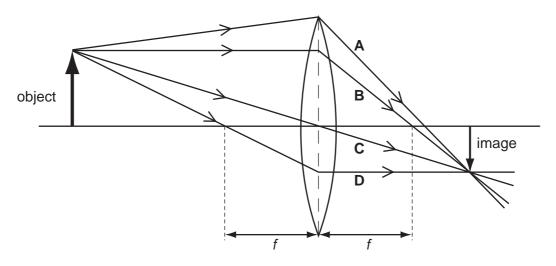
38 The diagrams show the wave patterns of four notes shown on a cathode ray oscilloscope. The oscilloscope controls are set the same for each sound.

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*.

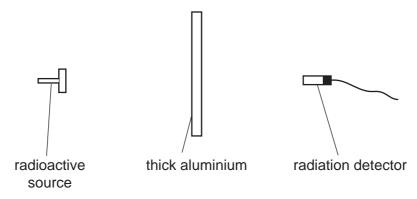
Which ray **cannot** be drawn until the position of the image is known?



© UCLES 2010

0653/13/M/J/10

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

0653/13/M/J/10

WWW.XTREMEPAPERS.NET

	0	4 Heium 2	20 Neon Neon	40 Ar Argon	84	Krypton 36	131	Xenon 54		Radon 86		175 Lu Lutetium 71	Lawrencium 103
	II>		9 Fluorine	35.5 C1 Chlorine	80	Bromine 35	127	I lodine 53		At Astatine 85		173 Yb Ytterbium 70	Nobelium 102
	>		16 Oxygen 8	32 S ulfur 16	79	Selenium 34	128	Tellurium 52		Polonium 84		169 Tm Thulium 69	Md ndelevium
	>		14 N itrogen	31 Phosphorus 15	75	AS Arsenic 33	122	Sb Antimony 51	209	Bismuth 83		167 Er Erbium 68	Fermium Fermium
	2	_	6 Carbon 6	28 Si licon 14	73	Ge Germanium 32	119	50 Tin	207	Pb Lead		165 HO Holmium 67	Einsteinium 99
	≡		5 Boron 1	27 Al Aluminium 13	70	Ga Gallium 31	115	In Indium	204	T1 Thallium 81		162 Dysprosium 66	Cf Californium 98
						Zinc Zinc	112	Cadmium Ladmium	201	Mercury 80		159 Tb Terbium 65	BK Berkelium 97
					64	Cu Copper 29	108	Ag Silver 47	197	Au Gold 79		157 Gd Gadolinium 64	Curium Curium
Group					20	Nickel 28	106	Pd Palladium 46	195	Platinum 78		152 Eu Europium 63	Americium 95
Ğ			_		20	Cobalt 27	103	Rhodium 45	192	Lr Iridium 77		150 Sm Samarium 62	
		Hydrogen 1			56	Fe Iron 26	101	Ruthenium 44	190	OS Osmium 76		Promethium 61	Neptunium 03
					55	Mn Manganese 25		Technetium 43	186	Rhenium 75		144 Neodymium 60	238 Uranium
					25	Chromium 24	96	Mo Molybdenum 42	184	Tungsten 74		141 Pr Praseodymium 59	Pa Protactinium 91
					51	Vanadium 23	93	Niobium 41	181	Tantalum 73		140 Ce Cerium	232 Th Interium
					48	Titanium 22	91	Zr Zirconium 40	178	Hafnium 72			nic mass bol nic) number
			·		45	Scandium 21	89	Yttrium 39	139	La Lanthanum 57 *	227 Actinium 89 †	l series eries	a = relative atomic mass X = atomic symbol b = proton (atomic) number
	=		9 Beryllium 4	24 Mg Magnesium 12	40	Calcium 20	88	Strontium 38	137	Ba Barium 56	226 Rad 88	*58-71 Lanthanoid series 190-103 Actinoid series	ت × ۳ م
	1		Lithium	23 Sodium	39	Potassium 19	85	Rubidium	133	Caesium	Fr Francium	1 Li 03 J	م

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.

© UCLES 2010

0653/13/M/J/10

WWW.XTREMEPAPERS.NET

16