Name

IONS S53/02

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS International General Certificate of Secondary Education

COMBINED SCIENCE

0653/02

Paper 2

May/June 2004

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 in the spaces provided on the Question Paper. You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs, tables or rough working. Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer all questions.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question. A copy of the Periodic Table is printed on page 20.

If you have been given a label, look at the details. If any details are incorrect or missing, please fill in your correct details in the space given at the top of this page.

Stick your personal label here, if provided.

For Examiner's Use				
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				

Fig. 1.1 shows three atoms, P, Q and R. These letters are not chemical symbols.

WWW. Papa Cambridge.com key electron nucleus 18p 10n 22n Q R Fig. 1.1 (a) Which atom, P, Q or R, has the full chemical symbol $^{19}_{\alpha}$ F, is of an element in Group 2 of the Periodic Table, gains one electron to form an ion? [3] (b) A mixture of hydrogen and oxygen in a test-tube explodes violently with a very loud bang if ignited. A mixture of hydrogen and air in a test-tube explodes with a squeaky 'pop' if ignited. Suggest why the mixture of hydrogen and air explodes less violently.[2]

(ii) Write a word equation for the reaction between hydrogen and oxygen.

.....[1]

(a) Fig. 2.1 shows an animal cell.

2

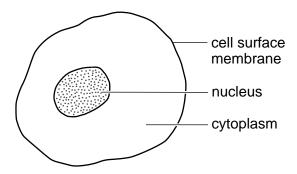


Fig. 2.1

	Describe the function of the nucleus.	
	[2	<u>']</u>
(b)	Make a large, labelled diagram of a plant cell that could carry out photosynthesis.	
	[4	!]
(c)	In photosynthesis, light energy is converted into chemical energy.	
	Using this information, and your own knowledge, explain why wood from trees is said to be a <i>renewable</i> fuel.	၁
		••

(a) Fig. 3.1 is a graph to show how much electrical power is generated by 3 wind-powered generator, when the wind is blowing.

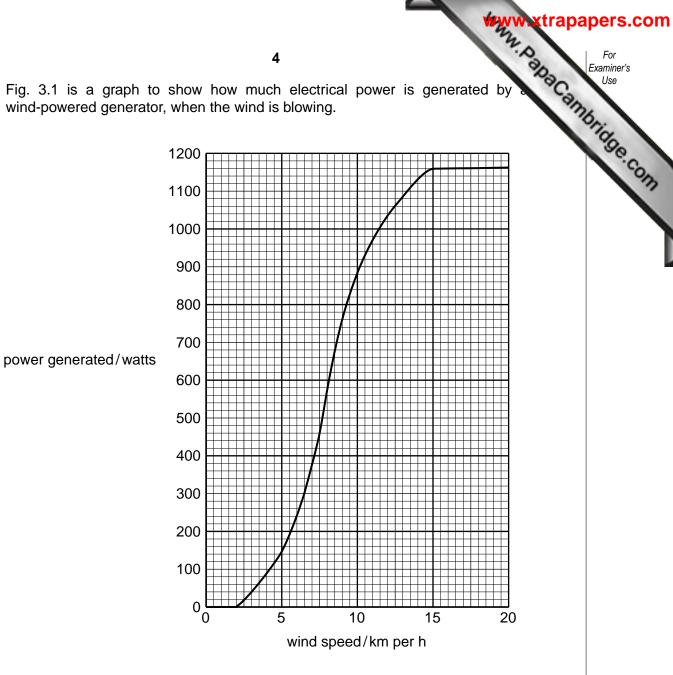


Fig. 3.1

(i) What is the lowest speed needed to generate any electrical power at all?				
		km/h [1]		
	(ii)	What is the lowest speed needed to generate the maximum power?		
		km/h [1]		
(b)		nplete the sentence to show the energy transfer taking place in the wind-powered erator.		
		energy is transferred to energy. [2]		

		5	For Examiner's
(c)	(i)	One disadvantage of wind turbines is the high cost of manufacture and instance. State one other disadvantage of using wind turbines to generate electricity.	Use
	(ii)	Name one other fossil fuel, apart from coal, that can be burned in a power station.	Se'C
	(iii)	Name the chemical element present in all fossil fuels.	
		[1]	

WANN. Papa Cambridge.com

Some types of bottled water contain a dissolved gas. When the cap is removed, bubbles out of the water.

Fig. 4.1 shows this gas being bubbled through solution Y.

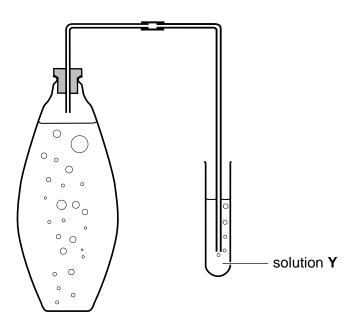


Fig. 4.1

The solution turns cloudy when it reacts with the gas.

(a) Suggest the name of the gas and of solution Y.

gas solution Y [2]

(b) Fig. 4.2 shows some of the particles in the gas.

