

Cambridge International Examinations

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

COMBINED SCIENCE 0653/11

Paper 1 Multiple Choice May/June 2014

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.

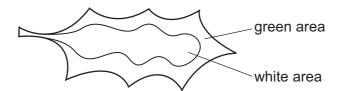
A copy of the Periodic Table is printed on page 20.

Electronic calculators may be used.



International Examinations

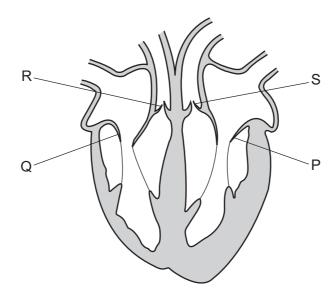
- 1 What are characteristics of all living organisms?
 - A reproduction, nutrition, growth and sensitivity
 - **B** respiration, nutrition, digestion and photosynthesis
 - **C** respiration, nutrition, digestion and transpiration
 - **D** sensitivity, respiration, growth and photosynthesis
- 2 What causes oxygen to diffuse into the blood from an alveolus in the lungs?
 - **A** The oxygen concentration in the alveolus is higher than in the atmosphere.
 - **B** The oxygen concentration in the alveolus is lower than in the blood.
 - **C** The oxygen concentration in the atmosphere is higher than the carbon dioxide concentration.
 - **D** The oxygen concentration in the blood is lower than in the alveolus.
- **3** Which statements about enzymes are correct?
 - 1 Their activity is always increased at a higher temperature.
 - 2 Their activity is affected by the pH of the solution they are in.
 - 3 They are carbohydrates.
 - 4 They function as biological catalysts.
 - **A** 1, 2 and 3 **B** 1, 3 and 4 **C** 1 and 4 **D** 2 and 4
- **4** The diagram shows a leaf from a plant kept in the dark for 48 hours.



Which colours will be obtained if the leaf is then tested for starch with iodine solution?

	green area	white area
Α	blue-black	blue-black
В	blue-black	brown
С	brown	blue-black
D	brown	brown

5 The diagram shows a section through the human heart. The four heart valves are labelled P, Q, R and S.



Which valves are open when the atria contract?

	Р	Q	R	S	
Α	✓	✓	X	X	key
В	✓	x	✓	X	√ = valve open
С	x	✓	X	✓	x = valve closed
D	x	x	✓	✓	

6 In which physical state is water when it is absorbed and when it is lost by a plant?

	absorbed	lost
Α	liquid	liquid
В	liquid	vapour
С	vapour	liquid
D	vapour	vapour

7 Which equation represents aerobic respiration?

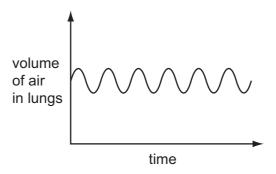
A carbon dioxide + glucose \rightarrow oxygen + water

B carbon dioxide + water \rightarrow glucose + oxygen

 \mathbf{C} glucose + oxygen \rightarrow carbon dioxide + water

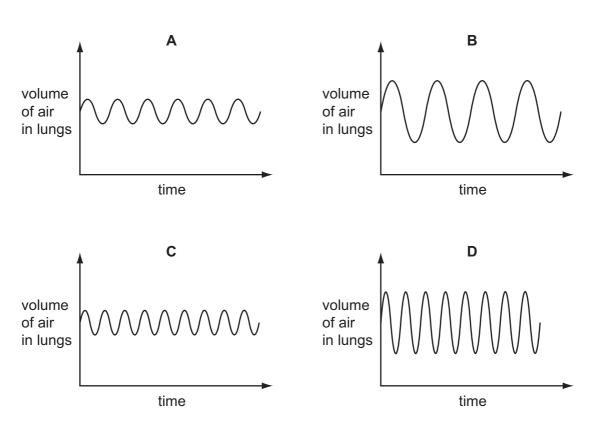
 \mathbf{D} glucose + water \rightarrow carbon dioxide + oxygen

8 The graph shows the changes in volume of air in a person's lungs while at rest.



The person runs a race.

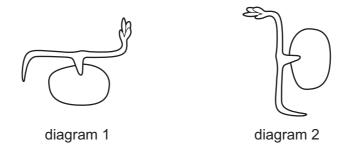
Which graph shows the changes in the volume of air immediately after the person finishes the race? All five graphs use the same scales.



