

# Cambridge IGCSE<sup>™</sup>

COMBINED SCIENCE 0653/22

Paper 2 Multiple Choice (Extended)

February/March 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**

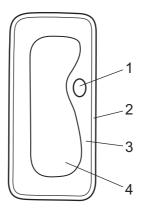
- The total mark for this paper is 40.
- Each correct answer will score one mark.
- Any rough working should be done on this question paper.
- The Periodic Table is printed in the question paper.



1 What are the characteristics of living organisms?

	excretion	growth	movement	nutrition	reproduction	respiration	sensitivity /response
Α	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
В	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
С	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓
D	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X

2 The diagram shows a plant cell.



Which structures are also found in an animal cell?

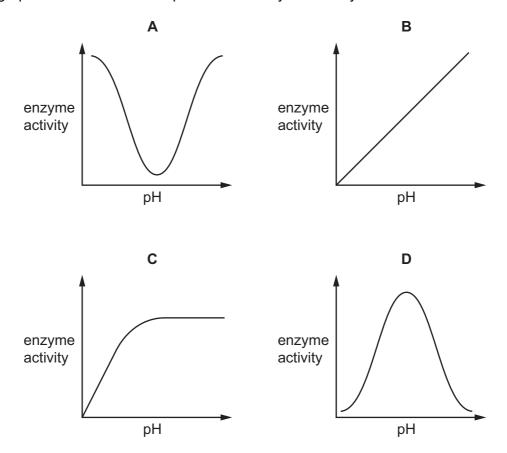
- **A** 1 and 3
- **B** 1 and 4
- **C** 2 and 3
- **D** 2 and 4

3 An animal cell is placed in a solution with a water potential lower than its cytoplasm.

Which statement correctly describes the movement of water across the cell membrane?

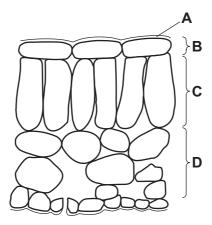
- A equal movement in and out of the cell
- B net movement into the cell
- C net movement out of the cell
- **D** no movement in or out of the cell

4 Which graph shows the effects of pH on the activity of an enzyme?



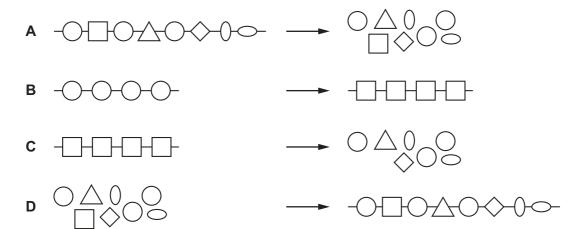
5 The diagram shows a section of a leaf.

Which letter is the epidermis?



- 6 What does a lack of iron in the diet cause?
  - A bleeding from the gums
  - **B** constipation
  - C less oxygen transported to cells
  - **D** weakening of bones

7 Which diagram represents the digestion of food molecules in the alimentary canal?



- 8 Which statement explains why the rate of transpiration changes on a hot dry day?
  - A a decrease in diffusion of water vapour through the stomata
  - **B** a decrease in evaporation of water vapour through the stomata
  - **C** an increase in evaporation of water from the mesophyll cells
  - **D** a decrease in diffusion of water from the mesophyll cells

**9** What are the functions of the cilia and mucus in the gas exchange system of mammals?

	cilia	mucus
Α	make mucus	trap pathogens
В	make mucus	move cilia
С	move mucus	trap pathogens
D	move mucus	move cilia

**10** The table shows some data recorded by a scientist about a student.

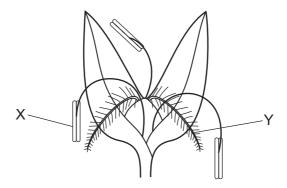
pupil size in eye	pulse rate /beats per minute
A THE THE PARTY OF	68

The scientist then frightens the student with a sudden loud noise.

