



Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE
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COMBINED SCIENCE

0653/31

Paper 3 (Extended)

May/June 2015

1 hour 15 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

No Additional Materials 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 an HB soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs, tables or rough working.

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

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer **all** questions.

Electronic calculators may be used.

You may lose marks if you do not show your working or if you do not use appropriate units.

A copy of the Periodic Table is printed on page 20.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

This document consists of **20** printed pages.

- 1 (a) Fig. 1.1 shows an early type of airship filled with hydrogen gas.

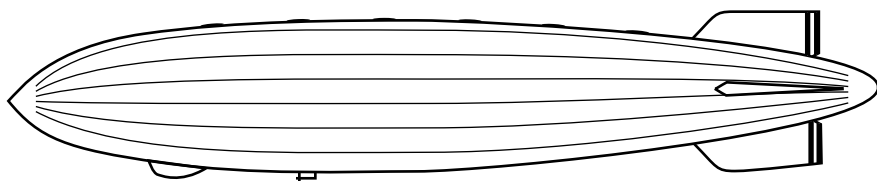


Fig. 1.1

A hydrogen molecule consists of two hydrogen atoms bonded together.

- (i) Draw a diagram to show the electronic structure of a hydrogen molecule.

[2]

- (ii) Suggest how the electronic structure causes the positively charged nuclei of the two atoms to be held together.

.....
.....
..... [1]

- (iii) The use of hydrogen for airships declined following a disaster in which an airship caught fire.

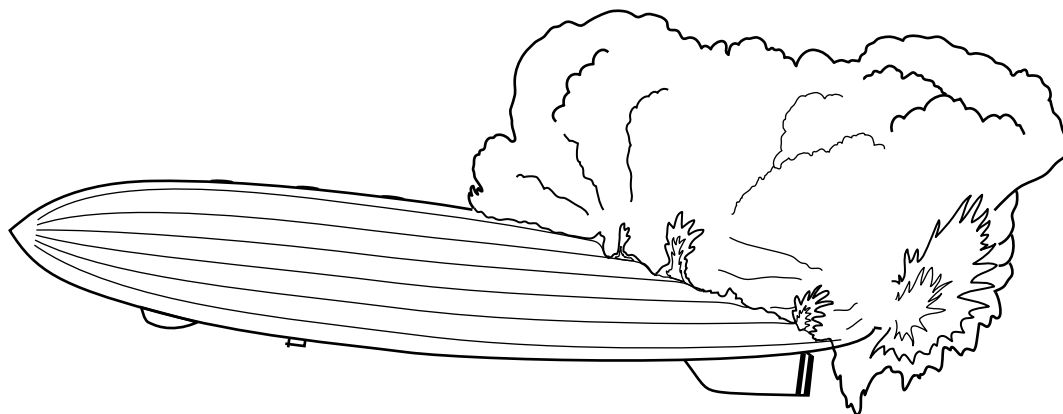


Fig. 1.2

Write a balanced symbol equation for the combustion of hydrogen.

..... [2]

- (iv) Describe the energy transformation which occurs in this exothermic reaction.

.....

..... [1]

- (b) Fig. 1.3 shows a modern weather balloon containing hydrogen or helium gas.

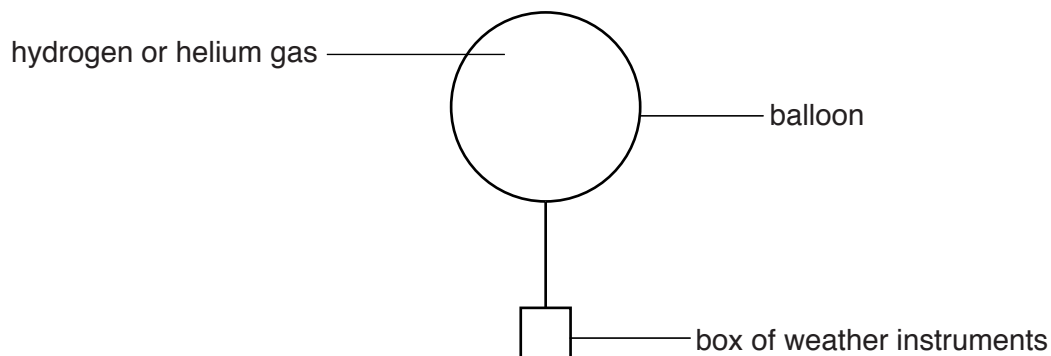


Fig. 1.3

Explain why the electronic structure of helium means that it is safer than hydrogen to use in a balloon.