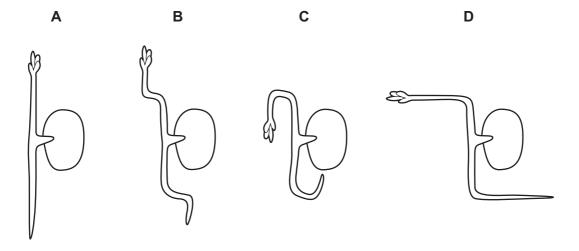
- **9** Which situation is most likely to cause an increase in the secretion of adrenaline?
 - **A** A person eats a meal rich in glucose.
 - **B** A person is awoken suddenly by thunder and lightning.
 - **C** A person's blood glucose level decreases because they have not eaten.
 - **D** A person's pulse rate falls while they are asleep.

10 Diagram 1 shows a growing seedling after the first few days' growth.

The seedling was then rotated, held in the position shown in diagram 2 and placed in the dark for three days.

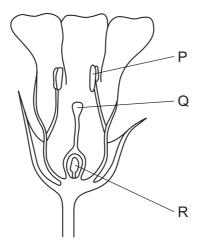


What is the shape of the seedling three days later?



- **11** What is the function of the sepals in most insect-pollinated plants?
 - A to attract insects with colour
 - B to make nectar
 - **C** to manufacture pollen
 - D to protect flower buds

12 The diagram shows a section through a flower.



Where are the male and female gametes (sex cells) made?

	male gametes	female gametes
Α	Р	Q
В	Р	R
С	Q	Р
D	Q	R

- 13 Which process absorbs carbon dioxide from the atmosphere?
 - A combustion
 - **B** decay
 - C photosynthesis
 - **D** respiration
- 14 The table shows the formulae of three substances.

substance	formula
methane	CH ₄
water	H ₂ O
oxygen	O_2

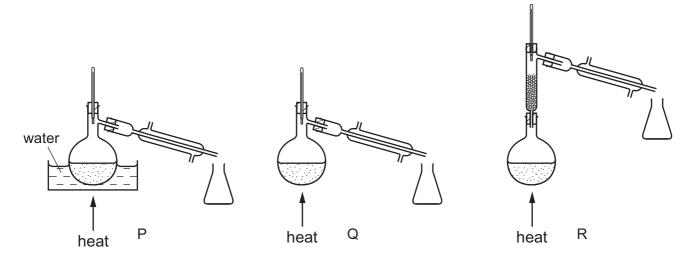
Which statement is correct?

- **A** Methane is made from five types of atom.
- **B** Methane, water and oxygen are molecules.
- **C** Only methane and water are molecules.
- **D** Oxygen is made from two types of atom.

15 A mixture contains two liquids.

One liquid has a boiling point of 120 °C and the other boils at 160 °C.

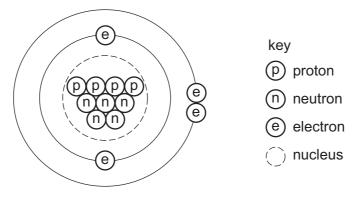
They are separated by fractional distillation.



Which apparatus is used to separate the two liquids?

- A P and Q
- **B** Ponly
- **C** Q only
- **D** R only

16 The diagram represents an atom.



What is the nucleon number of this atom?

- **A** 2
- **B** 4
- C
- **D** 13

17 Sodium and fluorine react together violently to form sodium fluoride.

$$2Na + F_2 \rightarrow 2NaF$$

Which changes occur to each atom when sodium and fluorine react together?

	sodium atom	fluorine atom
Α	gains one electron	loses two electrons
В	gains two electrons	loses one electron
С	loses one electron	gains one electron
D	loses two electrons	gains two electrons

18 The formula of the hydrocarbon octane is C_8H_{18} .

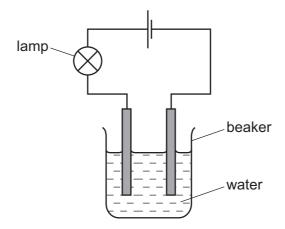
What are the products of complete combustion of octane?

- A carbon and hydrogen
- **B** carbon and water
- C carbon dioxide and water
- **D** carbon monoxide and water
- 19 A molecule of phosphoric acid contains three hydrogen atoms, one phosphorus atom and four oxygen atoms.