Which row shows the results immediately after the loud noise?

	pupil size in eye	pulse rate /beats per minute
A	A STATE OF THE STA	60
В	THE THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY O	80
С	THE WASHINGTON TO THE WASHINGT	60
D	THE THE PARTY OF T	80

**11** The diagram shows a flower.



Which row is correct for the flower illustrated?

	X	Y
Α	captures insect-carried pollen	produces rough pollen grains
В	captures wind-carried pollen	produces smooth pollen grains
С	produces rough pollen grains	captures insect-carried pollen
D	produces smooth pollen grains	captures wind-carried pollen

**12** Materials are exchanged between a mother and her fetus across the placenta.

Which row shows the overall direction of movement of these materials?

	mother to fetus	fetus to mother
Α	amino acids	glucose
В	amino acids	urea
С	carbon dioxide	glucose
D	carbon dioxide	urea

13 What is the name given to the position of an organism in a food chain?

- A ecosystem
- **B** energy content
- C trophic level
- **D** tropism

- **14** Which methods of separation depend on the substances in a mixture having different boiling points?
  - A crystallisation and distillation
  - **B** evaporation and filtration
  - **C** fractional distillation and chromatography
  - **D** fractional distillation and distillation
- **15** Which row describes an element and a compound?

	element	compound
A	contains more than one type of atom	contains elements chemically combined
В	contains more than one type of atom	contains elements mixed together
С	contains only one type of atom	contains elements chemically combined
D	contains only one type of atom	contains elements mixed together

16 Potassium chloride is a solid.

Hydrogen chloride is a gas.

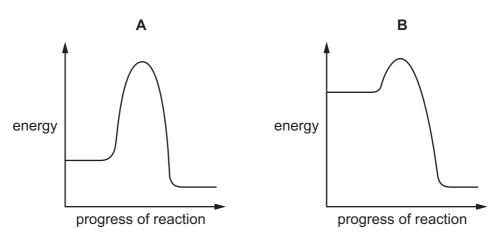
Which statement explains why potassium chloride has a much higher boiling point than hydrogen chloride?

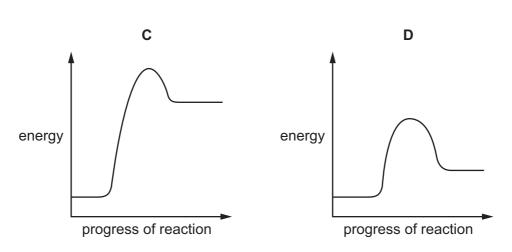
- **A** Covalent bonding is stronger than ionic bonding.
- **B** Covalent bonds are stronger than the attractive forces between molecules.
- **C** lonic bonding is stronger than covalent bonding.
- **D** lonic bonds are stronger than the attractive forces between molecules.
- 17 Ammonium phosphate has the formula  $(NH_4)_3PO_4$ .

Which row shows the formulae of ammonium ions and phosphate ions?

	ammonium	phosphate
Α	NH <sub>4</sub> <sup>+</sup>	PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-</sup>
В	NH <sub>4</sub> <sup>3+</sup>	PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>3-</sup>
С	NH <sub>4</sub> <sup>+</sup>	PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>3-</sup>
D	NH <sub>4</sub> <sup>3+</sup>	PO <sub>4</sub> -

- 18 Which process occurs during electrolysis?
  - **A** Anions gain electrons at the anode.
  - **B** Anions lose electrons at the anode.
  - **C** Cations gain electrons at the anode.
  - **D** Cations lose electrons at the cathode.
- **19** Which energy level diagram represents an exothermic reaction with the greatest activation energy?





20 Zinc reacts with dilute hydrochloric acid.

Which row explains the effect of increasing the temperature on this reaction?

	frequency of collisions between reacting particles	number of particles possessing the minimum energy for the reaction
Α	decreases	increases
В	decreases	stays the same
С	increases	increases
D	increases	stays the same

**21** Copper is extracted from its ore by heating with carbon.

What is the role of the carbon in this process?

