



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MMM. Papa Cambridge Com

COMBINED SC	IENCE		0653/31
CENTRE NUMBER		CANDIDATE NUMBER	
CANDIDATE NAME			

Paper 3 (Extended)

October/November 2013

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.

You may use a pencil for any diagrams or graphs.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

DO **NOT** WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer all questions.

Electronic calculators may be used.

You may lose marks if you do not show your working or if you do not use appropriate units.

A copy of the Periodic Table is printed on page 24.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.



1 Sodium chloride is obtained from underground deposits in the Earth's crust.

my		
2		
d deposits in the Earth's crust.	dium	Soc
sodium chloride and potassium chloride.	w-soc	Lov
ns the compound sodium chloride and not the hlorine.	(i)	(a)
[1]		
mpound, such as potassium chloride, and a	(ii)	
[2]		

(b) Table 1.1 contains the names and symbols of some positive and negative ions.

Table 1.1

positive i	ons
name	symbol
potassium	K⁺
ammonium	NH ₄ ⁺
calcium	Ca ²⁺
aluminium	Al ³⁺

negative i	ons
name	symbol
fluoride	F ⁻
oxide	O ²⁻
nitride	N ³⁻
sulfate	SO ₄ ² -

(i)	Use the information shown in Table 1.1 and the Periodic Table on page 2 determine the ions that have an electron configuration of 2, 8, 8.	24 tc
		[1]

(ii) Deduce the chemical formula of the compound calcium fluoride.Show how you obtained your answer.

(c)

The same			
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•	AGC .	1	or
		76ria	vner's
		3	o.C.

	[2]
The	e element calcium is formed during the electrolysis of molten calcium chloride.
	ring this process, calcium ions are converted to calcium atoms on the surface of the hode.
(i)	Explain why calcium atoms form on the cathode and not on the anode.
	[2]
(ii)	Describe what happens at the surface of the cathode to convert calcium ions to calcium atoms.
	[2]

2 Fig. 2.1 shows the inside of a refrigerator.

The temperature inside the freezing compartment is -20 $^{\circ}$ C and the temperature in the resofthe refrigerator is +5 $^{\circ}$ C.

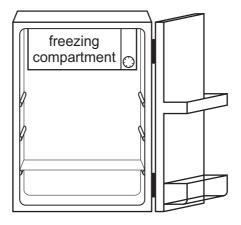
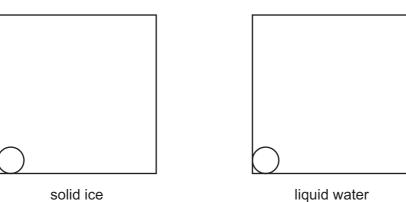


		Fig. 2.1
(a)	(i)	The air in the refrigerator is cooled by convection.
		Draw one arrow on Fig. 2.1 to show the movement of the air cooled by the freezing compartment.
	(ii)	Explain this movement in terms of particles and density.
		[2
(b)	The	e volume of air in the refrigerator is 0.15 m ³ .
	The	e density of air is 1.26 kg/m³.
	Cal	culate the mass of air in the refrigerator.
	Sta	te the formula that you use, show your working and state the unit of your answer.
		formula
		working

unit



[2]

(ii) Each sentence describes either a solid, a liquid or a gas.

In the right hand column write the letter S for solid, L for liquid or G for gas to match the description.

description	S, L or G
It cannot flow.	
It cannot transfer heat by convection.	
It contains particles which are widely separated.	
It expands the most when heated.	
It fills a closed container.	
It has a fixed volume but not a fixed shape.	

[2]

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www.PapaCambridge.com (d) A refrigerator can be warmed up by radiation energy absorbed by the outside of the refrigerator. Such absorption needs to be kept as low as possible.

The four refrigerators shown in Fig. 2.2 are identical except for the outside surface.

