

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

## **COMBINED SCIENCE**

Paper 2 Multiple Choice (Extended)

0653/22 February/March 2017 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, 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. DO **NOT** WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

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.

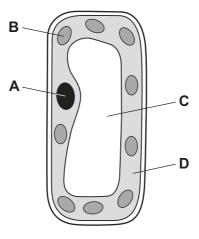
Each correct answer will score one mark. A mark will not be deducted for a wrong answer. Any rough working should be done in this booklet. A copy of the Periodic Table is printed on page 16. Electronic calculators may be used.

This document consists of 15 printed pages and 1 blank page.

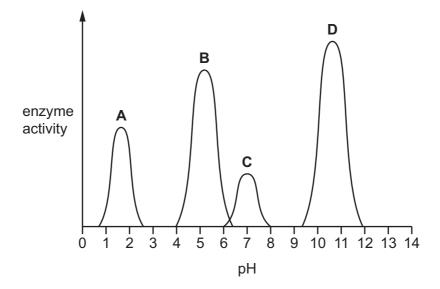


1 The diagram shows a palisade cell as seen under a light microscope.

Which structure converts light energy to chemical energy?



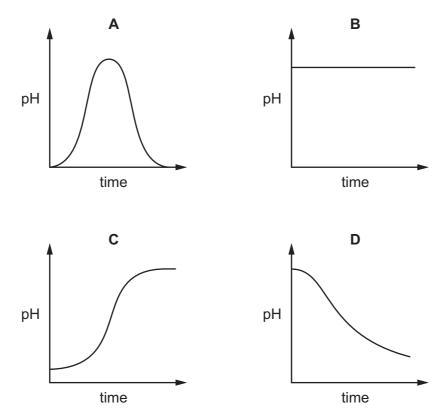
2 The graph shows the effect of pH on the activity of four different enzymes.Which enzyme is most active in the stomach?



3 Microorganisms are used to convert milk into yoghurt.

The pH of the milk is regularly recorded as it turns into yoghurt.

Which graph shows the change in pH as the yoghurt is made?



- 4 What is the equation for photosynthesis?
  - $\textbf{A} \quad 6H_2O \ \textbf{+} \ 6CO_2 \ \rightarrow \ C_6H_{12}O_6 \ \textbf{+} \ 6O_2$
  - $\textbf{B} \quad 6H_2O \ \textbf{+} \ 6O_2 \ \rightarrow \ C_6H_{12}O_6 \ \textbf{+} \ 6CO_2$
  - $\textbf{C} \quad C_6H_{12}O_6 \ \textbf{+} \ 6CO_2 \ \rightarrow \ 6O_2 \ \textbf{+} \ 6H_2O_2$
  - $\label{eq:constraint} \begin{array}{ccc} \textbf{D} & C_6H_{12}O_6 \mbox{ + } 6O_2 \mbox{ + } 6CO_2 \mbox{ + } 6H_2O \end{array}$
- 5 Which statement describes transpiration?
  - A evaporation of water from leaf mesophyll cells
  - **B** intake of water from the atmosphere through the stomata
  - **C** transport of water through xylem tissue to the leaves
  - D uptake of water by root hairs in the soil

**6** Oxygenated blood returns to the heart from the lungs in vessel X and leaves the heart to circulate around the body in vessel Y.

What are X and Y?

|   | Х                | Y                |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| Α | aorta            | pulmonary vein   |
| в | pulmonary artery | vena cava        |
| С | pulmonary vein   | aorta            |
| D | vena cava        | pulmonary artery |

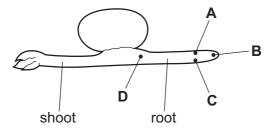
7 Which row is correct for aerobic respiration?

|   | relative amount of<br>energy released | gas used       |
|---|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| Α | large                                 | carbon dioxide |
| В | large                                 | oxygen         |
| С | small                                 | carbon dioxide |
| D | small                                 | oxygen         |