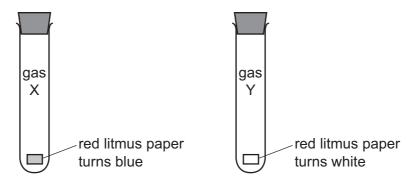
- **A** fuel
- **B** electrolyte
- C oxidising agent
- **D** reducing agent

**22** A mixture of ammonium carbonate and ammonium chloride is heated with aqueous sodium hydroxide.

Which gas is produced?

- A ammonia
- B carbon dioxide
- **C** chlorine
- **D** hydrogen chloride

23 The diagram shows what happens when damp red litmus paper is placed into two different gases, X and Y.



What are gases X and Y?

	Х	Y
Α	ammonia	carbon dioxide
В	ammonia	chlorine
С	chlorine	ammonia
D	chlorine	carbon dioxide

**24** Different aqueous solutions of halogens and halides are mixed in four beakers.

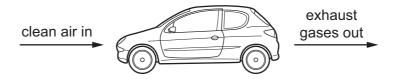
Which mixture produces a colourless solution?

- **A**  $Cl_2(aq)$  and  $Cl^-(aq)$
- **B**  $Br_2(aq)$  and  $Br^-(aq)$
- $\mathbf{C}$  C $l_2(\mathbf{aq})$  and  $\mathbf{Br}^-(\mathbf{aq})$
- **D** Br<sub>2</sub>(aq) and  $Cl^{-}(aq)$

25 Which change shows the presence of water?

- A Anhydrous copper(II) sulfate turns white.
- **B** Anhydrous copper(II) sulfate turns pink.
- C Cobalt(II) chloride paper turns pink.
- **D** Cobalt(II) chloride paper turns blue.

26 A petrol car engine takes in clean air and lets out exhaust gases.



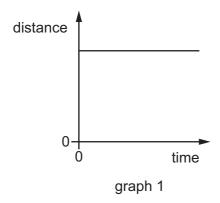
Which gas has a higher concentration in the exhaust gases than in clean air?

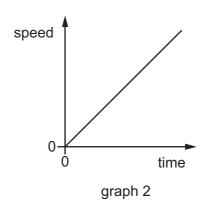
- A argon
- B carbon dioxide
- C nitrogen
- **D** oxygen

27 Which statement about hydrocarbons is **not** correct?

- A Alkenes are made by cracking alkanes.
- **B** Butene decolourises aqueous bromine.
- $\mathbf{C}$   $C_2H_4$  is used to make poly(ethene).
- **D** The general formula of alkanes is  $C_nH_{2n}$ .

28 Graph 1 is a distance–time graph. Graph 2 is a speed–time graph.





Which of these graphs represents a car that is moving at constant speed?

- A graph 1 only
- B graph 2 only
- C both graphs
- **D** neither graph

29 An object has mass 1.0 kg and weight 10 N on the Earth.

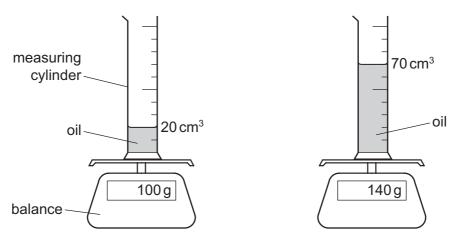
It is moved to another planet where the gravitational field strength is smaller.

What are its mass and weight now?

	mass/kg	weight/N
Α	less than 1.0	less than 10
В	less than 1.0	10
С	1.0	less than 10
D	1.0	10

**30** A measuring cylinder contains 20 cm<sup>3</sup> of oil. The measuring cylinder is placed on a balance and the reading on the balance is 100 g.

Extra oil is added to the measuring cylinder. The volume increases to 70 cm<sup>3</sup> and the reading on the balance increases to 140 g.



before extra oil is added

after extra oil is added

What is the density of the oil?

