

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS International General Certificate of Secondary Education

COMBINED SCIENCE

Paper 1 Multiple Choice

0653/12 October/November 2011 45 minutes

mm. tiremepapers.com

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.

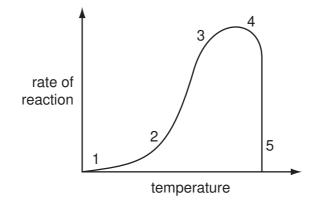
This document consists of 14 printed pages and 2 blank pages.



- 1 Which leaf tissue has specialised cells that surround stomata?
 - A epidermis
 - **B** palisade mesophyll
 - C phloem
 - D xylem
- 2 Which parts of a cell control its activities and control what enters and leaves it?

	controls cell's activities	controls what enters and leaves the cell
Α	chloroplast	cell surface membrane
в	chloroplast	cell wall
С	nucleus	cell surface membrane
D	nucleus	cell wall

- 3 Which part of a plant cell is made of cellulose?
 - A cell membrane
 - B cell wall
 - **C** chloroplast
 - D nucleus
- 4 The graph shows the effect of temperature on the rate of an enzyme-controlled reaction.



Where on the graph has all the enzyme been denatured?

A 1 **B** 2 and 3 **C** 3 and 4 **D** 5

5 When a leaf is photosynthesising, in which direction do gases diffuse through the stomata?

	carbon dioxide	oxygen
Α	in	in
В	in	out
С	out	in
D	out	out

6 What happens during digestion?

	large pieces of food are broken into small pieces	large molecules are broken into small molecules
Α	\checkmark	\checkmark
В	\checkmark	x
С	X	\checkmark
D	×	X

7 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

- 8 Which method of family planning is also likely to reduce the risk of the spread of syphilis?
 - A condom
 - **B** intra-uterine device (IUD)
 - **C** pill
 - D sterilisation

9 A species of animal reproduces both sexually and asexually.

Which offspring will be clones?

	offspring from sexual reproduction	offspring from asexual reproduction
Α	\checkmark	✓
В	\checkmark	x
С	x	\checkmark
D	x	X

10 The table shows the level of alcohol in a person's blood after drinking two litres of beer.

time after drinking beer (hours)	alcohol in the blood (grams/dm³)
1	7
2	5
3	3
4	0

How long will it be (in hours) before the person's reaction time returns to normal?

A 0 to 1 **B** 1 to 2 **C** 2 to 3 **D** 3 to 4

11 The diagram shows a food chain.



Which types of energy are represented by the black arrows and by the white arrows?

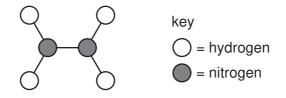
	black arrows	white arrows
Α	chemical	heat
в	chemical	light
С	heat	chemical
D	light	chemical

- 12 Which process reduces soil erosion on hilly ground?
 - A cutting down the trees
 - **B** increasing the number of grazing animals
 - **C** ploughing up and down the hilly ground
 - **D** terracing the hilly ground
- **13** Albino humans cannot make any pigment in their skin.

A pale-skinned student, who is **not** an albino, sits in the sun on a number of days. The student's skin becomes suntanned (darker).

What causes this suntanning to happen?

- A the environment and the student's albino alleles
- **B** the environment and the student's non-albino alleles
- **C** the environment only
- D the student's genes only
- **14** A model of a molecule is shown.



Which description and formula are correct for this molecule?

	description	formula
Α	compound	NH_2
в	compound	N_2H_4
С	mixture	NH_2
D	mixture	N_2H_4

15 Element X has a nucleon number of 40.

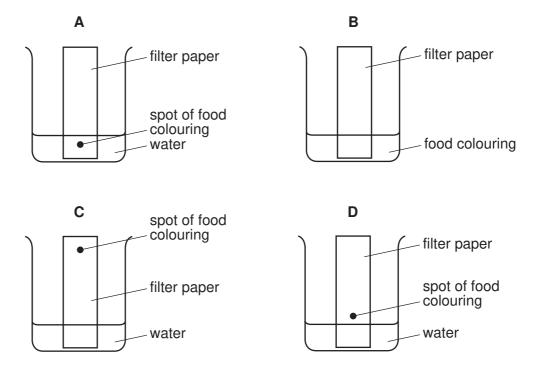
The electron arrangement of element X is 2,8,8.

