

COMBINED SCIENCE

0653/12

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)

* 7 9 1 4 8 7 3 5 1 2 *

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.

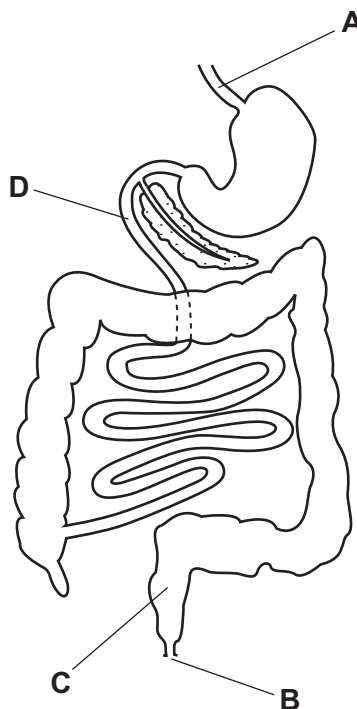
A copy of the Periodic Table is printed on page 20.

Electronic calculators may be used.

This document consists of **17** printed pages and **3** blank pages.

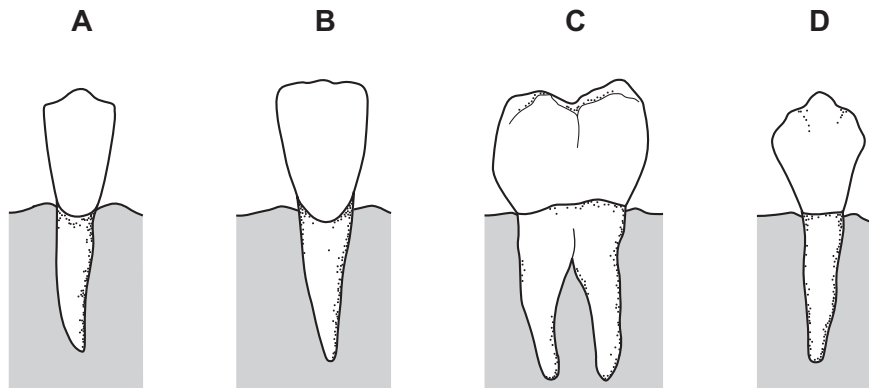
- 1 Which feature of a bird is the only one that helps to define it as a living organism?
- A It can fly.
 - B It has a hard, horny beak or bill.
 - C It is able to reproduce.
 - D The female lays eggs.
- 2 What causes oxygen to diffuse into the blood from an alveolus in the lungs?
- A The oxygen concentration 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 What are enzymes made of?
- A carbohydrate
 - B fat
 - C fibre
 - D protein
- 4 The diagram shows part of the digestive system.

Where does egestion occur?

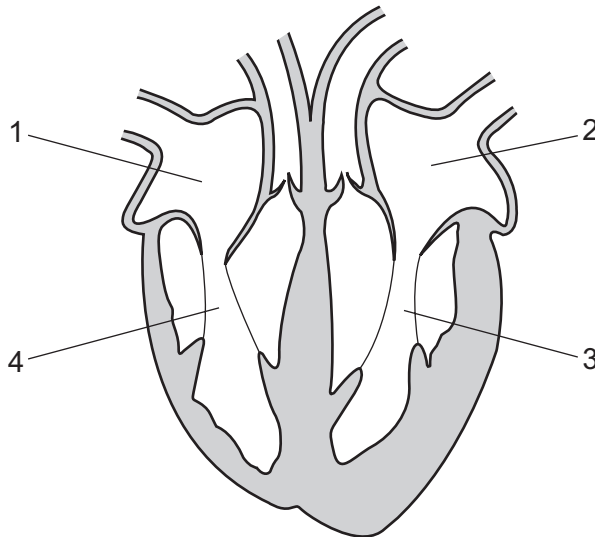


5 The diagram shows four human teeth.

Which tooth is a molar?