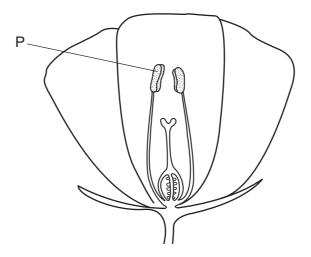
- 8 Which component of cigarette smoke reduces the oxygen-carrying capacity of the blood?
  - A carbon monoxide
  - B nicotine
  - **C** smoke particles
  - D tar
- **9** The diagram shows a seedling with its root and shoot horizontal.

The seedling is kept moist for three days.

Where will the greatest concentration of auxin be found?



**10** The diagram shows a section through a flower.



Which row correctly identifies structure P and the method of pollination in the flower?

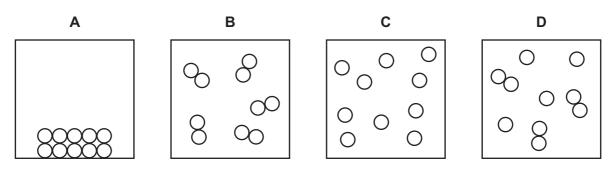
|   | structure P | method of pollination |
|---|-------------|-----------------------|
| Α | anther      | insect                |
| в | anther      | wind                  |
| С | stigma      | insect                |
| D | stigma      | wind                  |

- 11 How does HIV affect the immune system?
  - A It decreases the number of platelets.
  - **B** It destroys red blood cells.
  - **C** It increases the number of white blood cells.
  - **D** It reduces antibody formation.
- **12** Energy flows along a food chain.

What does every food chain start with?

- **A** carnivore
- B consumer
- C herbivore
- D producer

- 13 Which two gases contribute most to global warming?
  - **A** carbon dioxide and methane
  - B carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide
  - **C** methane and oxygen
  - D oxygen and carbon monoxide
- 14 Which diagram represents molecules of hydrogen gas?



**15** Magnesium reacts with sulfur, to form magnesium sulfide.

Magnesium sulfide is an ionic compound.

Which statement is not correct?

- A Electrons are shared between sulfur and magnesium.
- **B** Electrons are transferred from magnesium to sulfur.
- **C** The magnesium ions are positively charged.
- **D** The sulfur atoms gain electrons.
- 16 Which row shows the formulae of sodium hydroxide and of potassium hydroxide?

|   | sodium<br>hydroxide | potassium<br>hydroxide |
|---|---------------------|------------------------|
| Α | NaOH                | КОН                    |
| В | NaOH                | РОН                    |
| С | SOH                 | КОН                    |
| D | SOH                 | POH                    |

17 Molten sodium chloride can be electrolysed.

Which row describes what happens at each electrode?

|   | anode                        | cathode                      |
|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Α | chloride ions gain electrons | sodium ions lose electrons   |
| в | chloride ions lose electrons | sodium ions gain electrons   |
| С | sodium ions gain electrons   | chloride ions lose electrons |
| D | sodium ions lose electrons   | chloride ions gain electrons |

- **18** In which change is chemical energy transformed into heat (thermal energy)?
  - **A** combustion of refinery gas
  - **B** cracking of alkanes into alkenes
  - C distillation of seawater
  - **D** electrolysis of molten lead(II) bromide
- **19** The rate of reaction between magnesium and dilute hydrochloric acid is measured. The reaction is repeated at a different temperature and the rate of reaction increases.

Which statement describes the second reaction?

- **A** A higher temperature is used and the particles collide less often.
- **B** A higher temperature is used and the particles collide more often.
- **C** A lower temperature is used and the particles collide less often.
- **D** A lower temperature is used and the particles collide more often.
- **20** Copper oxide is .....1..... in water. Excess copper oxide reacts with warm dilute sulfuric acid. When the reaction is complete, the mixture is .....2..... to obtain copper sulfate solution.