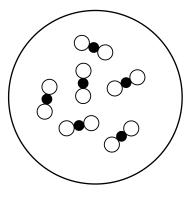


Fig. 4.2

Explain why the gas is a compound and not an element.

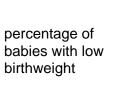
- (c) A student spills some dilute sulphuric acid onto the floor. He sprinkles sodium carrystals onto the acid in order to neutralise it.
 - (i) State the chemical formula of sulphuric acid[1]
 - (ii) Complete the **word** equation for the reaction between sodium carbonate and dilute sulphuric acid.

dilute sulphuric - acid	+	sodium carbonate	\rightarrow		+		+	
-------------------------------	---	---------------------	---------------	--	---	--	---	--

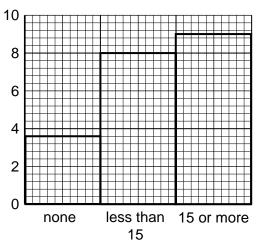
(iii) Suggest an observation, other than using an indicator, which would show the student that he had added enough sodium carbonate to neutralise all of the acid.
 [1]
 (iv) Sodium metal reacts with dilute sulphuric acid. Explain why the student should not attempt to use sodium to neutralise the spilled acid.

Babies that are well below the average weight when they are born are said to have 5 birthweight. Babies with a low birthweight are more likely than other babies to have h problems when they are older.

Fig. 5.1 shows the relationship between having a baby with low birthweight and smoking during pregnancy.



(a)



number of cigarettes smoked by a mother per day during pregnancy

Fig. 5.1

(i)	What conclusions can you draw from the trend shown in the graph?
	[2]
(ii)	Do the results shown in the graph prove that smoking causes an increase in the chance of having a baby with low birthweight? Explain your answer.
	[2]

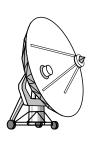
For Examiner's Use the fetus. (b) It is thought that one reason for the harmful effects of smoking on a developing that carbon monoxide from the cigarette smoke passes into the blood of the fetus. Describe where and how the carbon monoxide passes from the mother to the fetus. (c) Explain how smoking could lead to the development of bronchitis in the mother.

(a) Below is a list of electromagnetic waves.

					radiowaves	ap
				10	1. Par.	1
a)	Belo	ow is a list of elect	tromagnetic wave	S.	10	Cal
	gan	nma rays	infra-red	microwaves	radiowaves	
	ultr	a-violet	visible light	X-rays		
	Nan	ne one type of ele	ectromagnetic wav	ve that		
	(i)	causes ionisation	າ,			[1]
	(ii)	is used to sterilis	e food and medic	al equipment,		[1]
	(iii)	is used to photog	graph bone struct	ure,		[1]
	(iv)	is used to transm	nit information			[1]
(b)	Mic	rowaves are used	for detecting airc	raft. This is called radar		
	The	speed of all elect	tromagnetic radia	tion is 300 000 000 m/s.		
	The time between sending out a microwave signal and receiving the signal back from an aircraft is 0.00004 s.					
	(i)	Calculate how fa	r away the aircraf	t is.		
		•	ng and state the f	formula that you use.		
		formula				
		working				
	(ii)	The signal receive Suggest why this		aircraft is much weaker	r than the signal sent o	ut.
						[2]

(iii) Aircraft flying in war zones sometimes drop strips of aluminium foil to conenemy radar.





Explain how this works.





			[1]			
(c)	A w	ave is shown in Fig. 6.1.				
Fig. 6.1						
	(i)	Show clearly on the diagram the wavelength of the wave. Label it W .	[1]			
((ii)	Show clearly on the diagram the amplitude of the wave. Label it A .	[1]			
	iii)	This wave has a <i>frequency</i> of 10 Hz.				
		Explain what this means.				

www.xtrapapers.com

[2]

7 The two main types of element in the Periodic Table are metals and non-metals. (a) State two physical properties of most metals that are different from those of most no metals. 1 2[2] (b) Fig. 7.1 shows an apparatus being used to investigate the reaction between magnesium and steam. magnesium heat Fig. 7.1 There is an exothermic reaction between the magnesium and the steam and a white solid is produced in the reaction tube. (i) State the meaning of the word exothermic.[1] (ii) Name gas X and the white solid. gas X white solid [2] (c) The white solid from the reaction in Fig. 7.1 contains a metallic element joined to a non-metallic element. Steam contains two non-metallic elements joined together. Name the type of chemical bonding present in the white solid and in steam.

type of bonding in the white solid

type of bonding in steam

	www.xtrapa	ipers.com
	13	For Examiner's
	minium is a widely used metal and the noble (inert) gases are non-metals the ny important uses.	Use
(i)	minium is a widely used metal and the noble (inert) gases are non-metals the my important uses. State and explain one property of aluminium that makes it a particularly suitable metal for the manufacture of food containers.	Tage Con
	[1]	
(ii)	Name a noble gas and describe briefly one important use of this gas.	L
	name	
	use	
	[2]	