6 The diagram shows a section through the heart. The atria and ventricles are numbered.



What is the sequence in which the atria and ventricles contract during one heart beat?

- A 1 and 2 together, 3 and 4 together
- B 1 and 4 together, 2 and 3 together
- C 1, 2, 3, 4
- D 1, 3, 2, 4

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

	absorbed	lost
A	liquid	liquid
B	liquid	vapour
C	vapour	liquid
D	vapour	vapour

8 Which row gives the correct information about aerobic respiration?

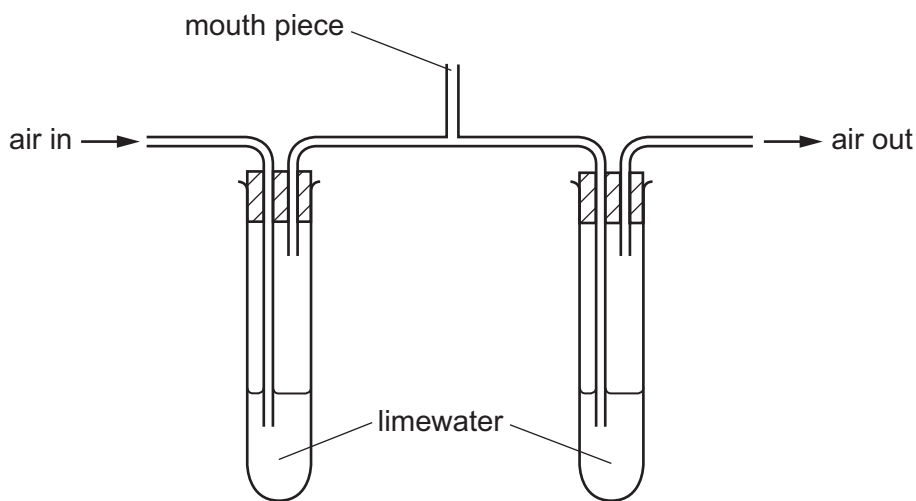
	nutrient molecules broken down	produces water	releases energy
A	✓	✓	✓
B	✓	✓	✗
C	✓	✗	✓
D	✗	✓	✓

key

✓ = information correct

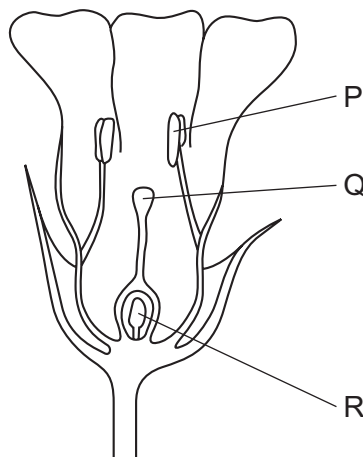
✗ = information incorrect

9 Which statement is proved correct by breathing through the apparatus shown in the diagram?



- A** Expired air contains less carbon dioxide than inspired air.
- B** Expired air contains more carbon dioxide than inspired air.
- C** Inspired air contains less oxygen than expired air.
- D** Inspired air contains more oxygen than expired air.