Which statements about element X are correct?

- 1 It has 40 neutrons in its nucleus.
- 2 It has 2 electrons in its outer shell.
- 3 It is unreactive.
- 4 It is in Group 0 of the Periodic Table.

A 1 and 2 B 1 and 3 C 2 and 4 D 3 an
--

16 Which diagram shows how a mixture of dyes in a food colouring are separated?



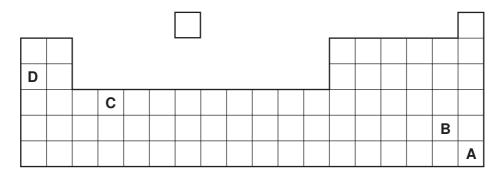
17 Sulfur dioxide is formed as a pollutant when fossil fuels are burned.

Which properties does sulfur dioxide have?

	toxic	acidic	corrosive
Α	1	1	1
в	\checkmark	1	x
С	\checkmark	x	x
D	X	X	X

- 18 Which equation is correctly balanced?
 - **A** $2Al + 3Cl_2 \rightarrow 2AlCl_3$
 - $\textbf{B} \quad \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 + 3\text{C} \rightarrow 2\text{Fe} + 3\text{CO}_2$
 - $\textbf{C} \quad \mathsf{KC}\mathit{l} + \mathsf{Br}_2 \to \mathsf{KBr} + \mathsf{C}\mathit{l}_2$
 - $\textbf{D} \quad Na + H_2O \rightarrow NaOH + H_2$
- **19** A soft metal reacts vigorously with cold water.

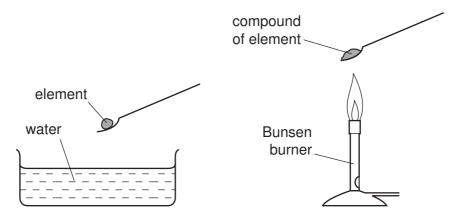
Which letter shows the position of this metal in the Periodic Table?



- 20 Which two elements do not form an alloy?
 - A carbon and sulfur
 - **B** carbon and iron
 - C copper and zinc
 - **D** silver and gold

21 In an experiment the elements calcium, copper, potassium and sodium were separately reacted with water.

In a second experiment a flame test was carried out on compounds of each of the elements.

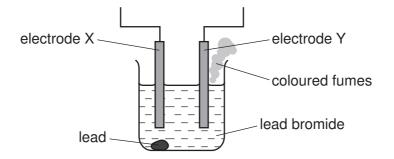


Which row correctly shows the reaction of the elements with water and the colour of the flame?

	element	reaction with water	colour of the flame
Α	calcium	vigorous	green
в	copper	no reaction	red
С	potassium	vigorous	lilac
D	sodium	no reaction	yellow

22 The diagram shows the electrolysis of lead(II) bromide using inert electrodes.

Lead is formed at electrode X and coloured fumes at electrode Y.



Which statement about the electrolysis of lead(II) bromide is correct?

- A Electrode X is the anode.
- **B** The colour of the fumes is brown.
- **C** The lead(II) bromide is in aqueous solution.
- **D** The mass of the lead(II) bromide does not change during the reaction.

23 When compound X is added to pure water, the pH increases.

Which formula could not be a correct formula for X?

A HNO_3 **B** KOH **C** NaOH **D** NH_3

24 Ethene burns as shown.

 $C_2H_4(g) + 3O_2(g) \rightarrow 2CO_2(g) + 2H_2O(I)$

What happens to ethene in this reaction?