**A**  $0.50 \,\mathrm{g/cm^3}$ 

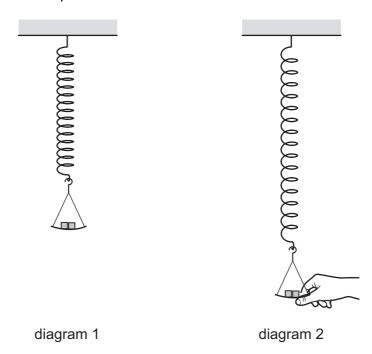
**B**  $0.80 \,\mathrm{g/cm^3}$ 

**C**  $1.25 \,\mathrm{g/cm^3}$ 

**D**  $2.00 \,\mathrm{g/cm^3}$ 

31 Diagram 1 shows a load hanging on a spring.

Diagram 2 shows the load pulled down.



When the load is pulled down, what happens to the gravitational potential energy of the load and the elastic potential (strain) energy of the spring?

	gravitational potential energy of load	elastic potential energy of spring
Α	decreases	decreases
В	decreases	increases
С	increases	decreases
D	increases	increases

**32** A load of mass 50 kg is lifted vertically by 8.0 m in 20 s.

The gravitational field strength g is  $10 \,\mathrm{N/kg}$ .

125 W

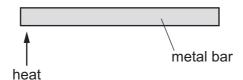
How much power is developed in lifting the load?

200 W

1600 W

8000W

33 A metal bar is heated at one end.



What is the main method by which thermal energy reaches the other end of the bar?

- A Free electrons at the heated end gain kinetic energy and move along the bar.
- **B** Free electrons at the heated end move apart and set up a convection current along the bar.
- C Molecules at the heated end gain kinetic energy and move along the bar.
- **D** Molecules at the heated end move apart and set up a convection current along the bar.
- **34** How is thermal energy transferred from the Sun to the Earth through the vacuum of space?
  - A by conduction, convection and radiation
  - **B** by conduction only
  - **C** by convection only
  - **D** by radiation only
- 35 Which waves are longitudinal?
  - A light waves
  - **B** microwaves
  - C sound waves
  - **D** X-rays
- **36** A thin converging lens is used as a magnifying glass.

The focal length of the lens is f.

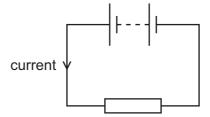
Where is the object placed?

- A on the opposite side of the lens to the eye and at a distance from the lens between f and 2f
- **B** on the opposite side of the lens to the eye and at a distance from the lens less than *f*
- **C** on the same side of the lens as the eye and at a distance from the lens between f and 2f
- ${\bf D}$  on the same side of the lens as the eye and at a distance from the lens less than f
- **37** There is a current of 5.0 A in a resistor.

How much electric charge passes through the resistor in 30 minutes?

- **A** 6.0 C
- **B** 150 C
- **C** 360 C
- **D** 9000 C

### **38** A battery is connected to a resistor.



Which changes to the resistance of the resistor, and to the potential difference (p.d.) across the resistor, **must** produce a smaller current?

	resistance	p.d.
Α	decrease	decrease
В	decrease	increase
С	increase	decrease
D	increase	increase

#### **39** A piece of wire has electrical resistance.

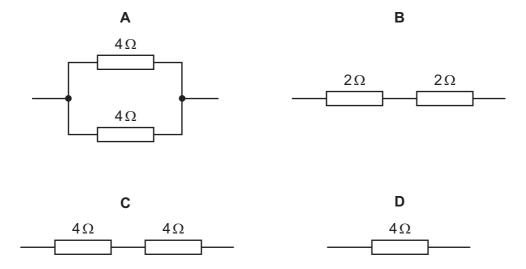
The wire is stretched so that it becomes longer and thinner.

What happens to its resistance?

