## Cambridge IGCSE ${ }^{\text {TM }}$

## COMBINED SCIENCE

0653/22
Paper 2 Multiple Choice (Extended)
May/June 2021
45 minutes
You must answer on the multiple choice answer sheet.
You will need: Multiple choice answer sheet
Soft clean eraser
Soft pencil (type B or HB is recommended)

## INSTRUCTIONS

- 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 multiple choice answer sheet.
- Follow the instructions on the multiple choice answer sheet.
- Write in soft pencil.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number on the multiple choice answer sheet in the spaces provided unless this has been done for you.
- Do not use correction fluid.
- Do not write on any bar codes.
- You may use a calculator.


## INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 40 .
- Each correct answer will score one mark.
- Any rough working should be done on this question paper.
- The Periodic Table is printed in the question paper.

1 Which row correctly identifies the function of a ciliated cell in the bronchus of a healthy human?

|  | substance being moved | direction of movement |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | air | towards bronchioles |
| B | air | towards trachea |
| C | mucus | towards bronchioles |
| D | mucus | towards trachea |

2 The diagrams represent four similar animal cells immersed in blood plasma.
The black dots represent molecules of dissolved oxygen.
Which cell will have oxygen molecules diffusing into it most rapidly?
A


B


C


D


3 Which name is given to biological catalysts?
A antibodies
B enzymes
C hormones
D platelets

4 Which row is correct for photosynthesis?

|  | substrates | products | cells where <br> photosynthesis occurs |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{12} \mathrm{O}_{6}+6 \mathrm{O}_{2}$ | $6 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}+6 \mathrm{CO}_{2}$ | palisade mesophyll |
| B | $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{12} \mathrm{O}_{6}+6 \mathrm{O}_{2}$ | $6 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}+6 \mathrm{CO}_{2}$ | upper epidermis |
| C | $6 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}+6 \mathrm{CO}_{2}$ | $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{12} \mathrm{O}_{6}+6 \mathrm{O}_{2}$ | palisade mesophyll |
| D | $6 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}+6 \mathrm{CO}_{2}$ | $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{12} \mathrm{O}_{6}+6 \mathrm{O}_{2}$ | upper epidermis |

5 Which disease is associated with malnutrition?
A AIDS
B COPD
C lung cancer
D scurvy

6 Which part of the alimentary canal carries out digestion and absorption?


7 The diagram shows a cross-section of a root hair cell.


Which row identifies the part of the cell with the larger surface area and the correct function?

|  | part of cell | function |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | X | water and glucose uptake |
| B | X | water and ion uptake |
| C | Y | water and glucose uptake |
| D | Y | water and ion uptake |

8 What is the maximum number of carbon dioxide molecules produced when four glucose molecules are used in aerobic respiration?
A 6
B 12
C 24
D 48

9 Which graph shows the correct changes in blood glucose concentration and pulse rate shortly after adrenaline is released into the blood stream?
A


key

- blood glucose
.---. pulse rate

D


10 A shoot tip receives light from one direction only, as shown.


Which diagram shows how auxin will distribute and how the shoot will respond?
A

B
C
D


11 The diagram shows the human female reproductive system.
Where does fertilisation usually take place?


12 The diagram shows a food web.


Which row shows the correct organism for each trophic level?

|  | trophic level 1 | trophic level 2 | trophic level 3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | cat | sparrow | plant |
| B | caterpillar | robin | sparrowhawk |
| C | plant | sparrow | cat |
| D | sparrowhawk | robin | caterpillar |

13 Which process takes carbon dioxide out of the air?
A combustion
B decomposition
C photosynthesis
D plant respiration

14 Which statement about the particles is correct?
A ${ }_{1}^{1} \mathrm{H}$ has the same number of protons as neutrons.
B $\quad{ }_{1}^{2} \mathrm{H}^{+}$has the same number of electrons as neutrons.
C $\mathrm{OH}^{-}$contains more protons than electrons.
D $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$ has the same number of protons as electrons.

15 What is an example of a physical change?
A carbon dioxide turning limewater milky
B the crystallisation of copper(II) sulfate from solution
C the electrolysis of molten lead(II) bromide
D the thermal decomposition of calcium carbonate

16 Which substances are mixtures?

| 1 | air |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2 | brass |
| 3 | sodium chloride |

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

17 Which products are formed when molten sodium chloride is electrolysed using inert electrodes?

|  | at the anode | at the cathode |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | chlorine | hydrogen |
| B | chlorine | sodium |
| C | oxygen | hydrogen |
| D | oxygen | sodium |

18 The energy level diagrams for reaction X and for reaction Y are shown.


Which statement about the reactions is correct?
A Reaction X has a greater activation energy than reaction Y .
B Reaction X is endothermic and reaction Y is exothermic.
C The overall energy change in reaction X is much greater than in reaction Y .
D The temperature increases during reaction X and decreases during reaction Y .