Which words correctly complete gaps 1 and 2?

|   | 1         | 2         |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| Α | insoluble | distilled |
| В | insoluble | filtered  |
| С | soluble   | distilled |
| D | soluble   | filtered  |

|   | sodium<br>hydroxide | barium<br>nitrate | silver<br>nitrate |
|---|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Α | $\checkmark$        | $\checkmark$      | $\checkmark$      |
| в | $\checkmark$        | $\checkmark$      | X                 |
| С | $\checkmark$        | x                 | $\checkmark$      |
| D | X                   | $\checkmark$      | $\checkmark$      |

21 Which aqueous reagents give a white precipitate when added to aqueous zinc chloride?

- 22 Which statements about elements in the Periodic Table are correct?
  - 1 The higher the group number, the more metallic an element is.
  - 2 The group number is equal to the number of electrons in the outer shell.
  - 3 Elements on the left of the Periodic Table form ions by losing electrons.

**A** 1 only **B** 1 and 2 **C** 1 and 3 **D** 2 and 3

23 Element X is a very soft solid.

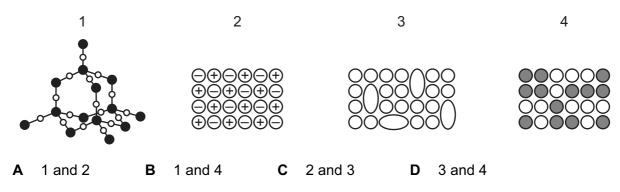
It reacts violently with water.

A purple flame is seen as it reacts with water.

What is X?

- A iodine
- B potassium
- C sodium
- D zinc

#### 24 Which diagrams represent alloys?



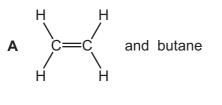
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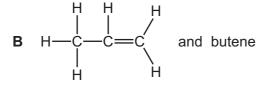
**25** Iron occurs in the ground as iron oxide.

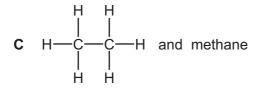
Gold occurs in the ground as the element.

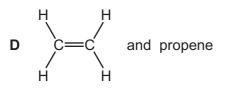
Which statement explains this observation?

- A Gold is more reactive than iron.
- **B** Gold oxide is more reactive than iron oxide.
- **C** Iron is more reactive than gold.
- **D** Iron oxide is more reactive than gold oxide.
- 26 Which chemical test shows the presence of water?
  - A Water has a boiling point of 100 °C.
  - **B** Water has a freezing point of 0 °C.
  - **C** Water turns anhydrous cobalt chloride from blue to pink.
  - **D** Water turns anhydrous copper sulfate from blue to white.
- 27 Which pair of hydrocarbons can be distinguished from each other by the addition of bromine water?

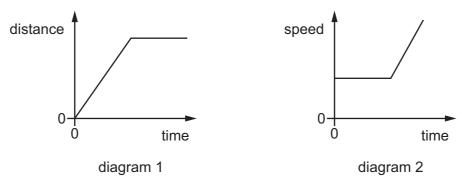






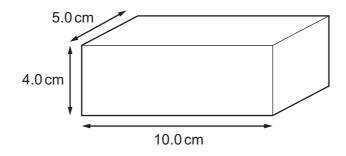


**28** Diagrams 1 and 2 show a distance-time graph and a speed-time graph.



Which of the diagrams represents the motion of an object that is moving with constant acceleration and then with constant speed?

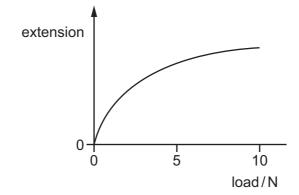
- **A** diagram 1 and diagram 2
- B diagram 1 only
- **C** diagram 2 only
- D neither of the diagrams
- **29** A solid rectangular metal block has the dimensions shown. The density of the metal is 8.0 g/cm<sup>3</sup>.