.....

.....

..... [2]

- 2 (a) Fig 2.1 shows an animal cell.

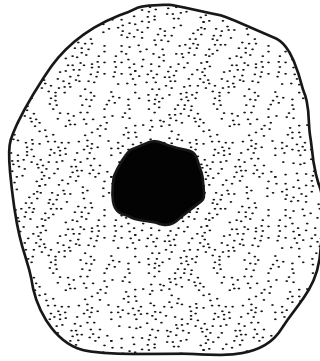
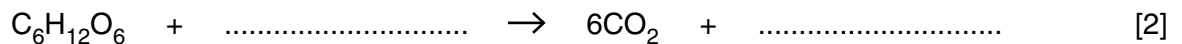


Fig. 2.1

- (i) Identify the functions of the cell parts on Fig. 2.1 using label lines and the letters shown.
Use **C** to show the part which controls the cell.
Use **R** to show where chemical reactions, such as respiration, take place. [2]
- (ii) One of the chemical reactions that takes place in the cell is aerobic respiration.
Complete the balanced symbol equation for aerobic respiration.



- (b) During exercise food stores are broken down in the body by respiration to release energy for muscles to contract. Some people exercise when they are trying to lose weight.

Anna is trying to lose weight by exercising.

Table 2.1 shows the approximate energy needed for 30 minutes each of four different types of exercise for Anna.

Table 2.1

type of exercise	energy needed for 30 minutes of exercise/kJ
cycling	850
golf	670
swimming	830
walking	580

- (i) Anna went swimming for 30 minutes and then spent 30 minutes playing golf.
Calculate the **total** amount of energy she needs for these activities.

amount of energy needed = kJ [1]

- (ii) From Table 2.1, suggest which two 30-minute activities cause Anna to break down the most of her food stores.

Explain your answer.

activities and

explanation

..... [2]

- (iii) The exercise made Anna’s pulse rate increase. This meant that her heart was beating more quickly.

Explain fully how this change in heart rate helps Anna to carry out the exercise.

.....
.....
.....
..... [2]

- (iv) Suggest a reason why the energy values given in Table 2.1 cannot be exactly the same for everyone doing the exercise.

.....
..... [1]

3 Fig. 3.1 shows a man on a snowboard moving down a hill.



Fig. 3.1

Fig. 3.2 shows a graph of the man's speed as he goes down the hill.

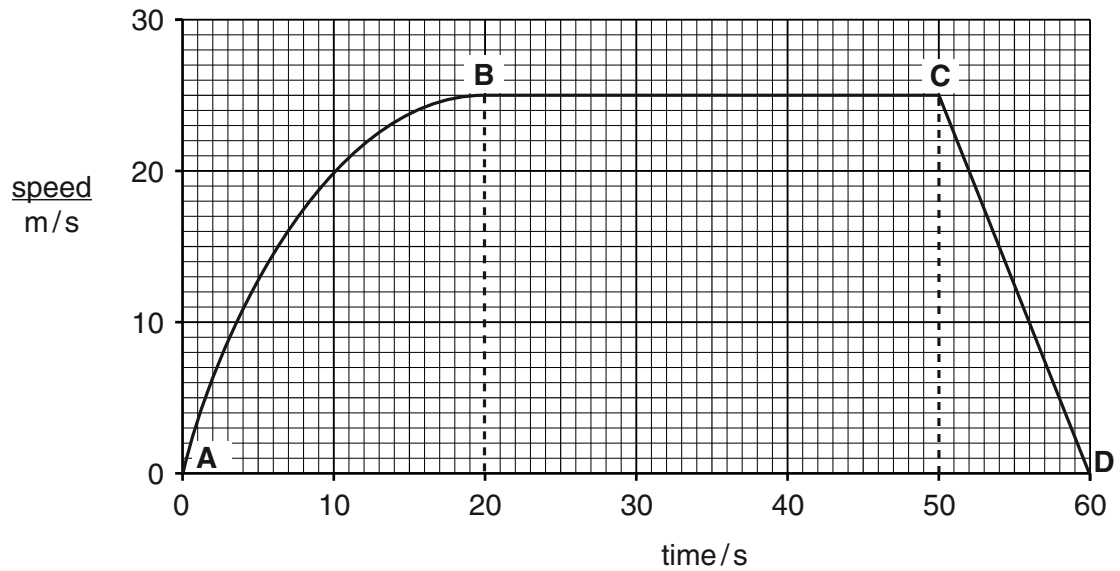


Fig. 3.2

(a) Describe the motion of the man between points

A and B,

.....

