Cambridge Assessment

Cambridge IGCSE[™]

CO-ORDINATED SCIENCES

Paper 2 Multiple Choice (Extended)

0654/22 May/June 2023 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)

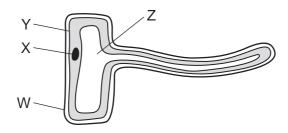
INSTRUCTIONS

- 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 Which is **not** a characteristic of all living organisms?
 - **A** excretion
 - **B** growth
 - **C** photosynthesis
 - D sensitivity
- 2 The diagram shows a specialised cell from a plant.



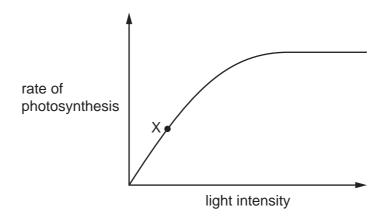
Which structures **not** found in animal cells are shown in the diagram and which structure often found in other plant cells is missing?

	structures not found in animal cells	structure found in other plant cells
Α	W and X	chloroplast
в	X and Y	nucleus
С	Y and Z	nucleus
D	Z and W	chloroplast

3 Which row shows the elements and the small molecules that are used to make the larger molecules?

	elements	small molecule	larger molecule
Α	carbon, hydrogen and oxygen	glucose	fats
в	carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen	amino acids	fats
С	carbon, hydrogen and oxygen	glucose	proteins
D	carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen	amino acids	proteins

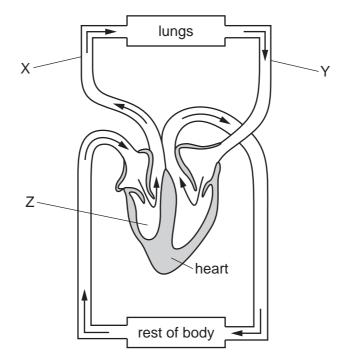
- 4 Which type of molecules speed up chemical digestion?
 - A carbohydrates
 - **B** enzymes
 - **C** hormones
 - **D** fatty acids
- **5** The graph shows the effect of increasing light intensity on the rate of photosynthesis of a submerged aquatic plant.



Which factor is limiting the rate of photosynthesis at X?

- A carbon dioxide concentration
- **B** humidity
- **C** light intensity
- **D** temperature
- **6** What is one of the functions of bile?
 - **A** denaturing lipase
 - B digesting fats
 - **C** emulsifying fats
 - D increasing acidity

7 The diagram shows the circulatory system of a mammal.



Which row shows the correct names for blood vessels X and Y and for chamber Z?

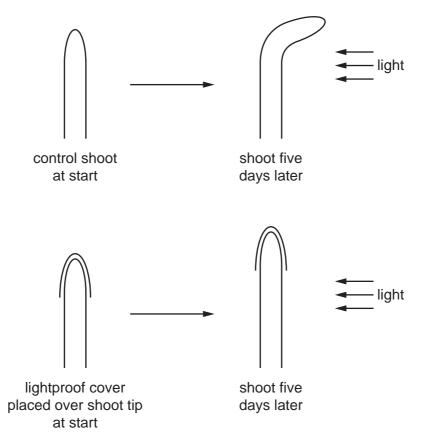
	Х	Y	Z
Α	pulmonary artery	aorta	left ventricle
в	vena cava	pulmonary vein	left ventricle
С	vena cava	aorta	right ventricle
D	pulmonary artery	pulmonary vein	right ventricle

8 During cold weather, warm blooded animals, such as mammals and birds, require more food.

Which statement explains the reason for this?

	energy required to maintain constant body temperature	rate of respiration
Α	high	high
В	high	low
С	low	high
D	low	low

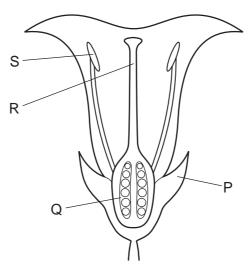
9 The diagram shows an experiment using the shoots of seedlings.



Which statement explains why the covered shoot tip does not grow towards the light?