- A It could increase or decrease depending on how much it is stretched.
- **B** It does not change because the effect of its smaller diameter cancels the effect of its greater length.
- C It must decrease.
- **D** It must increase.

**40** The diagrams show four arrangements of resistors.

Which arrangement has the **smallest** total resistance?



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The Periodic Table of Elements

	=>	F 5	helium 4	10	Ne	neon 20	18	Ā	argon 40	36	궃	krypton 84	54	Xe	xenon 131	98	R	radon				
				6	ட	fluorine 19	17	Cl	chlorine 35.5	35	Ŗ	bromine 80	53	П	iodine 127	85	Ą	astatine _				
	>			8	0	oxygen 16	16	ഗ	sulfur 32	34	Se	selenium 79	52	<u>e</u>	tellurium 128	84	Ъ	polonium –	116	^	livermorium -	
	>			7	z	nitrogen 14	15	۵	phosphorus 31	33	As	arsenic 75	51	Sp	antimony 122	83	Ξ	bismuth 209				
	≥			9	ပ	carbon 12	14	Si	silicon 28	32	Ge	germanium 73	90	Sn	tin 119	82	Pb	lead 207	114	lЧ	flerovium	
	=			5	В	boron 11	13	Ρl	aluminium 27	31	Ga	gallium 70	49	In	indium 115	81	11	thallium 204				
										30	Zu	zinc 65	48	ပ္ပ	cadmium 112	80	Нg	mercury 201	112	ű	copernicium	
										29	Cn	copper 64	47	Ag	silver 108	79	Αn	gold 197	111	Rg	roentgenium -	
dn										28	Z	nickel 59	46	Pd	palladium 106	78	പ	platinum 195	110	Ds	darmstadtium -	
Group										27	ပိ	cobalt 59	45	몺	rhodium 103	77	'n	iridium 192	109	Ĭ	meitnerium -	
		- I	hydrogen 1											Ru	ruthenium 101	9/	Os	osmium 190	108	Hs	hassium -	
				-						25	Mn	manganese 55	43	ည	technetium -	75	Re	rhenium 186	107	Bh	bohrium —	
					pol	ass						chromium 52		Mo	molybdenum 96	74	≥	tungsten 184	106	Sg	seaborgium -	
			Key	atomic number	atomic symbo	name relative atomic mass				23	>	vanadium 51	41	qN	niobium 93	73	<u>Б</u>	tantalum 181	105	В	dubnium -	
										ato	rela				22	j	titanium 48	40	Zr	zirconium 91	72	Ξ
										21	Sc	scandium 45	39	>	yttrium 89	57–71	lanthanoids		89–103	actinoids		
	=			4	Be	beryllium 9	12	Mg	magnesium 24	20	Ca	calcium 40	38	ഗ്	strontium 88	56	Ва	barium 137	88	Ra	radium -	
	_			က	:=	lithium 7	11	Na	sodium 23	19	¥	potassium 39	37	ВВ	rubidium 85	55	Cs	caesium 133	87	Ļ	francium -	

70	Υp	ytterbium lutetium 175	102	<sup>o</sup> Z	nobelium –
69	T	thulium 169	101	Md	mendelevium -
89	й	erbium 167	100	Fm	fermium -
29	웃	holmium 165	66	Es	einsteinium –
99	۵	dysprosium 163	86	ర	califomium -
92	Д	terbium 159	26	益	berkelium -
64	Вd	gadolinium 157	96	Cm	curium
63	Ш	europium 152	92	Am	americium —
62	Sm	samarium 150	94	Pu	plutonium —
61	Pm	promethium -	93	ď	neptunium _
09	PΝ	neodymium 144	92	⊃	uranium 238
29	P	praseodymium 141	91	Ра	protactinium 231
28	Ce	cerium 140	06	Ч	thorium 232
22	Га	lanthanum 139	88	Ac	actinium —
	lanthanoids			actinoids	

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