B and C,

.....

[2]

- (b) Use the area under the graph to calculate the distance travelled by the man between points **C** and **D**.

Show your working.

distance = m [2]

- (c) Calculate the acceleration of the man between points **C** and **D**.

State the formula you use, show your working and state the unit of your answer.

formula

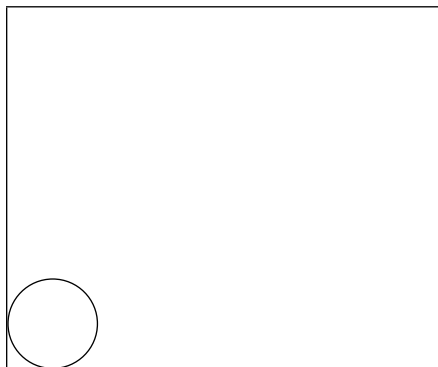
working

acceleration = unit [3]

- (d) Snow is made of solid ice crystals.

In the box below, draw a diagram to show the arrangement of particles in a solid.

One particle has been drawn for you. You need to draw at least 11 more.



[2]

4 (a) A sample of soil is mixed with water and filtered.

(i) Describe a test that would show that the soil is acidic.

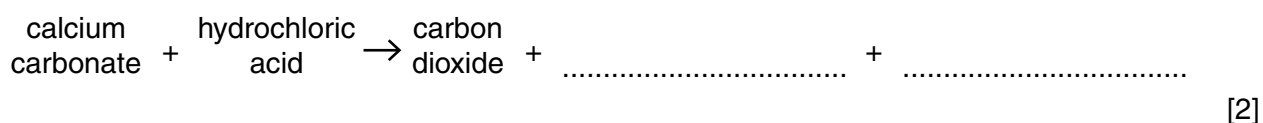
.....

.....

..... [2]

(ii) In order to reduce soil acidity, limestone is sometimes added. Limestone consists mainly of calcium carbonate.

Complete the word equation for the reaction occurring between calcium carbonate and dilute hydrochloric acid.



(b) Fig 4.1 shows apparatus some students use to investigate the effect of temperature on the rate of reaction between calcium carbonate and dilute hydrochloric acid.

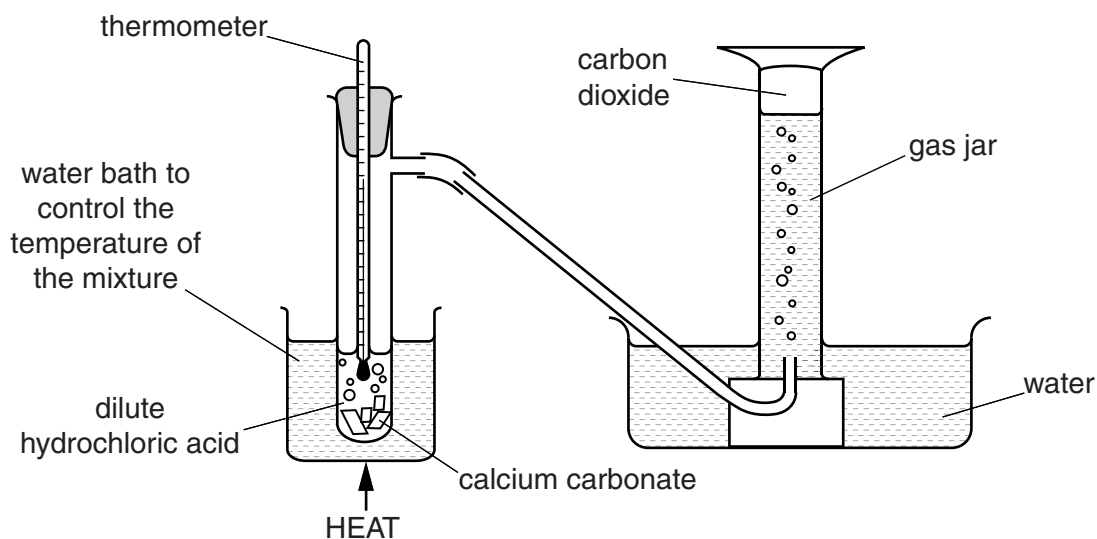


Fig. 4.1

They add pieces of calcium carbonate to the dilute hydrochloric acid and time how long it takes for carbon dioxide to fill the inverted gas jar.