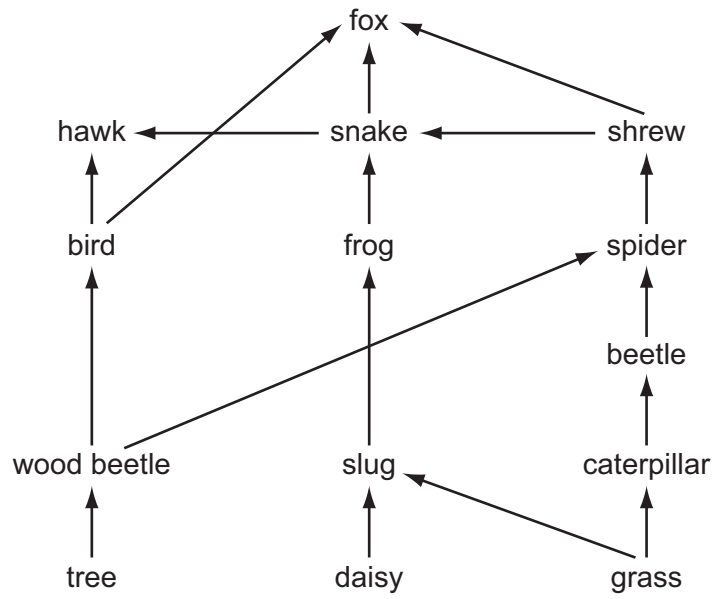
- 10 What happens after a hormone has had an effect on a target organ?
- A It is destroyed by the liver.
 - B It is reabsorbed by the gland that made it.
 - C It is stored for future use.
 - D It is used to increase the rate of heartbeat.
- 11 What would be effective in preventing the spread of HIV?
- A chlorinating all drinking water
 - B screening of blood before transfusions
 - C sterilisation of showers, baths and toilets
 - D thorough cooking of all food
- 12 The diagram shows a section through a flower.



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

	male gametes	female gametes
A	P	Q
B	P	R
C	Q	P
D	Q	R

13 The diagram shows a food web.



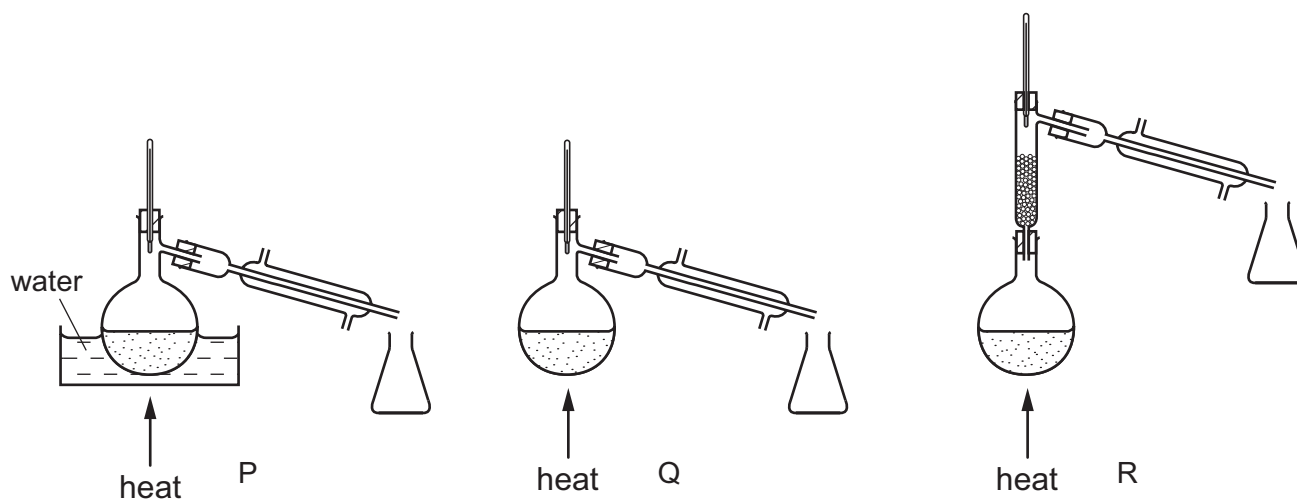
How many types of consumer and how many types of producer are shown in this food web?

	types of consumer	types of producer
A	3	3
B	3	14
C	11	3
D	11	14

14 A mixture contains two liquids.

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

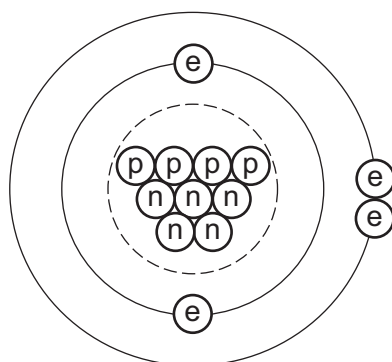
They are separated by fractional distillation.