- A The lightproof cover decreases auxin production by the shoot tip.
- **B** The lightproof cover keeps auxin distribution even on all sides of the shoot.
- **C** The lightproof cover prevents auxin from diffusing from the shoot tip.
- **D** The lightproof cover stimulates cell elongation without requiring auxin.

10 The diagram shows a section through a flower.

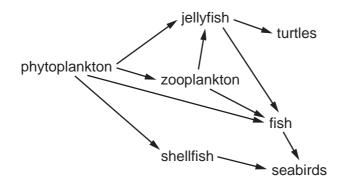


Which labelled structures are the anther and the ovary?

	anther	ovary
Α	R	Р
в	R	Q
с	S	Р
D	S	Q

- 11 Which process results in the development of strains of antibiotic-resistant bacteria?
 - A artificial selection
 - B discontinuous variation
 - **C** natural selection
 - D selective breeding

12 The diagram shows a food web.



Which groups of organisms are both primary and secondary consumers?

- **A** fish and jellyfish
- B fish and shellfish
- C seabirds and turtles
- D shellfish and zooplankton
- **13** The flow diagram shows the consequence of the overuse of fertilisers on farm land.

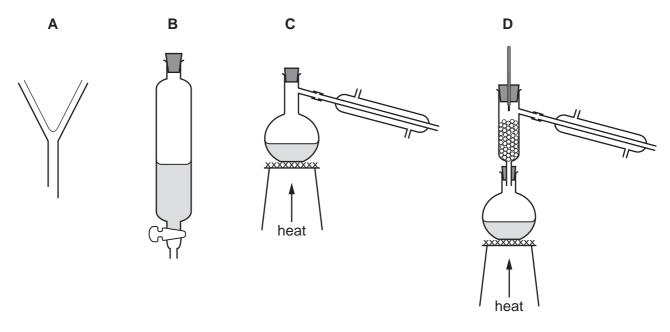
leaching		fast growth	,	death of		fast growth		death of
fertiliser	\rightarrow	of algae	\rightarrow	algae	\rightarrow	of X	\rightarrow	fish

Which group of organisms is represented by X?

- A decomposers
- B fish
- **C** invertebrates
- **D** plants

14 Hexane and octane are liquid hydrocarbons that mix together.

Which apparatus is used to separate a mixture of these two liquids?



15 When solid zinc carbonate is heated, a different solid and a gas are formed.

Which type of change occurs?

- A chemical
- B exothermic
- **C** physical
- D separation
- **16** An atom of osmium is represented by $^{190}_{76}$ Os.

How many neutrons are in this atom?

A 76 B 114 C	190	D 266
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17 Aqueous potassium bromide reacts with aqueous silver nitrate to produce a cream precipitate. What is the ionic equation for this reaction?

$$\mathbf{A} \quad \operatorname{Ag}^{+}(\operatorname{aq}) + \operatorname{Br}^{-}(\operatorname{aq}) \rightarrow \operatorname{AgBr}(\operatorname{s})$$

- $\textbf{B} \quad \text{Ag}^{2+}(\text{aq}) \ + \ 2\text{Br}^{-}(\text{aq}) \ \rightarrow \ \text{AgBr}_2(s)$
- **C** $K^{+}(aq) + NO_{3}^{-}(aq) \rightarrow KNO_{3}(s)$
- $\textbf{D} \quad 2K^{\scriptscriptstyle +}(aq) \ + \ NO_3{}^{2-}(aq) \ \rightarrow \ K_2NO_3(s)$

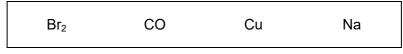
- 18 Which statement about the extraction of aluminium from its ore by electrolysis is correct?
 - **A** Aluminium gains electrons from the anode.
 - **B** Aluminium ions are oxidised at the cathode.
 - **C** Aluminium ore is called cryolite.
 - **D** Aluminium oxide is in the electrolyte.
- **19** Which statement explains why increasing the concentration of reactants increases the rate of a reaction?
 - **A** The proportion of particles that possess the activation energy is greater.
 - **B** The particles collide more frequently.
 - **C** The particles collide more slowly.
 - **D** The particles collide with greater energy.
- 20 Copper(II) sulfate is produced by reacting copper(II) oxide with dilute sulfuric acid.