They repeat the experiment several times. Each time the experiment is repeated, the only difference is the temperature of the dilute hydrochloric acid.

Table 4.1 shows the results of the investigation.

Table 4.1

temperature/°C	time taken to fill the gas jar/s
20	156
30	75
40	37
50	20
60	10

- (i) Use Table 4.1 to state how the rate of reaction changes when the experiment is repeated at higher temperatures.

.....
 [1]

- (ii) Explain your answer to (i) in terms of the collisions between particles.

.....

 [2]

- (c) The soil treatment described in (a)(ii) adds to the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

- (i) State another reason why the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is increasing.

.....
 [1]

- (ii) Describe how this increase could be affecting the environment.

.....
 [1]

5 (a) Fig. 5.1 shows two small flowers of a wind-pollinated grass.

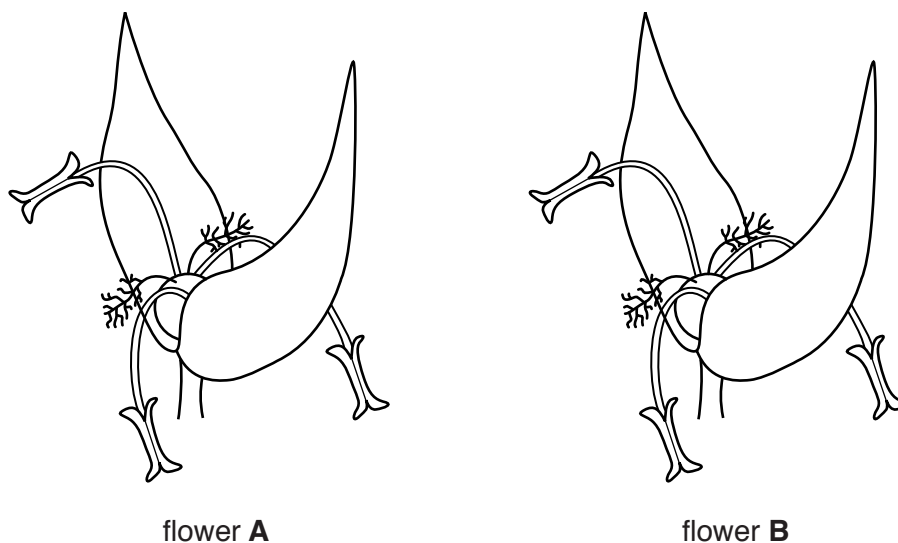


Fig. 5.1

(i) On Fig. 5.1 draw an arrow to show the transfer of pollen from flower A to flower B during pollination. [2]

(ii) Describe **two** adaptations of this grass flower for wind pollination. Use only features visible in Fig. 5.1.

- 1
-
- 2
- [2]

(b) A student sets up an experiment to investigate the conditions needed for germination of seeds. She uses cotton wool and seeds as shown in Fig. 5.2.

Dish 3 is placed in a fridge with a glass door. The rest of the dishes are left by a window in the laboratory.

	cotton wool	seed		
conditions				
	dish 1	dish 2	dish 3	dish 4
type of water use	tap water (pH7)	no water	tap water (pH7)	acid rain water (pH4)
temperature	20°C	20°C	4°C	20°C

Fig. 5.2

After a few days the dishes are examined.

Table 5.1 shows what the student observes.

Table 5.1

dish number	observations
1	all seeds germinated, seedlings 1 cm tall
2	no germination
3	no germination
4	no germination

Using the results in Table 5.1, describe evidence that the following conditions affect germination.

(i) temperature

.....
 [1]

(ii) pH

.....
 [1]

(iii) State **one** other condition, not investigated in this experiment, that is needed for germination of seeds.

..... [1]

(iv) For germination to take place the enzymes in the seeds must be active.