Which apparatus is used to separate the two liquids?

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

15 The diagram represents an atom.



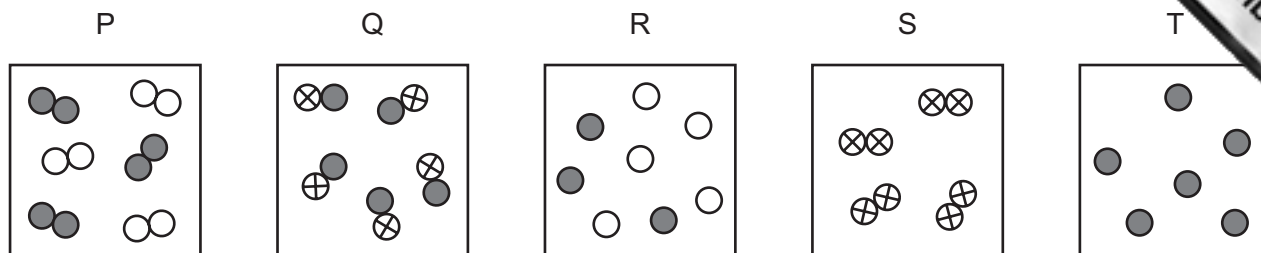
key

- (p) proton
(n) neutron
(e) electron
○ nucleus

What is the nucleon number of this atom?

- A 2 B 4 C 9 D 13

16 The diagrams represent different substances.



Which row correctly identifies the type of substance?

	an element	a compound	a mixture
A	P	R	Q
B	Q	S	P
C	S	Q	R
D	T	P	S

17 Sodium is in Group I of the Periodic Table.

What happens to an atom of sodium when it reacts?

- A** It gains one electron, forming Na^- .
- B** It gains one electron, forming Na^+ .
- C** It loses one electron, forming Na^- .
- D** It loses one electron, forming Na^+ .

18 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** $\text{H}_3(\text{PO})_4$
- C** 3HPO_4
- D** $3\text{HP}_4\text{O}$

19 The formula for iron(III) sulfate is $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$.

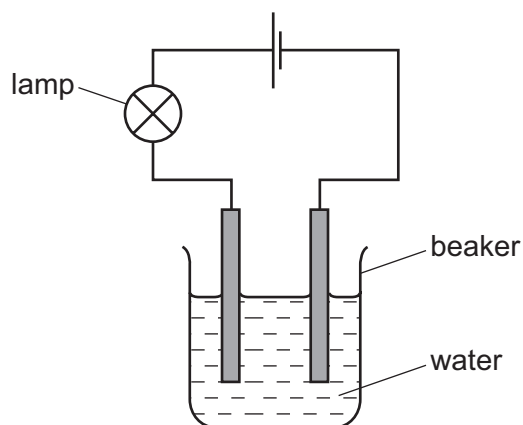
What is the total number of atoms in this formula?

- A** 3
- B** 7
- C** 17
- D** 26

20 Which products are formed when aqueous copper(II) chloride is electrolysed with inert electrodes?

	at the anode	at the cathode
A	chlorine	copper
B	chlorine	hydrogen
C	copper	chlorine
D	hydrogen	chlorine

21 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
A	covalent	a metal and a non-metal
B	covalent	non-metals only
C	ionic	non-metals only
D	ionic	a metal and a non-metal

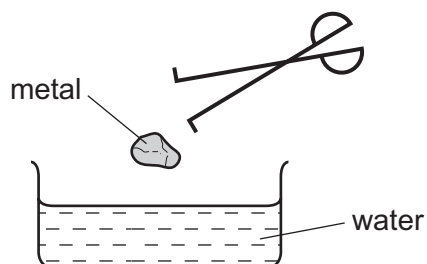
22 Which change decreases the speed of a chemical reaction?

