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

## COMBINED SCIENCE

0653/22
Paper 2 Multiple Choice (Extended)
October/November 2020
45 minutes
You must answer on the multiple choice answer sheet.

You will need: Multiple choice answer sheet<br>Soft clean eraser<br>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 $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{C}$ and $\mathbf{D}$. 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

- $\quad$ The total mark for this paper is 40 .
- Each correct answer will score one mark. A mark will not be deducted for a wrong answer.
- Any rough working should be done on this question paper.
- The Periodic Table is printed in the question paper.

1 The diagram shows a cell from an animal's liver.


In what way does this cell differ from a typical animal cell?
A It contains a central vacuole.
B It contains cytoplasm.
C It contains two nuclei.
D It has a cell wall.

2 The diagram shows how the activity of an enzyme changes with temperature.


This enzyme works in the human body.
What is the most likely value of temperature $X$ ?
A $\quad 10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
B $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
C $\quad 70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
D $\quad 100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

3 Some undigested food passes out of the digestive system as faeces.
What is this process?
A absorption
B digestion
C egestion
D ingestion

4 What is a function of the hydrochloric acid produced in the stomach?
A to help absorption of all food in the stomach
B to kill bacteria in the ingested food
C to prevent chemical digestion
D to prevent the stomach contents being too acidic

5 The graph shows the uptake of water by root hair cells over many hours during a day.


What could have caused the change in the rate of uptake at T?
A decrease in temperature
B decrease in humidity
C increase in light intensity
D increase in temperature

6 How does mucus benefit the gas exchange system?
A It absorbs carbon monoxide before it reaches the alveoli.
B It prevents friction between the air and the trachea.
C It removes the nicotine in cigarette smoke.
D It traps pathogens.

7 Which row about the effects of adrenaline in humans is correct?

|  | blood glucose <br> concentration | pulse rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | increases | decreases |
| B | increases | increases |
| C | stays the same | decreases |
| D | stays the same | increases |

8 The following are features of human gametes.
1 have a jelly coat
2 have energy stores
3 have flagella
4 motile
5 produced in large numbers
What are features of human male gametes?
A 1 and 2 only
B 1, 2 and 4
C 2, 3 and 5
D 3, 4 and 5

9 Which row describes asexual reproduction?

|  | number of <br> parents | a zygote is <br> produced | offspring identical <br> to the parent |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | 1 | no | yes |
| B | 1 | yes | no |
| C | 2 | no | yes |
| D | 2 | yes | no |

10 On which part of a flower is pollen deposited during pollination?
A ovary
B stamen
C stigma
D style

11 The diagram shows a fetus in the uterus.
Which letter identifies the umbilical cord?


12 Which is an effect of the process of eutrophication of water?
A increased fish population
B increased growth of algae
C decreased availability of nitrates and other ions in the water
D increased levels of dissolved carbon dioxide in the water

13 The diagram shows the trophic levels of a food chain.

| producer |  | herbivore |  | carnivore |  | carnivore |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1st trophic level | $\rightarrow$ | 2nd trophic level | $\rightarrow$ | 3rd trophic level |  | 4th trophic level |

Why do most food chains not have more than four trophic levels?
A There are too many carnivores in the 3rd trophic level.
B There are too many herbivores in the 2nd trophic level.
C There is no energy transferred from the 2nd trophic level to the 3rd trophic level.
D There is not enough energy available to be transferred to a 5th trophic level.

14 Which diagram represents particles in a gaseous element?
A
B
D

C



15 Which statement describes a mixture?
A It contains molecules made from the same type of atom.
B It contains only one type of atom.
C It contains two different types of atom joined by chemical bonds.
D It contains two different types of atom that can be separated by physical processes.

16 Which statement about the formation of ions is correct?
A Metal atoms gain electrons to form cations and non-metal atoms lose electrons to form anions.

B Metal atoms gain electrons to form anions and non-metal atoms lose electrons to form cations.

C Metal atoms lose electrons to form cations and non-metal atoms gain electrons to form anions.

D Metal atoms lose electrons to form anions and non-metal atoms gain electrons to form cations.