The stages in the process to produce pure dry crystals are listed.

- 1 Leave to crystallise in a cool place.
- 2 Filter the reaction mixture.
- 3 Press the crystals between dry filter papers.
- 4 Add copper(II) oxide until it is in excess.
- 5 Heat the filtrate to concentrate it.
- 6 Heat the dilute sulfuric acid.

What is the correct order for these stages?

- $\mathbf{A} \quad 6 \to 4 \to 2 \to 5 \to 3 \to 1$
- **B** $6 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 3$
- $\mathbf{C} \quad 6 \to 4 \to 2 \to 5 \to 1 \to 3$
- $\textbf{D} \quad 4 \rightarrow 6 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 3$
- **21** The box lists four substances.



Which substance is an element that forms a basic oxide and coloured compounds?

A Br₂ **B** CO **C** Cu **D** Na

22 Car engines produce pollutant gases.

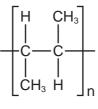
Which gases are removed by catalytic converters?

- A carbon monoxide, nitrogen monoxide and sulfur dioxide
- B carbon monoxide and nitrogen monoxide only
- **C** nitrogen monoxide and sulfur dioxide only
- D carbon dioxide and sulfur dioxide
- 23 In the blast furnace, which substance is added to make slag?
 - A calcium carbonate
 - B carbon dioxide
 - C carbon monoxide
 - D coke
- 24 Which catalyst is used in the Contact process?
 - A iron
 - B phosphoric(V) acid
 - C nickel
 - D vanadium(V) oxide
- 25 Which statements about limestone are correct?
 - 1 It contains calcium oxide.
 - 2 It is used to manufacture lime.
 - 3 It neutralises acidic industrial waste products.
 - 4 It neutralises alkaline soil.
 - **A** 1 and 3 **B** 1 and 4 **C** 2 and 3 **D** 2 and 4
- 26 Naphtha is obtained by the fractional distillation of petroleum.

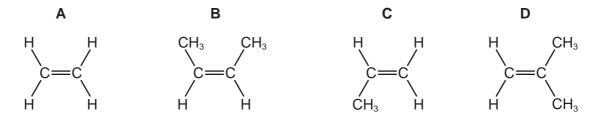
Which statements about naphtha are correct?

- 1 It burns to form carbon dioxide and water.
- 2 It is a mixture of hydrocarbons.
- 3 It is present in bottled gas.
- 4 The main component of naphtha is methane.
- **A** 1 and 2 **B** 1 and 4 **C** 2 and 3 **D** 3 and 4

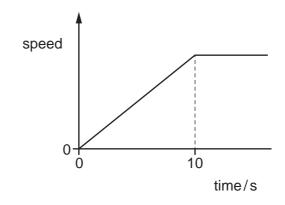
27 The structure of an addition polymer is shown.



Which monomer is used to make this polymer?



28 The diagram shows the speed–time graph for an object moving in a straight line.

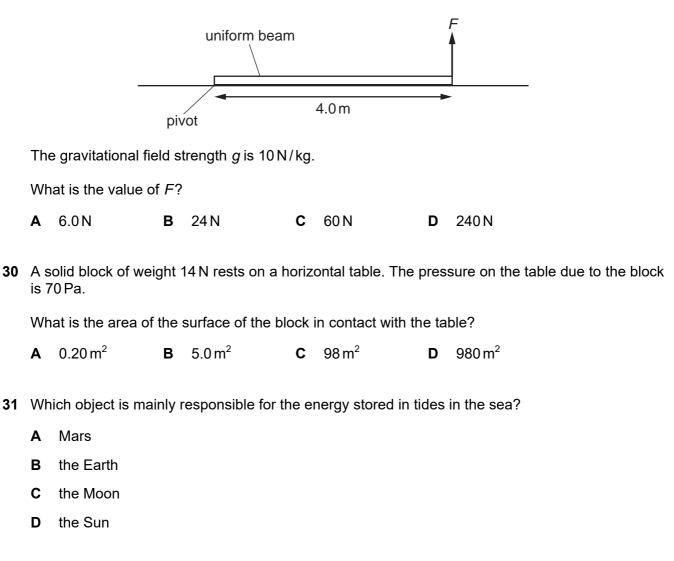


Which statement about the motion of the object is not correct?