- A** increasing concentration
- B** increasing particle size
- C** increasing temperature
- D** using a catalyst

23 Which two reagents form a white precipitate when they are mixed?

- A barium chloride and hydrochloric acid
- B barium chloride and nitric acid
- C silver nitrate and hydrochloric acid
- D silver nitrate and nitric acid

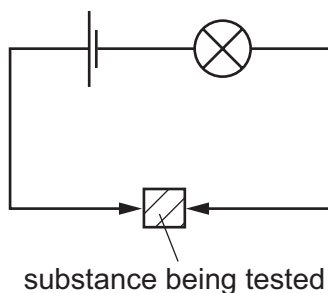
24 A piece of metal is added to water.



Which metal produces the most violent reaction?

- A copper
- B magnesium
- C potassium
- D zinc

25 Steel and sulfur are tested using the circuit shown.



In which tests does the lamp light?

	steel	sulfur
A	✓	✓
B	✓	x
C	x	✓
D	x	x

key

✓ = lamp lights

x = lamp does not light

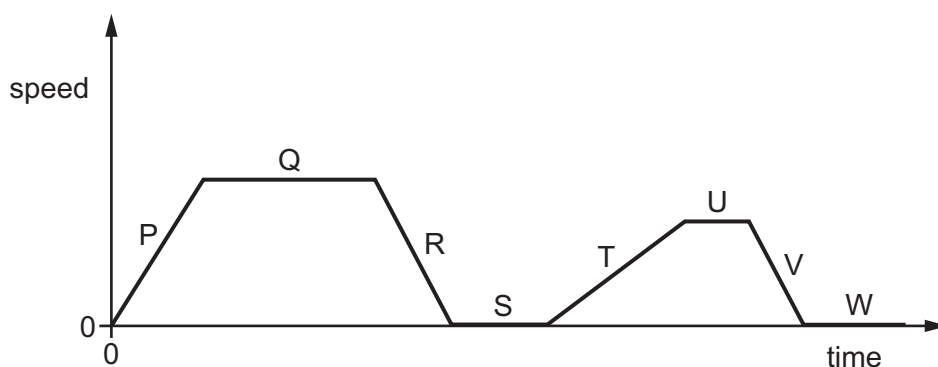
26 Which row gives the percentage by volume of the gases in the air?

	highest percentage	→	lowest percentage
A	nitrogen	oxygen	other gases
B	nitrogen	other gases	oxygen
C	oxygen	nitrogen	other gases
D	oxygen	other gases	nitrogen

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

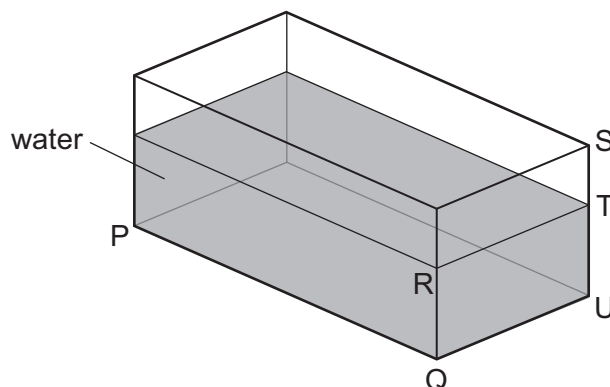
28 The speed/time graph for a bus journey is shown.



During which labelled periods was the bus stationary?

- A** P, R, T and V
- B** Q, S, U and W
- C** Q and U only
- D** S and W only

- 29 A glass tank contains some water.