- A decomposition
- B neutralisation
- **C** oxidation
- **D** reduction
- 25 Many molecules of X combine to form a single molecule Y as shown in the equation.

```
n \: X \to Y
```

(n is a very large number)

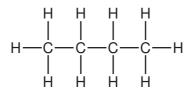
Which terms best describe X and Y in this reaction?

	Х	Y
Α	fraction	monomer
в	monomer	fraction
С	monomer	polymer
D	polymer	fraction

26 Which change does not alter the rate of reaction between zinc and dilute sulfuric acid?

- **A** addition of a catalyst
- **B** change in concentration of the acid
- **C** change in atmospheric pressure
- D change in temperature

27 The structure of a molecule is shown.



Which term correctly describes this molecule?

- A hydrocarbon
- B monomer
- C petroleum
- D polymer
- **28** The table gives information about a liquid in a container.

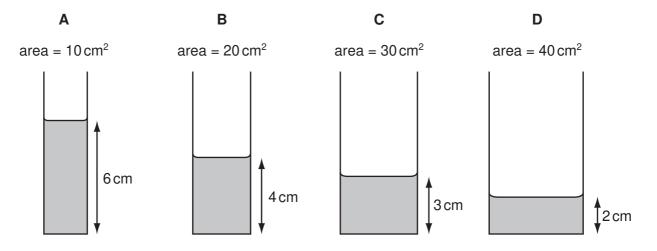
depth of liquid	10 cm
mass of liquid	30 g
temperature of liquid	25°C
volume of liquid	20 cm ³

What is the density of the liquid?

A 0.33 cm/g **B** $1.2g/^{\circ}$ C **C** $1.5g/\text{cm}^{3}$ **D** 3.0g/cm

29 Some water is poured into four tubes of different cross-sectional areas.

Which tube holds the largest volume of water?



- 30 What is the meaning of the *weight* of an object?
 - A the density of the material from which it is made
 - B the force exerted on it by gravity
 - **C** the mass of the matter it contains
 - D the pressure it exerts on the ground
- 31 Which source releases energy by burning when it is used in the process of generating electricity?
 - A a fossil fuel
 - B hydroelectric
 - C nuclear
 - D solar
- **32** An object travels 6.0 km in 2 minutes.

What is its speed?

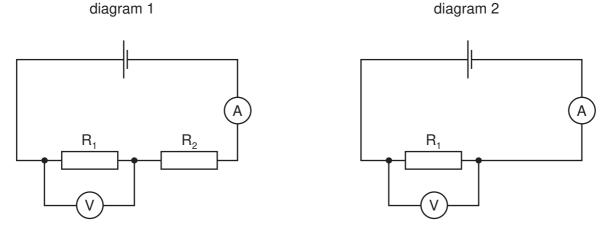
- **A** 0.050 m/s **B** 3.0 m/s **C** 50 m/s **D** 3000 m/s
- **33** When flying, some birds use warm air currents to gain height.

What is the cause of these currents?

- A conduction
- **B** convection
- **C** evaporation
- **D** radiation

34 Diagram 1 shows two identical resistors R_1 and R_2 connected in series in a circuit.

 R_2 is then removed, as shown in diagram 2.



How do the readings on the ammeter and the voltmeter change when R_2 is removed?

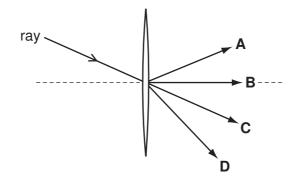
	ammeter	voltmeter				
Α	decreases	decreases				
в	decreases	increases				
С	increases	decreases				
D	increases	increases				

- 35 Why is a fuse used in an electric circuit in a house?
 - A to increase the resistance of the circuit
 - **B** to keep the power used to a minimum value
 - C to prevent a short circuit from occurring
 - **D** to stop the cables overheating
- 36 Which row shows two of the essential items used in the construction of a transformer?

	iron core permanent magnet		primary coil	slip rings		
Α	\checkmark	\checkmark				
В	\checkmark		\checkmark			
С		\checkmark		\checkmark		
D			\checkmark	\checkmark		

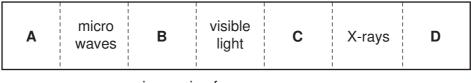
37 A ray of light passes through the centre of a thin converging lens.