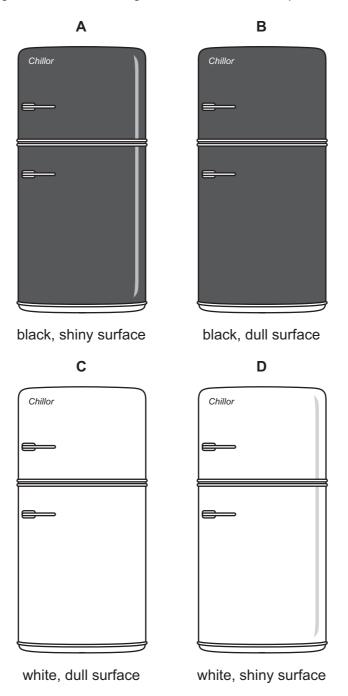


Fig. 2.2

State which refrigerator is most effective at keeping the contents cool.

Explain your answer.	
	[2]

7

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Please turn over for Question 3.

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3 The concentration of glucose in the blood does not normally vary much.

Researchers investigated how adding fibre to foods affected the concentration of glucose the blood after eating.

Fig. 3.1 shows the results that they obtained for two different types of cornflakes. Cornflakes contain a lot of starch.

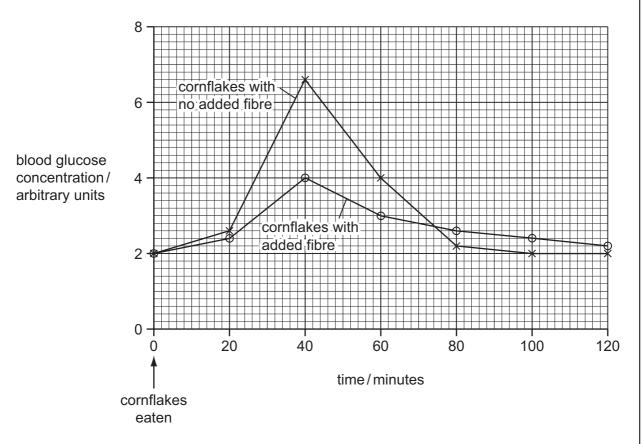


Fig. 3.1

Use the information in Fig. 3.1 to help you to answer the following questions.

(a)	Describe how the blood glucose concentration changed after eating cornflakes with added fibre.	no
		[3]

(b)	Sug	gest explanations for these changes in blood glucose concentration.
		[3]
(c)	(i)	Describe how adding fibre to the cornflakes affected the changes in blood glucose concentration after eating.
		[3]
	(ii)	Outline one other way in which fibre in the diet affects health.

viner's

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Fig. 4.1 shows the nucleus and **outer** electron shell of an atom of an element from the period of the Periodic Table .

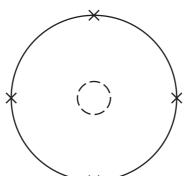


Fig. 4.1

(a)	Deduce the name of the element and explain your answer briefly.	
	name of element	
	explanation	
		[2]

(b) Fig. 4.2 shows the melting points of four metallic elements from the same group Periodic Table.

[2]

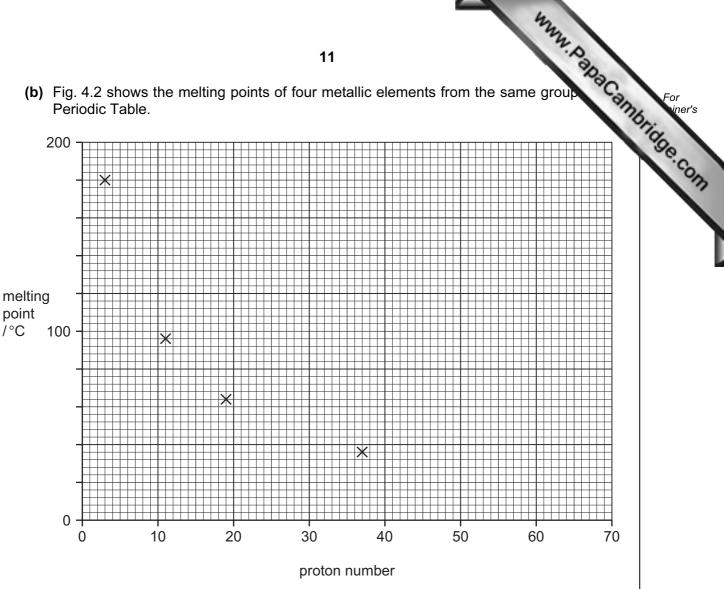


Fig. 4.2

(i) State the number of the group that contains the elements whose melting points are shown in Fig. 4.2.