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

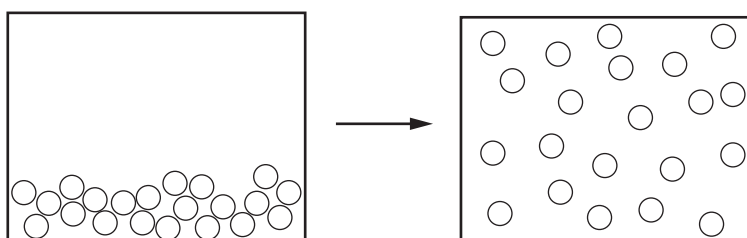
Which other distance must be known to calculate the volume of the water?

- 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
A	less for the lighter block	less for the lighter block
B	less for the lighter block	the same for both blocks
C	more for the lighter block	more for the lighter block
D	the same for both blocks	more for the lighter block

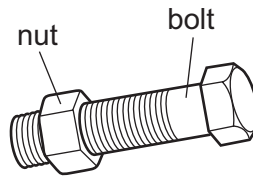
- 31 The diagram shows how the arrangement of the atoms in a substance changes during a change of state.



Which change of state is shown?

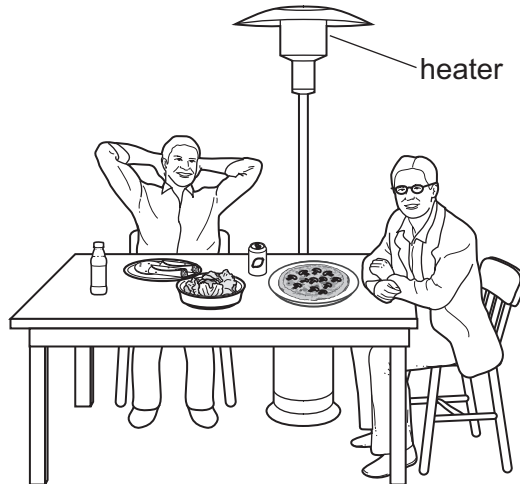
- A** gas to liquid
B liquid to gas
C liquid to solid
D solid to liquid

- 32 A mechanic cannot remove a large steel nut from a steel bolt because it is too tight.



What could the mechanic do to help her remove the nut?

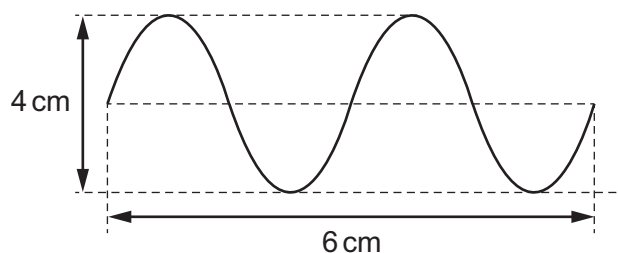
- A cool the nut and heat the bolt
 - B heat the bolt only
 - C heat the nut and the bolt through the same temperature rise
 - D heat the nut only
- 33 Diners sit at a table outside a café on a cold evening. A heater above the table warms the diners as they eat.



Which row shows how thermal (heat) energy from the heater reaches the diners?

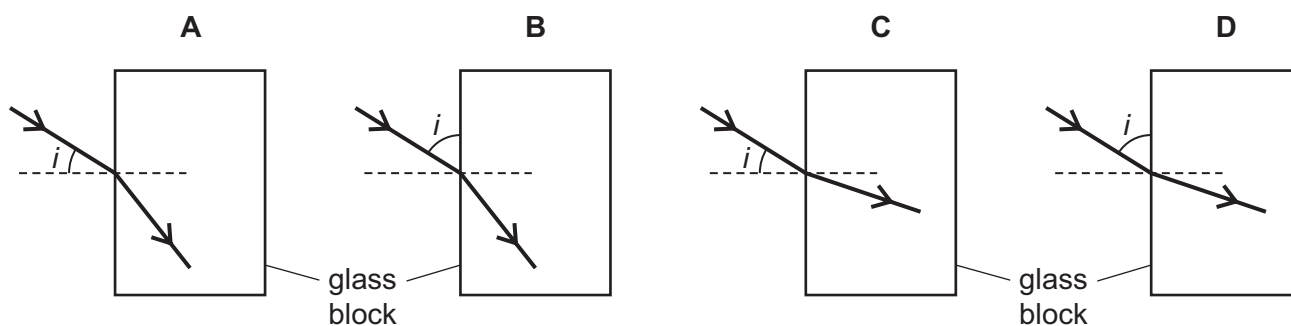
	conduction	convection	radiation
A	no	no	yes
B	no	yes	yes
C	yes	no	yes
D	yes	yes	no

- 34 The diagram represents a wave.