17 The formula of a magnesium ion is $\mathrm{Mg}^{2+}$.
The formula of a nitride ion is $\mathrm{N}^{3-}$.
What is the formula of magnesium nitride?
A MgN
B $\quad \mathrm{Mg}_{2} \mathrm{~N}_{2}$
C $\quad \mathrm{Mg}_{2} \mathrm{~N}_{3}$
D $\mathrm{Mg}_{3} \mathrm{~N}_{2}$

18 Which statement describes the movement of electrons during electrolysis?
A They move from the anode to the cathode through the external circuit.
B They move from the anode to the cathode through the electrolyte.
C They move from the cathode to the anode through the external circuit.
D They move from the cathode to the anode through the electrolyte.

19 The energy level diagram for a reaction is shown.


Which statement about the reaction is correct?
A The activation energy for this reaction is equal to the value of $(Z-Y)$.
B The energy released by this reaction is equal to the value of $(\mathrm{Y}-\mathrm{X})$.
C The energy used to break bonds is more than the energy released in forming bonds.
D The overall energy change for this reaction is equal to the value of $(Z-X)$.

20 What are the effects of increasing the temperature of a reaction?

|  | frequency of <br> particle collisions | number of particles <br> having activation energy |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | less | more |
| B | less | same |
| C | more | more |
| D | more | same |

21 Dilute hydrochloric acid is tested with universal indicator and with calcium carbonate.
Which row shows the results?

|  | pH | reaction with calcium carbonate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | 2 | a colourless gas is given off |
| B | 2 | no reaction |
| C | 10 | a colourless gas is given off |
| D | 10 | no reaction |

22 Acid X reacts with metal Y .
A colourless gas is given off and a pale green solution is produced.
Two tests are carried out on the solution.

| test | reagent(s) added | result |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | aqueous silver nitrate and nitric acid | white precipitate |
| 2 | aqueous sodium hydroxide | green precipitate |

What are acid $X$ and metal $Y$ ?

|  | acid | metal |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | hydrochloric | iron |
| B | hydrochloric | zinc |
| C | sulfuric | iron |
| D | sulfuric | zinc |

23 Substance $X$ is a coloured solid.
Substance $X$ acts as a catalyst for the reaction between zinc and dilute sulfuric acid.
Molten X can be electrolysed.
What is X ?
A a Group I compound
B a Group I metal
C a transition metal compound
D a transition metal

24 The elements in Group II of the Periodic Table show a similar trend in reactivity to the elements in Group I.

Which statement about Group II elements is correct?
A Barium atoms lose electrons more readily than magnesium atoms.
B Calcium reacts with water more rapidly than strontium reacts with water.
C Magnesium displaces strontium ions from aqueous solution.
D Strontium oxide is reduced by heating with carbon.

25 Which method is used to extract copper from copper(II) oxide?
A dissolving copper(II) oxide in hydrochloric acid and then filtering
B dissolving copper(II) oxide in water and then filtering
C heating the copper(II) oxide
D heating the copper(II) oxide mixed with carbon

26 Which process does not produce carbon dioxide?
A complete combustion of methane
B cracking of large alkane molecules
C reaction between an acid and magnesium carbonate
D thermal decomposition of calcium carbonate

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 diagram shows the speed-time graph for an object.


What is the distance travelled by the object in 30 s ?
A 150 m
B 300 m
C 450 m
D 600 m

29 A measuring cylinder contains water. Five identical metal screws are added to the water as shown.


after screws added

The mass of each screw is 3.8 g .
What is the density of the metal of the screws?
A $1.6 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cm}^{3}$
B $\quad 2.2 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cm}^{3}$
C $7.9 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cm}^{3}$
D $8.6 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cm}^{3}$

30 A spring is stretched by a load that is gradually increased until the spring extends beyond its limit of proportionality.