19 In the reaction between an acid and a metal, the rate of reaction decreases as the reaction proceeds.

A student suggests three reasons why the rate of this reaction decreases.
1 The concentration of the acid decreases as it gets used up.
2 The energy needed to break bonds is used up as the products form.
3 The surface area of the metal decreases as it gets smaller.
Which reasons are correct?
A 1, 2 and 3
B 1 and 2 only
C 1 and 3 only
D 2 and 3 only

20 Which statements about redox reactions are correct?
1 An oxidising agent is reduced in a reaction.
2 A reducing agent is oxidised in a reaction.
3 An oxidising agent gains oxygen in a reaction.
4 A reducing agent loses oxygen in a reaction.
A 1 and 2
B 1 and 3
C 2 and 4
D 3 and 4

21 Excess insoluble solid copper carbonate is mixed with dilute nitric acid.
Aqueous copper nitrate is formed.
Which row shows the processes used to obtain pure solid copper nitrate from the reaction mixture?

|  | process 1 | process 2 | process 3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | filter the mixture | dry the solid on the filter paper | warm in an oven |
| B | filter the mixture | heat the solution and crystallise | filter the mixture and dry |
| C | heat the solution | cool to crystallise | filter the mixture and dry |
| D | heat the solution | filter the mixture | dry the solid |

22 Which two substances form a white precipitate when they are mixed?
A barium chloride and hydrochloric acid
B barium chloride and nitric acid
C silver nitrate and hydrochloric acid
D silver nitrate and nitric acid

23 Which statement describes how the elements change across a period in the Periodic Table from left to right?

A They change from elements to compounds.
B They change from metals to non-metals.
C They change from gases to solids.
D They change from non-metals to metals.

24 Which equation represents a correct displacement reaction involving halogens?
A $2 \mathrm{NaBr}+\mathrm{I}_{2} \rightarrow \mathrm{Br}_{2}+2 \mathrm{NaI}$
B $2 \mathrm{NaCl}+\mathrm{Br}_{2} \rightarrow \mathrm{Cl}_{2}+2 \mathrm{NaBr}$
C $2 \mathrm{NaF}+\mathrm{I}_{2} \rightarrow \mathrm{~F}_{2}+2 \mathrm{NaI}$
D $2 \mathrm{NaI}+\mathrm{Cl}_{2} \rightarrow \mathrm{I}_{2}+2 \mathrm{NaCl}$

25 Element X is a metal.
X is more reactive than aluminium.
Which method is used to obtain $X$ ?
A electrolysis of a molten salt of $X$
B electrolysis of an aqueous solution of a salt of $X$
C heating the oxide of $X$ with carbon
D heating the oxide of $X$ with hydrogen

26 Which statement about greenhouse gases is correct?
A They are gases in Group VIII of the Periodic Table.
B They cause acid rain.
C They contribute to climate change.
D They make up most of the atmosphere.

27 Which type of compound contains only carbon and hydrogen?
A carbohydrate
B carbonate
C hydrocarbon
D hydroxide

28 Which row shows apparatus used to measure length, time and volume?

|  | length | time | volume |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | measuring cylinder | metre rule | stop-clock |
| B | measuring cylinder | stop-clock | metre rule |
| C | metre rule | measuring cylinder | stop-clock |
| D | metre rule | stop-clock | measuring cylinder |

29 Diagram 1 is a distance-time graph.
Diagram 2 and diagram 3 are speed-time graphs.

diagram 1

diagram 2

diagram 3

Which of the diagrams represents the motion of an object moving with a non-zero constant acceleration?
A 1 and 3
B 1 only
C 2 only
D 3 only

30 An athlete of mass 62 kg jumps through a vertical height of 1.25 m .
As he moves upwards, all his initial kinetic energy is transferred to gravitational potential energy.
The gravitational field strength $g$ is $10 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{kg}$.
What is the initial speed of the athlete?
A $2.5 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$
B $3.5 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$
C $5.0 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$
D $\quad 12.4 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$

31 What is the main source of the energy released from the Sun?
A fission of helium nuclei to form hydrogen nuclei
B fusion of hydrogen nuclei to form helium nuclei
C hydrogen atoms combining to form hydrogen molecules
D hydrogen atoms reacting with oxygen atoms to form water molecules

32 Cold water evaporates as molecules leave it.
Which molecules leave the water and from which part of the water do they leave?

|  | molecules that <br> leave the water | where they <br> leave from |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | least energetic | the surface only |
| B | least energetic | throughout the water |
| C | most energetic | the surface only |
| D | most energetic | throughout the water |

33 A metal rod with a wooden handle is placed with the end of the metal rod in a flame.


How does heat pass through the metal and how does heat pass through the wood?