What is the mass of the metal block?

| Α | 160 g | В | 320 g | <b>C</b> 400 g | D | 1600 g |
|---|-------|---|-------|----------------|---|--------|
|   |       |   |       |                |   |        |

**30** The extension-load graph for a rubber band is shown.



Which statement about the rubber band is correct?

- A An increase in the load from 1.0N to 2.0N has a smaller effect on the extension than an increase from 5.0N to 6.0N.
- **B** The extension is directly proportional to the load for loads greater than 5.0 N.
- **C** The rubber band could be used as a spring balance with a linear (evenly spaced) scale.
- **D** The rubber band is more difficult to stretch as the load becomes greater.
- **31** A lifting system contains an electric motor with an input power of 500W. The system has an efficiency of 60%.

How much power is wasted by the lifting system?

| Α | 200 W | В | 300 W | С | 20 000 W | D | 30 000 W |
|---|-------|---|-------|---|----------|---|----------|
|   |       | _ | 00011 | • |          | _ |          |

**32** A container with fixed volume is filled with a substance. The atoms in the substance are far apart and move in straight lines until they strike something.

The substance is now heated without changing state.

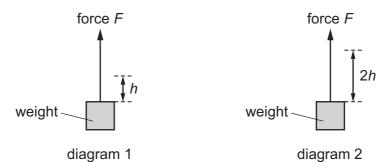
Which row gives the state of the substance and the effect of heating on its atoms?

|   | state of substance | effect on atoms when heated |
|---|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| Α | gas                | expand                      |
| в | gas                | move more quickly           |
| С | liquid             | expand                      |
| D | liquid             | move more quickly           |

**33** Diagram 1 shows a force *F* lifting a weight through a height *h*.

Diagram 2 shows the same force F lifting the same weight through a height 2h.

In both cases, air resistance and friction are negligible.



Each lift can take either 1s or 10s.

Which row shows the greatest power being developed when the weight is lifted?

|   | height<br>lifted | time taken<br>for the lift/s |
|---|------------------|------------------------------|
| Α | h                | 1                            |
| в | h                | 10                           |
| С | 2h               | 1                            |
| D | 2h               | 10                           |

- 34 In which states of matter is convection the main heat transfer process?
  - A gases and solids only
  - B liquids and gases only
  - C solids and liquids only
  - **D** solids, liquids and gases
- **35** A vibrating object hits the surface of a liquid every 0.050 s. This causes a wave to spread out over the surface at a speed of 30 cm/s.

What is the wavelength of the wave?

| Α | 0.0017 cm | В | 0.67 cm | С | 1.5 cm | D | 600 cm |
|---|-----------|---|---------|---|--------|---|--------|
|---|-----------|---|---------|---|--------|---|--------|

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**36** A man walks towards a large plane mirror at a constant speed of 2.0 m/s. An image of the man is produced by reflection.

Which statement about the man and his image is correct?

- **A** The distance between them decreases at 2.0 m/s.
- **B** The distance between them decreases at 4.0 m/s.
- C The distance between them remains constant.
- **D** They approach each other at an increasing speed.
- **37** A distant star emits a short pulse containing light waves, microwaves and radio waves. The waves travel to Earth *in vacuo* (in a vacuum).

Which waves reach the Earth first?

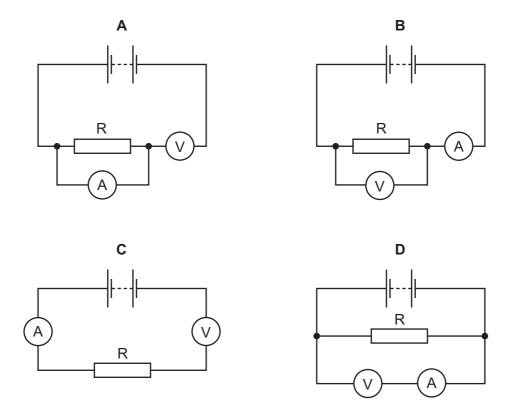
- **A** the light waves
- **B** the microwaves
- C the radio waves
- **D** they all arrive at the same time
- **38** Four loudspeakers each vibrate at the frequencies shown.