Use this information to explain fully why the seeds did not germinate in dish 4.

.....

 [2]

6 Many different musical instruments are played in an orchestra.



Table 6.1 shows the lowest and highest frequencies for the sounds of the musical notes produced by some instruments in an orchestra.

Table 6.1

instrument	lowest frequency /Hz	highest frequency /Hz
bassoon	58	932
cello	65	659
clarinet	147	1865
flute	262	2093
harp	31	3322
trumpet	165	1000
violin	196	2637

(a) Identify which instrument in Table 6.1

(i) has the largest difference between highest and lowest pitch, [1]

(ii) produces a sound with the longest wavelength. [1]

(b) A large drum emits sound of frequency 30 Hz.

Explain why a drum that emits a frequency of 15 Hz would not be used in an orchestra.

.....
 [1]

- (c) Calculate the wavelength for the highest frequency sound made by a trumpet. The speed of sound in air is 330 m/s.

State the formula you use and show your working.

formula

working

wavelength = m [2]

- (d) Fig. 6.1 shows a violin string before the violinist plays.

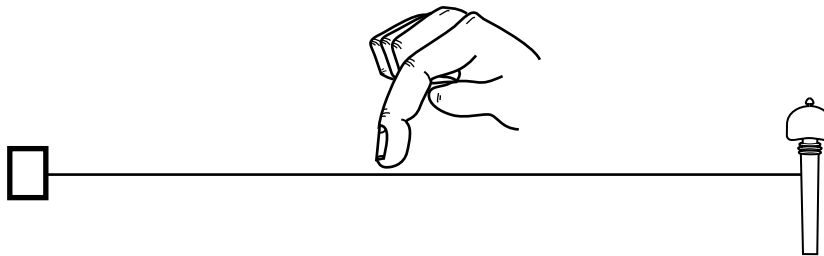


Fig. 6.1

On Fig. 6.2 draw a diagram to show how the violin string vibrates when the violinist plucks the string and use your diagram to explain why this produces sound waves



Fig. 6.2

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

- 7 (a) When a hydrocarbon **D** undergoes cracking, two new compounds, **X** and **Y**, are obtained.
X and **Y** are tested using bromine solution.

These processes are shown in Fig. 7.1.

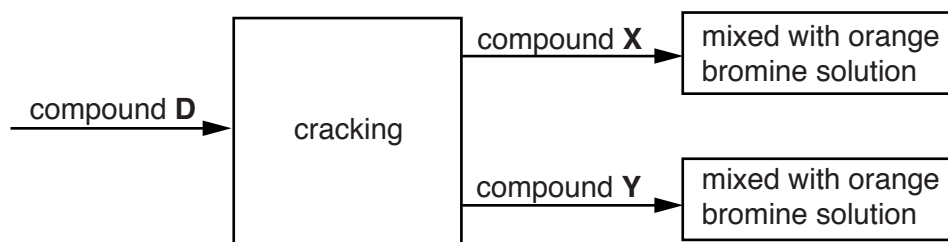


Fig. 7.1

X is an alkane. **Y** is an alkene.

- (i) State **two** conditions needed for cracking.

1

2 [2]

- (ii) Compare the size of the molecules of compounds **X** and **Y** with the size of the molecules of compound **D**.

.....

..... [1]

- (iii) Describe the effects on the bromine solution caused by **X** and **Y**.

X

.....

Y

..... [1]

- (b) Draw the molecular structures of ethane and ethene.

ethane

ethene

- (c) Fig. 7.2 shows how bromine is produced from molten lead bromide in a laboratory experiment, PbBr_2 .