Which graph shows the relationship between the load and the extension produced?
A

B

C

D


31 A device uses 0.50 kJ of energy in 25 minutes.
What is the power of the device?
A 0.33 W
B $\quad 12.5 \mathrm{~W}$
C 20 W
D 750 W

32 The molecules in a substance vibrate about fixed positions.
The substance is now cooled.
Which row gives the state of the substance and the effect of cooling on the distance between its molecules?

|  | state of <br> substance | effect on distance <br> between molecules |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | solid | decreases |
| B | solid | increases |
| C | liquid | decreases |
| D | liquid | increases |

33 In which states of matter can convection occur?

|  | in a solid | in a liquid | in a gas |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | no | no | yes |
| B | no | yes | yes |
| C | yes | no | no |
| D | yes | yes | no |

34 The diagram shows a section of a rope.
Four wave crests pass a point on the rope every second.
Each wave crest travels 80 cm in one second.


What is the speed of the wave?
A $4.0 \mathrm{~cm} / \mathrm{s}$
B $5.0 \mathrm{~cm} / \mathrm{s}$
C $20 \mathrm{~cm} / \mathrm{s}$
D $80 \mathrm{~cm} / \mathrm{s}$

35 A source of light is placed in front of a plane mirror.
Which labelled point shows the position of the image of the source?


B

C

36 Radio waves, visible light and X-rays all travel in a vacuum.
Which wave travels at the greatest speed?
A radio waves
B visible light
C X-rays
D they all travel at the same speed

37 The diagram represents a wave in air. Molecules are closer together in region $P$ than they are in region $Q$.


What are the names of regions $P$ and $Q$, and which type of wave is represented?

|  | region P | region Q | type of wave |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | compression | rarefaction | longitudinal |
| B | compression | rarefaction | transverse |
| C | rarefaction | compression | longitudinal |
| D | rarefaction | compression | transverse |

38 A power supply causes a current in a circuit.
The electromotive force (e.m.f.) of the power supply and the resistance of the circuit are both changed.

Which pair of changes must result in a smaller current in the circuit?

|  | e.m.f. | resistance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | decreased | decreased |
| B | decreased | increased |
| C | increased | decreased |
| D | increased | increased |

39 There is a current of 2.0 A in a $4.0 \Omega$ resistor for 20 s .
What is the charge that flows through the resistor in this time and what is the p.d. across it?

|  | charge/C | p.d. $/ \mathrm{V}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | 10 | 2.0 |
| B | 10 | 8.0 |
| C | 40 | 2.0 |
| D | 40 | 8.0 |

40 The current in the starter motor of a car is 400 A when it is connected to a 12 V battery. How much energy is delivered to the starter motor in 2.0 seconds?
A 0.060 J
B 67 J
C 2400 J
D 9600J

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The Periodic Table of Elements


| lanthanoids | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { La } \begin{array}{c} \text { lanthanum } \\ 139 \end{array} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cerium } \\ \substack{\text { co } \\ 140} \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { praseodymium } \\ 141}}{\mathrm{Pr}}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { neodymium } \\ 144}}{\mathrm{Nd}}$ | Pm <br> promethium | $\underset{\substack{\text { samarium } \\ \text { Smo }}}{\mathrm{Sm}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Eu } \\ \text { europium } \\ 152 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { gadolinium } \\ 157 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { terbibum } \\ 159}}{\mathrm{~Tb}}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { dysprosium } \\ 163}}{\text { Dy }}$ | Ho <br> holmium 165 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Er } \\ \text { erbium } \\ 167 \end{gathered}$ | Tm thulium 169 | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Ybb} \\ \text { yterbium } \\ 173 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Lu} \\ \substack{\text { Iutetium } \\ 175} \end{gathered}$ |
| actinoids | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 | 101 | 102 | 103 |
|  | Ac <br> actinium | $\begin{gathered} \text { Th } \\ \substack{\text { thorium } \\ 232} \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { protactinium } \\ 231}}{\mathrm{~Pa}}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { uranium } \\ 238}}{U}$ | Np neptunium - | Pu plutonium | Am americium $\square$ | Cm <br> curium | $\underset{\text { berkelium }}{\mathrm{BK}}$ $-$ | Cf californium - | Es <br> einsteinium | Fm <br> fermium |  | No <br> nobelium | Lr lawrencium |

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