Explain your answer briefly.

group number

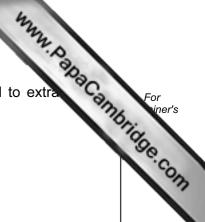
explanation

(ii) Estimate the melting point of the next element in the same group of the Periodic Table.

Use the symbol **X** to mark your estimate on the grid in Fig. 4.2.

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(c) Fig. 4.3 shows a cross section through a blast furnace which is used to extra from iron oxide.



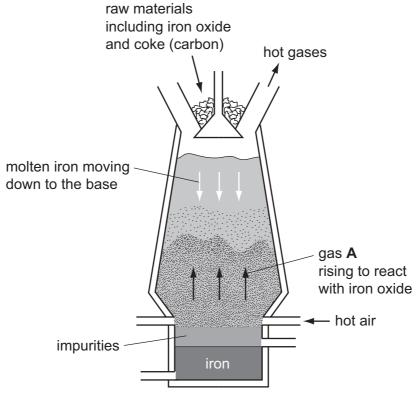


Fig. 4.3

(i) Name gas A which reacts with iron oxide to produce iron.

		[1]
(ii)	Name the type of chemical change that the iron oxide undergoes in (i).	
	Explain your answer briefly.	
	type of chemical reaction	
	explanation	
		[2]
(iii)	State the word chemical equation for the reaction that occurs in (i).	
		[1]

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Please turn over for Question 5.

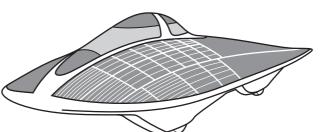


Fig. 5.1

(a) Fig. 5.2 shows a speed/time graph for the vehicle for the first hour of a journey.

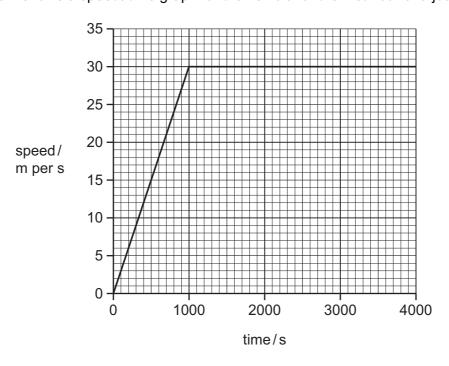


Fig. 5.2

(i) Calculate the distance travelled during 4000 s.

Show your working and state the unit of your answer.

unit _____ [2]

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(ii) Calculate the acceleration of the vehicle during the first 1000 s.Show your working.

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m/s^2	[2]

(b) Fig. 5.3 shows the energy flow diagram for the solar-powered vehicle.

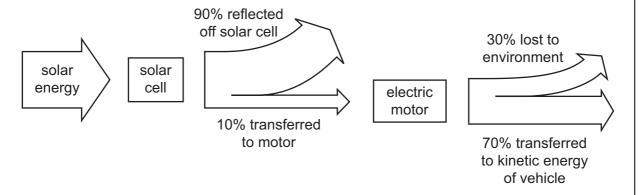


Fig. 5.3

(i) State the efficiency of the solar cell.

%	[1]

(ii) During part of the journey, the solar cell receives 1 000 000 joules of solar energy.Calculate the number of joules transferred as kinetic energy to the vehicle.Show your working.

- 1	13.
 J	LZ.

Fig. 6.1 shows an external view of the heart and the blood vessels that are connected 6

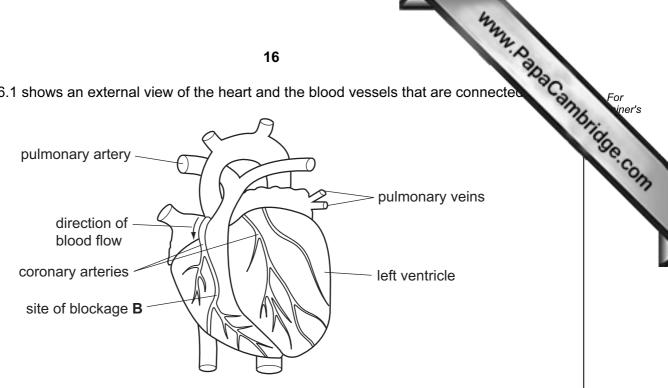


Fig. 6.1

(a) ∃	The musc	les in th	ne walls o	of the	ventricles	contract	and re	elax rhy	/thmically	y.
-------	----------	-----------	------------	--------	------------	----------	--------	----------	------------	----