Which loudspeaker produces the lowest-pitched sound that can be heard by a human?

**A** 5.0 Hz **B** 10 Hz **C**  $5.0 \times 10^3$  Hz **D**  $10 \times 10^3$  Hz

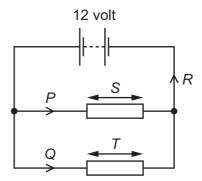
**39** The diagrams show four circuits.

Which circuit can be used to find the resistance of resistor R?



**40** A 12 volt battery is connected to two resistors.

Currents P, Q and R, and potential differences S and T across the two resistors are labelled.



Which row gives the relationship between the three currents, and gives the values of S and T?

|   | currents  | S/volt | T/volt |
|---|-----------|--------|--------|
| Α | P = Q = R | 6.0    | 6.0    |
| в | P = Q = R | 12     | 12     |
| С | P + Q = R | 6.0    | 6.0    |
| D | P + Q = R | 12     | 12     |

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|       | <b>III</b> | 2 | He | helium<br>4   | 10            | Ne           | neon<br>20                   | 18 | Ar | argon<br>40      | 36 | Ъ  | krypton<br>84   | 54 | Xe | xenon<br>131     | 86    | Rn          | radon<br>-      |        |           |                    |
|-------|------------|---|----|---------------|---------------|--------------|------------------------------|----|----|------------------|----|----|-----------------|----|----|------------------|-------|-------------|-----------------|--------|-----------|--------------------|
|       | VII        |   |    |               | 6             | ш            | fluorine<br>19               | 17 | Cl | chlorine<br>35.5 | 35 | Br | bromine<br>80   | 53 | Ι  | iodine<br>127    | 85    | At          | astatine<br>-   |        |           |                    |
|       | N          |   |    |               | 8             | 0            | oxygen<br>16                 | 16 | თ  | sulfur<br>32     | 34 | Se | selenium<br>79  | 52 | Те | tellurium<br>128 | 84    | Ро          | polonium<br>–   | 116    | L<        | livermorium<br>-   |
|       | >          |   |    |               | 7             | z            | nitrogen<br>14               | 15 | ٩  | phosphorus<br>31 | 33 | As | arsenic<br>75   | 51 | Sb | antimony<br>122  | 83    | Ξ           | bismuth<br>209  |        |           |                    |
|       | ≥          |   |    |               | 9             | ပ            | carbon<br>12                 | 14 | Si | silicon<br>28    | 32 | Ge | germanium<br>73 | 50 | Sn | tin<br>119       | 82    | Pb          | lead<br>207     | 114    | Fl        | flerovium<br>-     |
|       | ≡          |   |    |               | 5             | ш            | boron<br>11                  | 13 | Al | aluminium<br>27  | 31 | Ga | gallium<br>70   | 49 | In | indium<br>115    | 81    | L1          | thallium<br>204 |        |           |                    |
|       |            |   |    |               |               |              |                              | 1  |    |                  | 30 | Zn | zinc<br>65      | 48 | Cd | cadmium<br>112   | 80    | Hg          | mercury<br>201  | 112    | C         | copernicium<br>-   |
|       |            |   |    |               |               |              |                              |    |    |                  | 29 | Cu | copper<br>64    | 47 | Ag | silver<br>108    | 79    | Au          | gold<br>197     | 111    | Rg        | roentgenium<br>-   |
| dn    |            |   |    |               |               |              |                              |    |    |                  | 28 | ïZ | nickel<br>59    | 46 | Pd | palladium<br>106 | 78    | ъ           | platinum<br>195 | 110    | Ds        | darmstadtium<br>-  |
| Group |            |   |    |               |               |              |                              |    |    |                  | 27 | ပိ | cobalt<br>59    | 45 | Rh | rhodium<br>103   | 77    | Ir          | iridium<br>192  | 109    | Mt        | meitnerium<br>-    |
|       |            | 1 | т  | hydrogen<br>1 |               |              |                              |    |    |                  | 26 | Ее | iron<br>56      | 44 | Ru | ruthenium<br>101 | 76    | os          | osmium<br>190   | 108    | Hs        | hassium<br>-       |
|       |            |   |    |               |               |              |                              |    |    |                  | 25 | Mn | manganese<br>55 | 43 | ц  | technetium<br>-  | 75    | Re          | rhenium<br>186  | 107    | Вh        | bohrium<br>–       |
|       |            |   |    |               |               | bol          | ass                          |    |    |                  | 24 | ų  | chromium<br>52  | 42 | Mo | molybdenum<br>96 | 74    | ×           | tungsten<br>184 | 106    | Sg        | seaborgium<br>-    |
|       |            |   |    | Key           | atomic number | atomic symbo | name<br>relative atomic mass |    |    |                  | 23 | >  | vanadium<br>51  | 41 | qN | niobium<br>93    | 73    | Та          | tantalum<br>181 | 105    | Db        | dubnium<br>—       |
|       |            |   |    |               |               | ato          | rela                         |    |    |                  | 22 | i  | titanium<br>48  | 40 | Zr | zirconium<br>91  | 72    | Ħ           | hafnium<br>178  | 104    | Rf        | rutherfordium<br>- |
|       |            |   |    |               |               |              |                              |    |    |                  | 21 | Sc | scandium<br>45  | 39 | ≻  | yttrium<br>89    | 57-71 | lanthanoids |                 | 89–103 | actinoids |                    |
|       | =          |   |    |               | 4             | Be           | beryllium<br>9               | 12 | Mg | magnesium<br>24  | 20 | Ca | calcium<br>40   | 38 | S  | strontium<br>88  | 56    | Ba          | barium<br>137   | 88     | Ra        | radium<br>-        |
|       | _          |   |    |               | з             | :            | lithium<br>7                 | 11 | Na | sodium<br>23     | 19 | ¥  | potassium<br>39 | 37 | Rb | rubidium<br>85   | 55    | Cs          | caesium<br>133  | 87     | Ľ         | francium<br>–      |