8 A baby girl was born with a missing heart valve. Fig. 8.1 shows the structure of her h

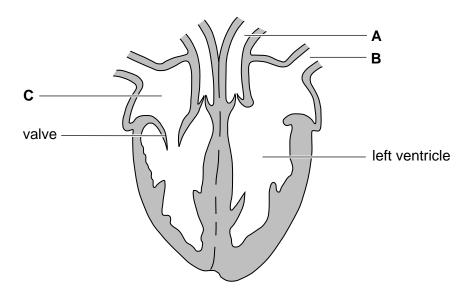


Fig. 8.1

		119. 0.1	
(a)	Nan	ne the parts labelled A , B and C .	
	Α		
	В		
	С		[3]
(b)	Whe	en the ventricles of the heart contract, they push on the blood so that it flows into ries.	the
	Ехр	lain why this will not happen properly in the left hand side of the baby's heart.	
	•••••		••••
	•••••		
			[4]

(c) The missing heart valve means that less oxygenated blood is carried to the tissues.

	Visit in the second sec	w.xtrap	apers.com
	15	2. Day	For Examiner's
The	missing heart valve means that less oxygenated blood is carried to ues.	th Tacal	apers.com For Examiner's Use
(i)	Describe where and how the blood becomes oxygenated.		Tage
			OH
		[2]]
(ii)	Explain why a lack of oxygen in the blood makes it difficult to do vigorous	exercise.	
		[2]	

For Examiner's Use Explain each of the following statements. 9 (a) Weight is not the same as mass. (b) Electricity is transmitted through power lines at high voltages, rather than at low voltages. (c) Sound waves can travel through water but not through a vacuum.[2] **(d)** Beta radiation can be used to measure the thickness of sheets of metal.

.....[2]

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE

19

BLANK PAGE

University of Cambridge International Examinations is part of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of

 DATA SHEET	The Periodic Table of the Elements
	두

										www.xtrapapers.c
			Ι	T	2	20	Ι	1		A. Oallo
0	4 7	Helium 2	20 Neon 10	40 Ar Argon	84 K rypton 36	131 Xe Xenon 54	Radon 86		175 Lu Lutetium 71	No Lr Nobelium Nobelium 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103
=			19 Fluorine	35.5 C1 Chlorine	80 Br Bromine 35	127 I lodine 53	At Astatine 85		173 Yb Ytterbium 70	Nobelium 102
>			16 Oxygen 8	32 S Sulphur 16	Selenium	128 Te Tellurium	Po Polonium 84		169 Tm Thulium	Mendelevium 101
>			14 N itrogen 7	31 Phosphorus	75 AS Arsenic 33	122 Sb Antimony 51	209 Bi Bismuth 83		167 Er Erbium 68	Framium 100
≥			12 Carbon 6	28 Si licon	73 Ge Germanium 32	119 Sn Tin	207 Pb Lead		165 Ho Holmium 67	<u>ε</u> .
≡			11 Boron 5	27 A1 Aluminium	70 Ga Gallium 31	115 In Indium	204 TL Thallium	-	162 Dy Dysprosium 66	Cf Californium 98 Dressure (
					65 Zn Zinc	112 Cd Cadmium 48	201 Hg Mercury		159 Tb Terbium 65	BK Berkelium 97 ture and p
					64 Copper 29	108 Ag Silver 47	197 Au Gold 79		157 Gd Gadolinium 64	Cm Curlum 96 temperat
2					59 Nickel 28	106 Pd Palladium 46	195 Pt Platinum 78		152 Eu Europium 63	Th Pa U Neptunium Plutonium Protectinium Of the volume of one mole of any gas is 24 dm ³ at room temperature and pressure (r.t.p.).
5					59 Co balt	103 Rh Rhodium 45	192 Ir Iridium 77		Samarium 62	Pu Plutonium 94 s is 24 dm
	- 3	Hydrogen 1			56 Fe Iron	Ruthenium 44	190 Os Osmium 76		Pm Promethium 61	Np Neptunium 93 of any gas
			J		Mnnganese	Tc Technetium 43	186 Re Rhenium 75		Neodymium 60	Uranium 92 Uranium
					52 Cr Chromium 24	96 Mo Molybdenum 42	184 W Tungsten		Praseodymium 59	Pa Protactinium 91
					51 V Vanadium 23	93 Niobium 41	181 Ta Tanalum		140 Ce Cerium 58	The vol
					48 Ti Titanium	2r Zirconium 40			<u> </u>	
					45 Scandium 21	89 ×	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	40 Calcium	Sr Strontium	137 Ba Barium 56	226 Ra Radium 88	58-71 Lanthanoid series -90-103 Actinoid series	« × □
_			7 Lithium	23 Na Sodium	39 Fotassium	Rb Rubidium 37	133 CS Caesium 55	Fr Francium 87	58-71 La 90-103 A	(e)

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