What is the formula of this molecule?

- **A** H_3PO_4 **B** $H_3(PO)_4$ **C** $3HPO_4$ **D** $3HP_4O$

20 The apparatus shown is used to test a property of compound R.



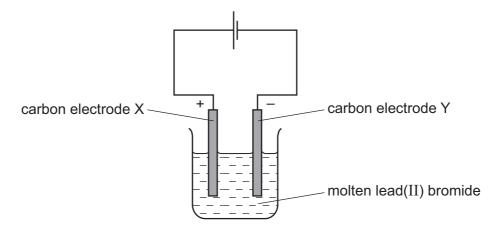
The lamp does not light when the beaker contains pure water.

When compound R is dissolved in the water, the lamp lights.

Which statements about R are correct?

	type of bonding	elements of compound R
Α	covalent	a metal and a non-metal
В	covalent	non-metals only
С	ionic	non-metals only
D	ionic	a metal and a non-metal

21 The diagram shows the electrolysis of molten lead(II) bromide.



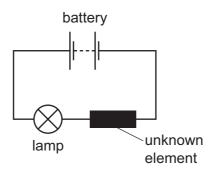
Which statement is correct?

- A Bromine is formed at electrode Y.
- **B** Hydrogen is formed at electrode X.
- C Lead is formed at electrode Y.
- **D** Oxygen is formed at electrode X.

22 Limestone chips react with hydrochloric acid.

Which change decreases the speed of the reaction?

- A adding a catalyst
- **B** decreasing the temperature
- **C** increasing the concentration of hydrochloric acid
- D using limestone powder
- 23 Which substance does **not** react with dilute hydrochloric acid to form copper(II) chloride?
 - A copper
 - **B** copper carbonate
 - C copper hydroxide
 - **D** copper oxide
- 24 An unknown element is tested using the apparatus shown.



The lamp did not light.

Which statement about the element is correct?

- **A** It is a Group I metal.
- **B** It is an alloy.
- **C** It is a non-metal.
- **D** It is a transition element.

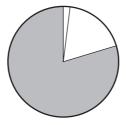
25 Magnesium can be used to extract iron from iron(III) oxide, Fe₂O₃ to give magnesium oxide and iron.

The equation for the reaction is shown.

$$2Mg + Fe_2O_3 \rightarrow Mg_2O_3 + 2Fe$$

Why is magnesium used in this reaction?

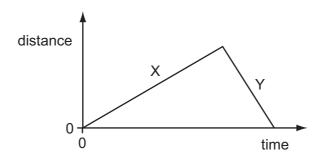
- A It is less reactive than iron and oxidises iron(III) oxide.
- **B** It is less reactive than iron and reduces iron(III) oxide.
- **C** It is more reactive than iron and oxidises iron(III) oxide.
- **D** It is more reactive than iron and reduces iron(III) oxide.
- 26 The diagram shows the composition of air.



Which gas is shown by the shaded part?

- A carbon dioxide
- **B** nitrogen
- C noble gases
- **D** oxygen
- 27 Which statement describes a hydrocarbon?
 - A a compound that burns to form carbon dioxide and hydrogen
 - **B** a compound that contains carbon and hydrogen only
 - **C** a compound that only contains ionic bonds
 - **D** a compound that reacts easily with metals

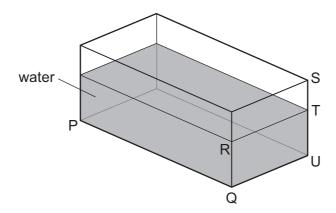
28 The distance/time graph shows the motion of a car.



Which row describes the speed of the car in section X and the speed of the car in section Y of the graph?

	speed in section X	speed in section Y
Α	constant	constant
В	constant	decreasing
С	increasing	constant
D	increasing	decreasing

29 A glass tank contains some water.



Only the length PQ and the width QU of the tank are known.

Which other distance must be known to calculate the volume of the water?

A RT

B ST

C SU

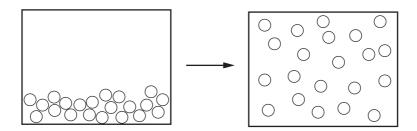
D TU

30 A worker on a building site lifts a heavy concrete block onto a lorry. He then lifts a lighter block the same distance in the same time.