|  | heat passes through the metal | heat passes through the wood |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | by movement of electrons <br> and by molecular vibrations <br> By movement of electrons <br> and by molecular vibrations <br> by molecular vibrations only | by molecular vibrations only <br> by movement of electrons <br> and by molecular vibrations <br> by molecular vibrations only |
| C | by movement of electrons only | by movement of electrons <br> and by molecular vibrations |

34 Which equation relates wave speed $v$, frequency $f$ and wavelength $\lambda$ ?
A $v=f \lambda$
B $\quad v=\frac{f}{\lambda}$
C $v^{2}=f \lambda$
D $\quad v^{2}=\frac{f}{\lambda}$

35 The diagram shows rays of light from an object being reflected by a plane mirror.


At which labelled point is the image formed, and is the image real or virtual?

|  | image | real or virtual |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | at $X$ | real |
| B | at $X$ | virtual |
| C | at $Y$ | real |
| D | at $Y$ | virtual |

36 The table shows the speed of sound in three different substances $X, Y$ and $Z$. One substance is a solid, one is a liquid and one is a gas.

| substance | $\frac{\text { speed of sound }}{\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{s}}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| X | 3600 |
| Y | 1500 |
| Z | 267 |

Which row shows the states of the three substances?

|  | solid | liquid | gas |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | X | Y | Z |
| B | X | Z | Y |
| C | Z | X | Y |
| D | Z | Y | X |

37 The diagram represents a circuit that includes a battery, an ammeter, a voltmeter and a variable resistor.


What happens to the readings on the meters as the resistance of the variable resistor is increased?

|  | ammeter reading | voltmeter reading |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | decreases | decreases |
| B | decreases | stays constant |
| C | increases | decreases |
| D | increases | stays constant |

38 Four copper wires have different lengths and different cross-sectional areas.
Which wire has the smallest resistance?

|  | length $/ \mathrm{cm}$ | cross-sectional area $/ \mathrm{mm}^{2}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | 50 | 0.025 |
| B | 50 | 0.050 |
| C | 100 | 0.025 |
| D | 100 | 0.050 |

39 A lamp is labelled $12 \mathrm{~V}, 25 \mathrm{~W}$.
How much electrical energy does the lamp transfer in 4.0 minutes when it is operating at its normal brightness?
A 100 J
B 1200 J
C 6000 J
D 72000 J

40 An air conditioner and a television are both connected to the same electrical circuit.


The current in the air conditioner is 9.0 A and the current in the television is 2.0 A .
Several different fuses are available.
Which fuse should be connected at $X$ ?
A $\quad 1 \mathrm{~A}$
B 3 A
C 7 A
D $\quad 13 \mathrm{~A}$

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The Periodic Table of Elements


| $\begin{gathered} 57 \\ \substack{\text { Lantanum } \\ \text { cant } \\ 139} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 58 \\ \mathrm{Ce} \\ \substack{\text { cerium } \\ 140 \\ \text { an }} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 59 \\ \text { prasodymium } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 60 } \\ \begin{array}{c} \text { nd } \\ \text { neosmmium } \\ 144 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{61}{\substack{\text { Pm } \\ \text { romentium }}}$ | $\begin{gathered} 62 \\ \mathrm{Sm}_{\substack{\text { samaium } \\ 150}} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 63 \\ \substack{64 \\ \text { europium } \\ 152} \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 65 \\ \hline \begin{array}{c} \text { Tetbum } \\ \text { terium } \\ 159 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 66 \\ \text { Dy } \\ \text { dyyposum } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 67 \\ \substack{67 \\ \text { nolnium } \\ 165} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 68 \\ \text { Er } \begin{array}{c} \text { erbium } \\ 167 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 69 \\ \begin{array}{c} \text { tutum } \\ \text { thum } \\ 169 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 70 \\ \mathrm{Yb} \\ \substack{\text { ytebibium } \\ 173} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 71 \\ \mathrm{~L}^{\text {Lutetium }} \\ 175 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | ${ }^{98}$ | 99 | 100 | 101 | 102 | 103 |
| Ac actirium | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tht } \\ \substack{\text { thorium } \\ 232} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \mathrm{Pa} \\ \text { potacatium } \\ 231 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { uratium } \\ \text { unc } \\ 238 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\text { neptunium }}{\mathrm{Np}}$ | Pu pluonium | Am ameicium | $\mathrm{Cm}$ curium | $\underset{\text { berkelium }}{\mathrm{Bk}}$ | $\underset{\text { calliforium }}{\mathrm{Cf}}$ | $\underset{\text { einsterium }}{\text { Es }}$ | Fm fermium | $\underset{\text { mendedevium }}{\text { Md }}$ | No nobelium | $\underset{\text { awencoum }}{\mathrm{Lr}}$ |

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