What is the amplitude of the wave?

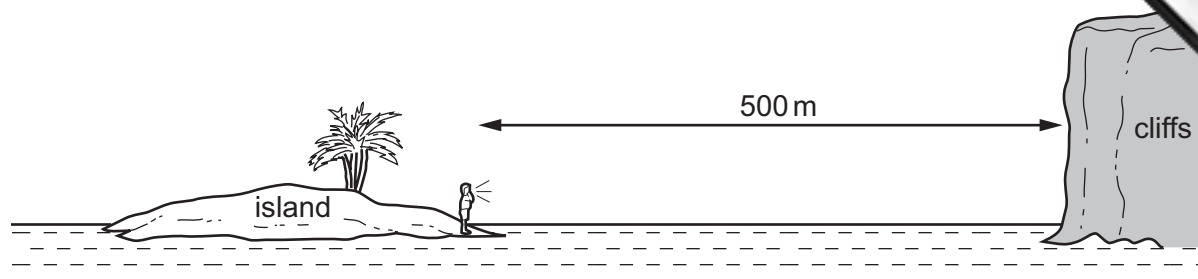
- A 2 cm B 3 cm C 4 cm D 6 cm
- 35 Which diagram shows how a ray of light passes from air into a glass block, and shows the angle of incidence labelled i ?



- 36 Which row shows the type of wave that is used for a mobile (cell) telephone and the type that is used to send television signals from a satellite to Earth?

	mobile telephone	satellite television
A	microwaves	microwaves
B	microwaves	radio waves
C	radio waves	microwaves
D	radio waves	radio waves

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



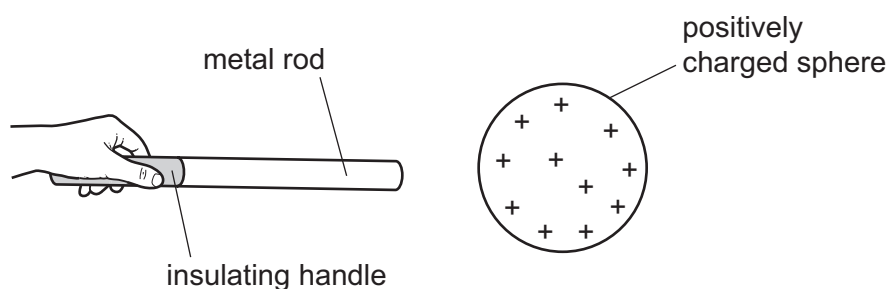
He shouts and he hears an echo from the cliffs.

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?

- A $\frac{500}{340}$ s B $\frac{2 \times 500}{340}$ s C $\frac{340}{500}$ s D $\frac{2 \times 340}{500}$ s
- 38 An uncharged metal rod is held by an insulating handle.

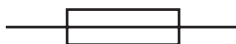
The rod is brought near to a positively charged sphere. This causes some particles in the rod to move.



Which particles in the rod move and in which direction do the particles move?

	particles that move	direction of movement
A	electrons	away from the sphere
B	electrons	towards the sphere
C	neutrons	away from the sphere
D	protons	towards the sphere

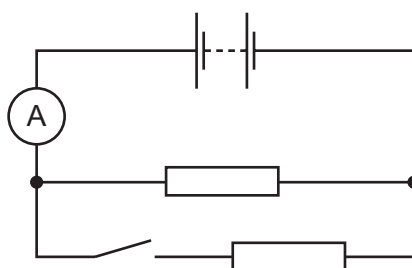
39 A circuit diagram contains the following symbol.