Which row about the work done and the power exerted is correct?

	work done in lifting the blocks	power exerted by worker
Α	less for the lighter block	less for the lighter block
В	less for the lighter block	the same for both blocks
С	more for the lighter block	more for the lighter block
D	the same for both blocks	more for the lighter block

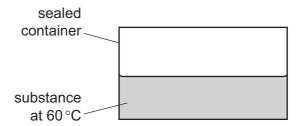
31 The diagram shows how the arrangement of the atoms in a substance changes during a change of state.



Which change of state is shown?

- A gas to liquid
- B liquid to gas
- C liquid to solid
- **D** solid to liquid

32 A substance has a melting point of -114 °C and a boiling point of 79 °C. Some of the substance is placed in a container that is then sealed.



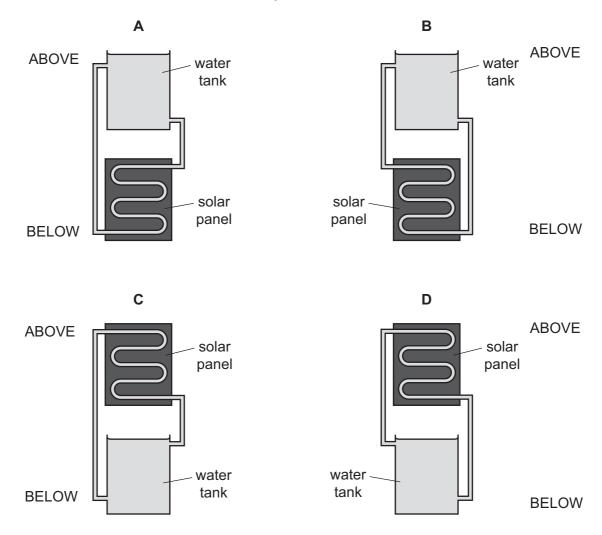
The substance and the sealed container are kept at a temperature of 60 °C for several hours.

In which state or states is the substance after this time?

- A solid only
- B solid and liquid
- **C** liquid only
- **D** liquid and gas

33 A solar panel is used to heat water. The hot water is then stored in a water tank. Water stored in the water tank is returned to the solar panel for further heating when the water cools. There is no pump to move the hot water to the water tank and the cooler water back to the panel.

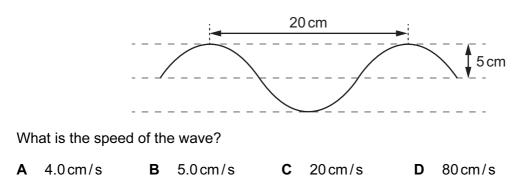
Which arrangement enables the hot water from the solar panel to move freely to the water tank and the cooler water to return to the solar panel?



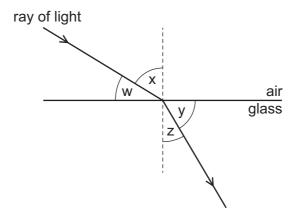
34 The diagram shows a section of a rope.

Four waves pass along the rope every second.

Each wave travels 80 cm in one second.



35 The diagram shows a ray of light passing from air into glass.



Which labelled angles are the angle of incidence and the angle of refraction?

	angle of incidence	angle of refraction
Α	w	у
В	w	z
С	x	у
D	Х	Z

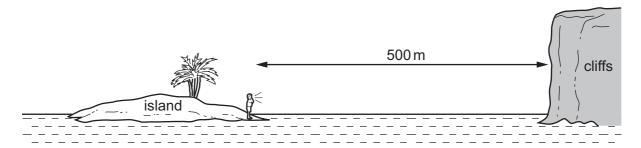
36 The diagram shows the electromagnetic spectrum.

radio waves	microwaves	infra-red waves	visible light	ultraviolet waves	X-rays	gamma rays

Which statement about electromagnetic waves is correct?

- A Microwaves are used in television remote controllers.
- **B** Microwaves have larger wavelengths than visible light.
- **C** Radio waves are used to send television signals from satellites to Earth.
- **D** Radio waves have higher frequencies than X-rays.

37 A boy on an island is 500 m from some cliffs.



He shouts and he hears an echo from the cliffs.

Sound travels at 340 m/s through the air.