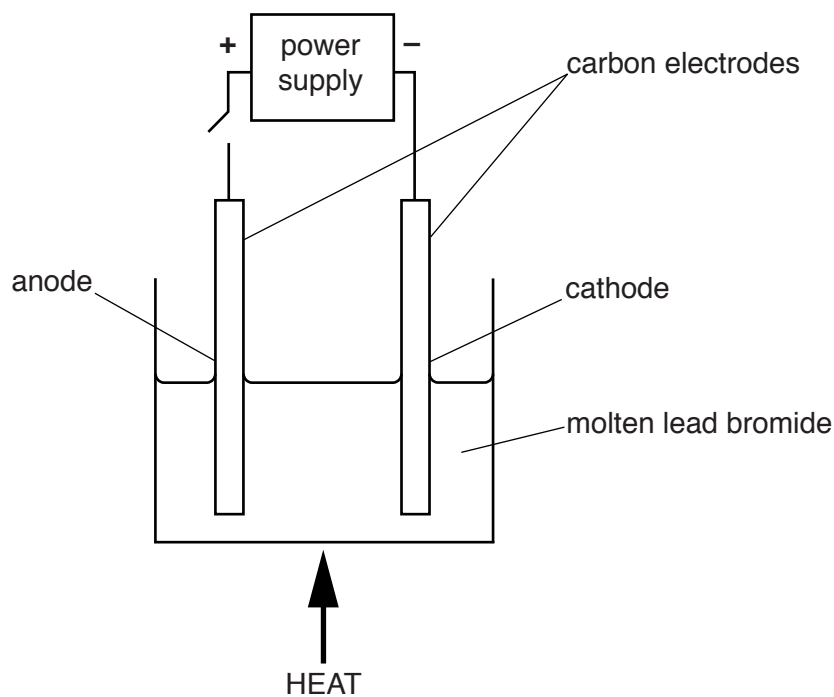


Fig. 7.2

- (i) Explain why bromide ions move to the anode when the switch is closed.

.....
 [1]

- (ii) Describe how bromine atoms are formed at the anode.

.....
 [1]

- 8 (a) Fig. 8.1 shows the flow of chemical energy through the food chains in a habitat. The numbers represent the amount of chemical energy per square metre per year.

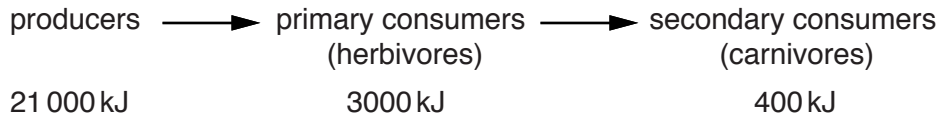


Fig. 8.1

- (i) Calculate the percentage of the chemical energy in the producers that is **not** transferred to the carnivores.

Show your working.

answer =% [2]

- (ii) The source of energy for the producers is sunlight which is needed for photosynthesis.

Describe the role of chlorophyll in energy transformation during photosynthesis.

.....

.....

..... [2]

- (b) Fig. 8.2 shows a food chain in Africa. The information inside the box includes details about the flow of energy into and out of the zebra.

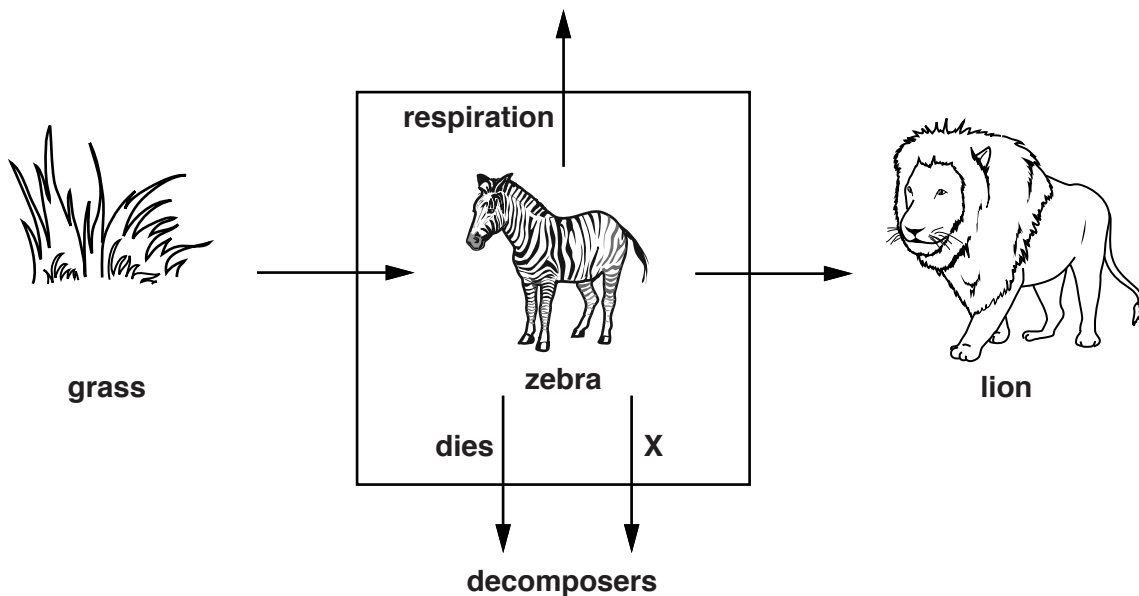


Fig 8.2

(i) Suggest ways in which energy could be lost at X.