What does this symbol represent?

- A a fixed resistor
- B a fuse
- C a lamp
- D a variable resistor

40 In the circuit shown the switch is open.



A student closes the switch.

What happens to the ammeter reading, and what happens to the total resistance of the circuit?

	ammeter reading	total resistance
A	decreases	decreases
B	decreases	increases
C	increases	decreases
D	increases	increases

DATA SHEET
The Periodic Table of the Elements

		Group																			
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X										
		1 H Hydrogen 1																			
7	9	Li Lithium 3	Be Beryllium 4																		
23	24	Na Sodium 11	Mg Magnesium 12																		
39	40	K Potassium 19	Ca Calcium 20	45 Sc Scandium 21	48 Ti Titanium 22	51 V Vanadium 23	52 Cr Chromium 24	55 Mn Manganese 25	56 Fe Iron 26	59 Co Cobalt 27	59 Ni Nickel 28	64 Cu Copper 29	65 Zn Zinc 30	70 Ga Gallium 31	73 Ge Germanium 32	75 As Arsenic 33	79 Se Selenium 34	80 Br Bromine 35	84 Kr Krypton 36		
85	88	Rb Rubidium 37	Sr Strontium 38	89 Y Yttrium 39	91 Zr Zirconium 40	93 Nb Niobium 41	96 Mo Molybdenum 42	101 Ru Ruthenium 44	101 Rh Rhodium 45	103 Rh Rhodium 45	106 Pd Palladium 46	108 Ag Silver 47	112 Cd Cadmium 48	115 In Indium 49	119 Sn Tin 50	122 Sb Antimony 51	128 Te Tellurium 52	127 I Iodine 53	131 Xe Xenon 54		
133	137	Cs Caesium 55	Ba Barium 56	139 La Lanthanum 57	178 Hf Hafnium 72	181 Ta Tantalum 73	184 W Tungsten 74	190 Os Osmium 76	192 Ir Iridium 77	195 Pt Platinum 78	197 Au Gold 79	201 Hg Mercury 80	204 Tl Thallium 81	207 Pb Lead 82	209 Bi Bismuth 83	210 Po Polonium 84	210 At Astatine 85	210 Rn Radon 86			
		226 Ra Radium 88	227 Ac Actinium 89																		
												*58-71 Lanthanoid series									
												†90-103 Actinoid series									
		a		X		b															
		Key		X = relative atomic mass		X = atomic symbol		b = proton (atomic) number													
140	141	144	150	152	157	159	162	165	167	169	173	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	
Ce Cerium 58	Pr Praseodymium 59	Nd Neodymium 60	Sm Samarium 62	Pm Promethium 61	Gd Gadolinium 64	Tb Terbium 65	Dy Dysprosium 66	Ho Holmium 67	Er Erbium 68	Tm Thulium 69	Yb Ytterbium 70	Lu Lutetium 71	Lu Lutetium 71	Lu Lutetium 71	Lu Lutetium 71	Lu Lutetium 71	Lu Lutetium 71	Lu Lutetium 71	Lu Lutetium 71	Lu Lutetium 71	
232	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	
Th Thorium 90	Pa Protactinium 91	U Uranium 92	Pu Plutonium 94	Np Neptunium 93	Cm Curium 96	Bk Berkelium 97	Cf Californium 98	Es Einsteinium 99	Fm Fermium 100	Md Mendelevium 101	No Nobelium 102	Lr Lawrencium 103	Lr Lawrencium 103	Lr Lawrencium 103	Lr Lawrencium 103	Lr Lawrencium 103	Lr Lawrencium 103	Lr Lawrencium 103	Lr Lawrencium 103	Lr Lawrencium 103	

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

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