In which direction does the ray leave the lens?



38 The diagram shows the spectrum of electromagnetic waves.

Which labelled region represents gamma rays?



- 39 Which is the best description of a wave that is a quiet, high-pitched sound?
 - **A** large amplitude and high frequency.
 - **B** large amplitude and low frequency.
 - **C** small amplitude and high frequency.
 - **D** small amplitude and low frequency.
- 40 Which nuclear process occurs in the Sun, and which process is used in a nuclear power station?

	in the Sun in a nuclear power station					
Α	fission	fission				
в	fission	fusion				
С	fusion	fission				
D	fusion	fusion				

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE

	0	Helium 4	z 20 Neon 10 Argon 18	84 Kry pton 36	131 Xe 54	Radon 86		175 Lu Lutetium 71	Lr Lawrencium 103
	١٨		19 Fluorine 9 35.5 C1	80 Br Bromine 35	127 I lodine 53	At Astatine 85		173 Yb ^{Ytterbium} 70	Nobelium 102
	7		16 0 8 ^{Oxygen} 32 32 16 ^{Sultur}	79 Se Selenium 34	128 Te ^{Tellurium} 52	Polonium 84		169 Tm Thulium 69	Md Mendelevium 101
	>		14 7 Nitrogen 31 15 Phosphorus	75 AS Arsenic 33	122 Sb Antimony 51	209 Bismuth 83		167 Er Erbium 68	Fm Fermium 100
	≥		12 6 Carbon 6 28 28 14 Silicon	73 Ge Germanium 32	119 Sn 50	207 Pb ^{Lead}		165 HO Holmium 67	Einsteinium 99
	≡		11 5 Boron 5 27 27 13	70 Ga 31	115 In Indium 49	204 T 1 ^{Thallium} 81		162 Dy Dysprosium 66	Cf Californium 98
				65 Zn 30	112 Cd Cadmium 48	201 Hg ^{Mercury}		159 Tb Terbium 65	BK Berkelium 97
Group				64 Copper 29	108 Ag Silver	197 Au Gold 79		157 Gd Gadolinium 64	Cartum Ourtum
Group	J			59 Nickel 28	106 Pd Palladium 46	195 Pt Platinum 78		152 Eu 63	Am Americium 95
Ű				59 CO 27	103 Rh Rhodium 45	192 I r Iridium		150 Sam arium 62	Plutonium 94
	L Hydrogen	_	56 Fe Iron	101 Ru Ruthenium 44	190 OS Osmium 76		Promethium 61	Neptunium 93	
				55 Mn ^{Manganese} 25	Tc Technetium 43	186 Re Rhenium 75		144 Neodymium 60	238 U Uranium 92
				52 Cr Chromium 24	96 MO Molybdenum 42	184 V Tungsten 74		141 Pr Praseodymium 59	Pa Protactinium 91
				51 V Vanadium 23	93 Nb Niobium 41	181 Ta Tantalum 73		140 Ce ^{Cerium}	232 Th Thorium 90
				48 Tritanium 22	91 Zr Zirconium 40	178 Haf Hafnium 72			nic mass ool nic) number
				45 Scandium 21	89 Yttrium 39	139 La Larithanum 57	227 Actinium 89 †	*58-71 Lanthanoid series 190-103 Actinoid series	a = relative atomic mass X = atomic symbol b = proton (atomic) number
			9 Beryllum 4 Mgmesum 12	40 Calcium	88 St rontium	137 Ba Barium	226 Rad Radium	*58-71 Lanthanoid serie 190-103 Actinoid series	ت × ۳ 1
	=		Ben Ben Mag	50	38 St	20	88	anth Acti	w 🗙

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.

16