|            | 57        | 58      | 59           | 60        | 61         | 62        | 63        | 64         | 65        | 66          | 67          | 68      | 69          | 70        | 71         |
|------------|-----------|---------|--------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|---------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| Inthanoids | La        | Ce      | Pr           | Nd        | Pm         | Sm        | Еu        | g          | Тb        | Dy          | Ч           | ц       | Tm          | Υb        | Lu         |
|            | lanthanum | cerium  | praseodymium | neodymium | promethium | samarium  | europium  | gadolinium | terbium   | dysprosium  | holmium     | erbium  | thulium     | ytterbium | lutetium   |
|            | 139       | 140     | 141          | 144       | I          | 150       | 152       | 157        | 159       | 163         | 165         | 167     | 169         | 173       | 175        |
|            | 89        | 06      | 91           | 92        | 63         | 94        | 95        | 96         | 97        | 86          | 66          | 100     | 101         | 102       | 103        |
| tinoids    | Ac        | Th      | Ра           |           | Np         | Pu        | Am        | Cm         | Ŗ         | Ç           | Еs          | Еm      | Md          | No        | Ļ          |
|            | actinium  | thorium | protactinium | uranium   | neptunium  | plutonium | americium | curium     | berkelium | californium | einsteinium | fermium | mendelevium | nobelium  | lawrencium |
|            | I         | 232     | 231          | 238       | I          | I         | I         | I          | I         | I           | I           | I       | I           | I         | I          |

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

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The Periodic Table of Elements

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