.....
.....
..... [2]

(ii) Explain the importance of the decomposers shown in Fig. 8.2.

.....
.....
..... [2]

- 9 Fig. 9.1 shows a caravan which uses an electric heater to supply warm air to heat the caravan and to heat water.

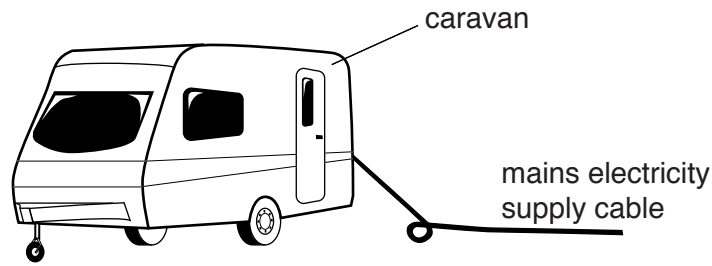


Fig. 9.1

Fig. 9.2 shows a circuit diagram for the electric heater. It contains two elements, one for heating the air and one for heating the water.

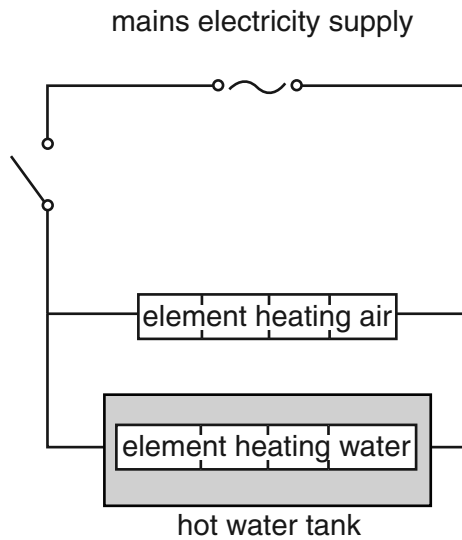


Fig. 9.2

- (a) (i) The air around the electric heater is heated. The heated air then flows around the caravan and warms the people sitting inside.

Name the process by which the heated air warms up the caravan.

..... [1]

- (ii) Explain why the heater causes the warm air to circulate inside the caravan.

.....
 [2]

- (iii) The hot water must be kept hot in the hot water tank after the heater is switched off.

Suggest a method of keeping the water hot for a long time in the tank after heating.

.....
 [1]

- (b) The circuit diagram in Fig. 9.2 only allows both heating elements to be switched on or both heating elements to be switched off.

Complete the circuit diagram in Fig. 9.3 to show a different circuit which allows the people in the caravan to have one element switched on and the other element switched off.

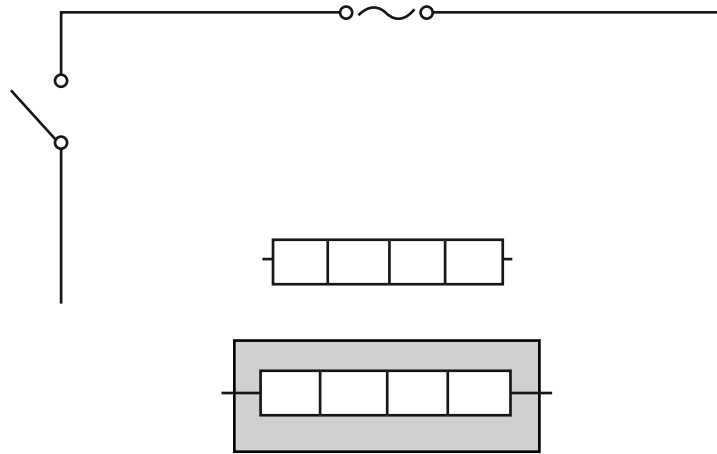


Fig. 9.3

[2]

- (c) The resistance of the water heater is $30\ \Omega$.