	(i)	Describe how contraction of the muscles in the wall of the left ventricle affects the blood inside the ventricle.
		[2]
	(ii)	Describe how contraction of the muscles in the wall of the left ventricle affects the valve between the left atrium and the left ventricle.
		[1]
(b)	The	coronary arteries supply the muscles of the heart with oxygen and nutrients.
	(i)	Explain why these muscles require a constant supply of oxygen.
		[2]

	www.	
	17 A. O. D. C.	
(ii)	A blockage occurs in the coronary artery at site B .	
	On Fig. 6.1, shade the area of the heart wall that will be affected by this blockage [1]	
(iii)	List three lifestyle factors that increase the chance that a blockage will develop in a coronary artery.	

1	
2	
3	[3]

- 7 Ethene, C₂H₄, is an unsaturated hydrocarbon.
- www.PapaCambridge.com (a) Fig. 7.1 shows structures of the molecules involved when ethene reacts with bromine.

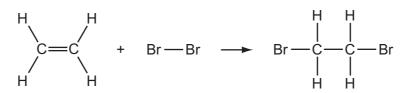


Fig. 7.1

(i)	Describe the	colour change	that is observed	when ethene	reacts with	bromine.
-----	--------------	---------------	------------------	-------------	-------------	----------

from _____ to _____[1]

(ii) Name the type of chemical reaction shown in Fig. 7.1.

[1]

(iii) The reaction between ethene and hydrogen chloride, HC1(g), is similar to the reaction shown in Fig. 7.1.

Complete the equation below to suggest the structure of the molecule that is produced.

[2]

(b) Methane, CH₄, reacts with steam in the presence of a catalyst to produce carbon monoxide, CO, and hydrogen gas.

Construct a balanced symbol chemical equation for this reaction.

8 (a) Fig. 8.1 shows a circuit which could be used for the lights on a car. When headlight bulb is fully lit, 6 A passes through it. When each sidelight is fully lit, passes through it.

r. When fully lit, a handle iner's

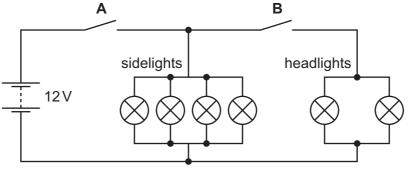


Fig. 8.1

Calculate the total current flowing from the battery when

switch A is closed and switch B is open,

(b) Each sidelight has a resistance of 24Ω .

switches A and B are both closed.

Calculate the combined resistance of the four sidelights connected in parallel in this circuit.

State the formula that you use and show your working.

formula

working

Ω [3]

9 (a) Fig. 9.1 shows a plant cell.

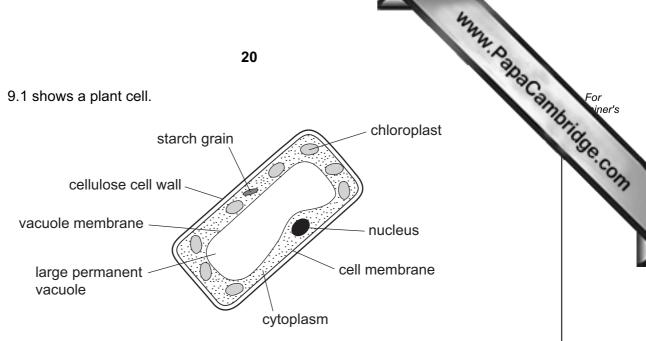


Fig. 9.1

	(i)	Name the tissue in the leaf in which this type of cell is found.
		[1]
	(ii)	Explain how this cell is adapted to carry out photosynthesis.
		[3]
(b)		out one tenth of the Earth's surface is covered by forests in which much stosynthesis takes place.
		plain how extensive deforestation could lead to an increase in the rate of global ming.
		[3]

10 (a) Fig. 10.1 represents the electromagnetic spectrum.