- **A** The acceleration is constant during the first 10 s.
- **B** The acceleration steadily increases and then becomes constant.
- **C** The rate of change of speed is constant during the first 10 s.
- **D** The speed steadily increases and then becomes constant.

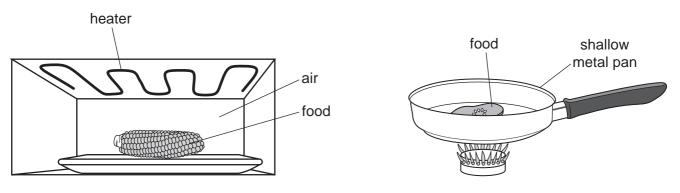
29 A uniform beam has a mass of 12 kg and a length of 4.0 m. The beam rests on horizontal ground.

One end of the beam is now raised from the ground by a vertical force F. The other end of the beam remains in contact with the ground and acts as a pivot.



- 32 Which statement about gas particles is not correct?
 - A Increasing the temperature of a gas makes the gas particles move more slowly.
 - **B** The gas particles are in constant random motion.
 - **C** The pressure of a gas is caused by the collision of gas particles with the container.
 - **D** Very small particles suspended in a gas are in constant random motion.

33 Two methods of cooking are grilling under a red-hot heater and frying in a shallow metal pan.



method 1: grilling

method 2: frying

How does thermal energy pass through the air to reach the food in method 1 and how does thermal energy pass through the bottom of the metal pan in method 2?

	method 1	method 2
Α	convection	conduction
В	convection	radiation
С	radiation	conduction
D	radiation	radiation

34 An object is placed in front of a plane mirror on a wall.

What are the characteristics of the image formed?

- A same size as object and inverted top to bottom
- **B** same size as object and laterally inverted (left to right)
- C smaller than object and inverted top to bottom
- **D** smaller than object and laterally inverted (left to right)
- **35** A ray of light in air enters glass at an angle of incidence of 34° .

The refractive index of glass is 1.5.

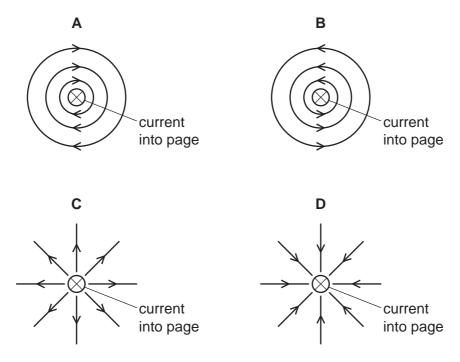
What is the angle of refraction of the ray of light in the glass?

A 22° **B** 24° **C** 56° **D** 57°

- 36 Which material is used for the core of an electromagnet?
 - **A** aluminium
 - B copper
 - **C** iron
 - D steel
- **37** There is a current-carrying wire perpendicular to the page.

The direction of the current is into the page.

Which diagram shows the pattern and direction of the magnetic field around the wire?



38 When a straight conductor moves through a magnetic field, an electromotive force (e.m.f.) is induced between the ends of the conductor.

Which factor does **not** affect the magnitude of the induced e.m.f.?

- A the length of conductor in the field
- **B** the resistance of the conductor
- **C** the speed at which the conductor moves
- **D** the strength of the magnetic field

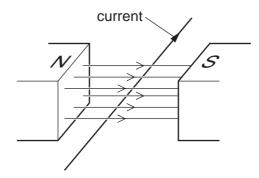
39 Cables transmit electrical power.

The power input to the cables is constant, but the voltage input is increased.