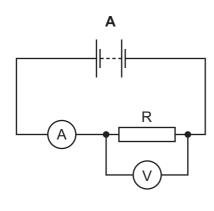
What is the time interval between when the boy shouts and when he hears the echo?

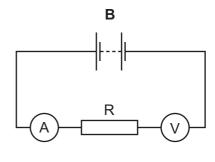
- **B** $\frac{2 \times 500}{340}$ s **C** $\frac{340}{500}$ s

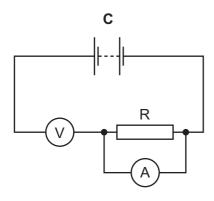
38 Which group contains a material that prevents electrical charge from flowing through it?

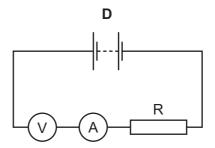
- aluminium, copper, mercury
- В brass, nickel, steel
- C glass, gold, zinc
- D silver, iron, lead

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



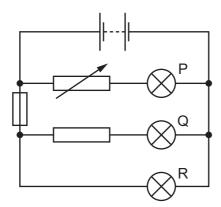






40 The diagram shows a circuit containing three lamps P, Q and R.

All the lamps are lit.



The fuse melts (blows).

Which lamps go out?

A Pand Q B Pon

B P only **C** Q and R

D Q only

BLANK PAGE

DATA SHEET
The Periodic Table of the Elements

	0	He Helium	20 Ne Neon 10	40 Ar Argon	8 7	Krypton 36	131	×	Xenon 54		Ru	Radon 86			175	Lutetium		۲	Lawrencium
	II/		19 F luorine	35.5 C1 Chlorine	® &	Bromine 35	127	н	lodine 53		¥	Astatine 85			173	E		٥ N	_
			16 O Oxygen	32 Sulfur 16	Se 79	Selenium 34	128	je	S2 Ellurium			Polonium 84 8			169	_			Mendelevium
	>		Nitrogen 8	31 Phosphorus		Arsenic 33	122	Sb	Antimony 51	209	Ξ	Bismuth 83			167				Fermium
	2		12 Carbon 7	Silicon		Germanium 32	119	Sn		207	Рр	Lead 82			165	Holmium 67			E
	=		11 Boron 6	27 A1 Auminium		Gallium 31	115	I	Indium 49	204	11	Thallium 81			162	Dy Dysprosium 66			Californium
					65 Zn	Zinc 30	112	ဦ	Cadmium 48	201	Нg	Mercury 80			159	Tb Terbium 65			Berkelium
				•	C 0.0	Copper 29	108	Ag		197	Αn				157	Gd Gadolinium 64			
dn					2 E	Nickel 28	106	Pd	Palladium 46	195	£	Platinum 78			152	Eu Europium 63		Am	Americium
Group					္မ လို	Cobalt 27	103	돈	Khodium 45	192	i	Iridium 77			150	Sm Samarium 62			E
		T Hydrogen		•	₅₆	Iron 26	101	Ru	Kuthenium 44	190	SO.	Osmium 76				Pm Promethium 61		ď	Neptunium
					Mn	Manganese 25			lechnetium 43	186	Re	Rhenium 75			144	Neodymium 60	238	-	Uranium
				•	Ç SZ	Chromium 24	96		Molybdenum 42	184	>	Tungsten 74			141	mium		Ра	Protactinium
					51	Vanadium 23	86	Q N	Niobium 41	181	Та	Tantalum 73			140	Cerium 58	232	Th	Thorium
					48	Titanium 22	91	Zr	Zirconium 40	178	Ξ	Hafnium 72					nic mass	loc	iic) number
					Sc Sc	Scandium 21	68	> ;	39 Yttrium	139	La	Lanthanum 57 *	227 Ac	Actinium 89 †	Series	eries	a = relative atomic mass	X = atomic symbol	b = proton (atomic) number
	=		9 Be Beryllium	24 Mg Magnesium	C 40	Calcium 20	88	ຮູ້	Strontium 38	137	Ва	Barium 56	226 Ra	Radium 88	*58-71 Lanthanoid series	190-103 Actinoid series	a	×	٩
	_		7 Lithium	23 Na Sodium	® X	Potassium 19	85	8 8	Rubidium 37	133	Cs	Caesium 55	ŗ	Francium 87	*58-711	190-103		Key	۵

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

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.

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.