When both elements are switched on, the current in the water-heating element is 8 A and the current in the air-heating element is 4 A.

- (i) Calculate the potential difference across the heating elements from the mains electricity supply.

State any formula that you use, show your working and state the unit of your answer.

formula

working

potential difference = unit [3]

- (ii) Use the formula $P = IV$ to calculate the electrical power taken by the warm air heater.

Show your working.

power = W [1]

DATA SHEET
The Periodic Table of the Elements

		Group										
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	
7 Li Lithium 3	9 Be Beryllium 4	1 H Hydrogen 1	11 B Boron 5	12 C Carbon 6	13 Al Aluminium 13	14 N Nitrogen 7	15 P Phosphorus 15	16 S Sulfur 16	17 Cl Chlorine 17	18 Ar Argon 18	19 F Fluorine 9	20 Ne Neon 10
23 Na Sodium 11	24 Mg Magnesium 12	27 Fe Iron 26	28 Ni Nickel 28	29 Cu Copper 29	30 Zn Zinc 30	31 Ga Gallium 31	32 Ge Germanium 32	33 As Arsenic 33	34 Se Selenium 34	35 Br Bromine 35	36 Kr Krypton 36	37 Rb Rubidium 37
39 K Potassium 19	40 Ca Calcium 20	41 Ti Titanium 22	42 V Vanadium 23	43 Cr Chromium 24	44 Mn Manganese 25	45 Sc Scandium 21	46 Ti Titanium 22	47 Zr Zirconium 40	48 Hf Hafnium 72	49 In Indium 49	50 Sn Tin 50	51 Sb Antimony 51
85 Rb Rubidium 37	88 Sr Strontium 38	89 Y Yttrium 39	90 Zr Zirconium 40	91 Nb Niobium 41	92 Ta Tantalum 73	93 Nb Niobium 41	94 Mo Molybdenum 42	95 Rh Rhodium 45	96 Pd Palladium 46	97 Ag Silver 47	108 Cd Cadmium 48	109 Cu Copper 29
133 Cs Caesium 55	137 Ba Barium 56	139 La Lanthanum 57	140 Ce Cerium 58	141 Pr Praseodymium 59	142 Nd Neodymium 60	143 Pm Promethium 61	144 Nd Neodymium 60	145 Sm Samarium 62	146 Eu Europium 63	147 Gd Gadolinium 64	148 Tb Terbium 65	149 Dy Dysprosium 66
223 Fr Francium 87	226 Ra Radium 88	227 Ac Actinium 89	228 Th Thorium 90	231 Pa Protactinium 91	232 U Uranium 92	233 Np Neptunium 93	234 U Uranium 92	235 Pu Plutonium 94	236 Am Americium 95	237 Cm Curium 96	238 Bk Berkelium 97	239 Cf Californium 98
209 Po Polonium 84	210 At Astatine 85	211 Po Polonium 84	212 Pb Lead 82	213 Tl Thallium 81	214 Pb Lead 82	215 Bi Bismuth 83	216 Po Polonium 84	217 At Astatine 85	218 Rn Radon 86	219 Po Polonium 84	220 Rn Radon 86	221 Po Polonium 84
175 Lu Lutetium 71	176 Yb Ytterbium 70	177 Lu Lutetium 71	178 Yb Ytterbium 70	179 Er Erbium 68	180 Tm Thulium 69	181 Yb Ytterbium 70	182 Lu Lutetium 71	183 Yb Ytterbium 70	184 Lu Lutetium 71	185 Yb Ytterbium 70	186 Lu Lutetium 71	187 Yb Ytterbium 70
260 Lr Lawrencium 103	261 No Nobelium 102	262 Lr Lawrencium 103	263 No Nobelium 102	264 Md Mendelevium 101	265 Lu Lutetium 71	266 No Nobelium 102	267 Lr Lawrencium 103	268 No Nobelium 102	269 Lr Lawrencium 103	270 No Nobelium 102	271 Lr Lawrencium 103	272 No Nobelium 102

* 58–71 Lanthanoid series
† 90–103 Actinoid series

Key

a	X
a = relative atomic mass	
X = atomic symbol	
b = atomic (proton) number	

The volume of one mole of any gas is 24 dm³ at room temperature and pressure (r.t.p.).