What happens to the power loss from the cables, and what happens to the current in the cables?

	power loss from cables	current in cables
Α	decreases	decreases
в	decreases	increases
С	increases	decreases
D	increases	increases

40 The diagram shows a current-carrying conductor in a magnetic field. The direction of the current is shown.



In which direction is the force on the wire due to the magnetic field?

- A downwards
- **B** to the left
- **C** to the right
- D upwards

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The Periodic Table of Elements

														1	16												
	VIII	² He	helium 4	10	Ne	neon 20	18	Ar	argon 40	36	, К	krypton 84	54	Xe	xenon 131	86	Rn	radon -	118	Og	oganesson -						
	١١٨			6	LL	fluorine 19	17	Cl	chlorine 35.5	35	Ъ	bromine 80	53	_	iodine 127	85	At	astatine -			tennessine -	71	Lu	lutetium 175	103	Ļ	lawrencium -
	N			ø	0	oxygen 16	16	ი	sulfur 32	34	Se	selenium 79	52	Te	tellurium 128	84	Ро	polonium –	116	۲	livermorium –	70	γb	ytterbium 173	102	No	nobelium -
	>			7	z	nitrogen 14	15	٩	phosphorus 31	33	As	arsenic 75	51	Sb	antimony 122	83	Ē	bismuth 209	115	Mc	moscovium -	69	T	thulium 169	101	Md	mendelevium -
	2			9	U	carbon 12	14	Si	silicon 28	32	Ge	germanium 73	50	Sn	tin 119	82	РЬ	lead 207	114	Fl	flerovium -	68	ц	erbium 167	100	Еm	fermium -
	Ξ			5	Ш	boron 11	13	Ρl	aluminium 27	31	Ga	gallium 70	49	Ч	indium 115	81	11	thallium 204	113	ЧN	nihonium –	67	Ч	holmium 165	66	Es	einsteinium –
										30	Zn	zinc 65	48	S	cadmium 112	80	Hg	mercury 201			copernicium -	66	D	dysprosium 163	98	Ç	californium -
										29	Cu	copper 64	47	Ag	silver 108	79	Au	gold 197	111	Rg	roentgenium -			terbium 159		离	berkelium -
Group										28	ïZ	nickel 59	46	Pd	palladium 106	78	Ţ	platinum 195	110	Ds	darmstadtium –	64	Gd	gadolinium 157	96	Cm	curium
Q										27	ပိ	cobalt 59	45	Rh	rhodium 103	77	<u>_</u>	iridium 192	109	Mt	meitnerium -	63	Еu	europium 152	95	Am	americium -
		- I	hydrogen 1							26	Ее	iron 56	44	Ru	ruthenium 101	76	SO	osmium 190	108	Hs	hassium -	62	Sm	samarium 150	94	Pu	plutonium –
										25	Mn	manganese 55	43	ЦС	technetium -	75	Re	rhenium 186	107	Bh	bohrium –	61	Pm	promethium -	93	Np	neptunium -
					bol	SS				24	ъ	chromium 52	42	Mo	molybdenum 96	74	\geq	tungsten 184	106	Sg	seaborgium -	60	Nd	neodymium 144			uranium 238
			Key	atomic number	atomic symbol	name relative atomic mass				23	>	vanadium 51	41	qN	niobium 93	73	д	tantalum 181	105	Db	dubnium –	59	Pr	praseodymium 141	91	Ра	protactinium 231
					ato	rela				22	F	titanium 48	40	Zr	zirconium 91	72	Ŧ	hafnium 178	104	Rf	rutherfordium —	58	Ce	cerium 140	06	Th	thorium 232
							_			21	Sc	scandium 45	39	≻	yttrium 89	57-71	lanthanoids		89-103	actinoids		57	La	lanthanum 139	89	Ac	actinium -
	II			4	Be	beryllium 9	12	Mg	magnesium 24	20	Ca	calcium 40	38	ي ک	strontium 88	56	Ba	barium 137	88	Ra	radium –	_	ids				-
	_			ო	:	lithium 7	1	Na	sodium 23	19	¥	potassium 39	37	Rb	rubidium 85	55	S	caesium 133	87	Ъ	francium -		lanthanoids			actinoids	

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