) Fig.	10.1 ו	represents tl	he electromaç	21 gnetic spectr	rum.	microwaves radio waves			
gam ray		X-rays	ultraviolet	visible light	infra red	microwaves	radio waves	Original Co.	
Fig. 10.1								Jan .	

Name the type of electromagnetic wave that is used

(i) to send a signal to a TV from a remote control,

[1]

(ii) to send satellite TV information.

[1]

(b) Gamma rays travel at a speed of 3 x 10⁸ m/s.

State the speed at which X-rays travel. [1]

(c) Fig. 10.2 represents a wave.

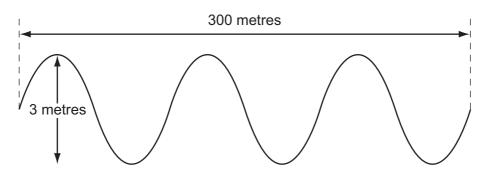


Fig. 10.2

Use Fig. 10.2 to find the

wavelength of the wave,

amplitude of the wave. m

[2]

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The Periodic Table of the Elements DATA SHEET

	0	Helium	20 Ne	18 84 Kr Krypton	131 X X Seron 54	Radon 86		175 Lutetium	Lr Lawercium 103	Dana Cambridge.co.
	IIΛ		19 Fluorine 9 35.5 C1	80 Br Bromine	127 T lodine 53	At Astatine 85		173 Yb Ytterbium 70	Nobelium 102	age Co
	I		16 Oxygen 8	79 Selenium	128 Te Tellurium 52	Po Polonium 84		169 Tm Thulium	Md Mendelevium 101	
	>		14 Nitrogen 7 31	75 AS Arsenic	35 Sb Antimony 51	209 Bi Bismuth		167 Er Erbium 68	Fm Fermium	
	2		12 Carbon 6 Carbon 8 28	73 Ge Germanium	Sn 119 Tin 50	207 Pb Lead 82		165 Ho Holmium 67	Einsteinium	(r.t.p.).
	≡		11 BB 5 27 A1	70 Ga Gallium	115 In Indium	204 T 1 Thallium		162 Dy Dysprosium 66	Cf Californium 98	pressure
				65 Zn Zinc	Cd Cadmium 48	201 Hg Mercury 80		159 Tb Terbium 65	BK Berkelium 97	The volume of one mole of any gas is 24 dm³ at room temperature and pressure (r.t.p.).
				64 Copper	108 Ag Silver 47	197 Au Gold		157 Gd Gadolinium 64	Curium 96	m temper
Group				59 Nickel	106 Pd Palladium 46	195 Pt Platinum		152 Eu Europium 63	Am Americium 95	m³ at rooi
้อ				59 Cobalt	103 Rh Rhodium 45	192 Ir Iridium		Sm Samarium 62	Pu Plutonium	as is 24 d
		T Hydrogen		56 Iron	101 Ru Ruthenium 44	190 OS Osmium 76		Pm Promethium 61	Neptunium	of any ga
				Mn Manganese	_			Neodymium 60	238 U Uranium 92	one mole
				S2 Cr Chromium	96 Mo Molybdenum 42	184 W Tungsten 74		Pr Praseodymium 59	Pa Protactinium 91	olume of
				51 Vanadium	93 Nb Niobium 41	181 Ta Tantalum 73		140 Ce Cerium	232 Th Thorium 90	The v
				48 Titanium	91 Zr Zirconium 40	178 # Hafnium * 72		1	mic mass abol mic) number	
				Scandium	89 × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × ×	139 La Lanthanum 57 *	Ac Actinium t	d series series	 a = relative atomic mass X = atomic symbol b = proton (atomic) number 	
	=		Beryllium 4 24 Mg	12 40 Ca Calcium	Strontium 38	137 Ba Barium 56	226 Ra Radium 88	*58-71 Lanthanoid series 190-103 Actinoid series	e × a	
	-		Lithium 3 23 Na	39 X Potassium	85 Rb Rubidium 37	133 CS Caesium 55	Fr Francium 87	*58-71 L	Key	

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