



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE
NAME

CENTRE
NUMBER

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CANDIDATE
NUMBER

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COMBINED SCIENCE

0653/51

Paper 5 Practical Test

May/June 2010

1 hour 30 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

Additional Materials: As listed in Instructions to Supervisors.

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, graphs or rough working.

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

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer **all** questions.

Chemistry practical notes for this paper are printed on page 12.

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.

For Examiner's Use	
1	
2	
3	
Total	

This document consists of **9** printed pages and **3** blank pages.



1 Some plants show differences in the structure of a leaf growing in a sunny area (sun leaf) and a leaf growing in a shaded area (shade leaf).

(a) (i) You are supplied with two leaves, labelled **sun leaf** and another leaf labelled **shade leaf**.

Make drawings of the two leaves in the spaces provided to show the difference in size.

sun leaf

shade leaf

[2]

length of sun leaf = mm length of shaded leaf = mm [2]

(ii) Measure and record the maximum length of each leaf on your drawing, excluding the petiole (stalk). Write your measurements below each diagram.

(b) One leaf has a larger surface area than the other.

Suggest an advantage to the leaf with the larger surface.

.....
.....
..... [1]

(c) Fig. 1.1 shows cross sections of a sun leaf and a shade leaf as viewed under a microscope.

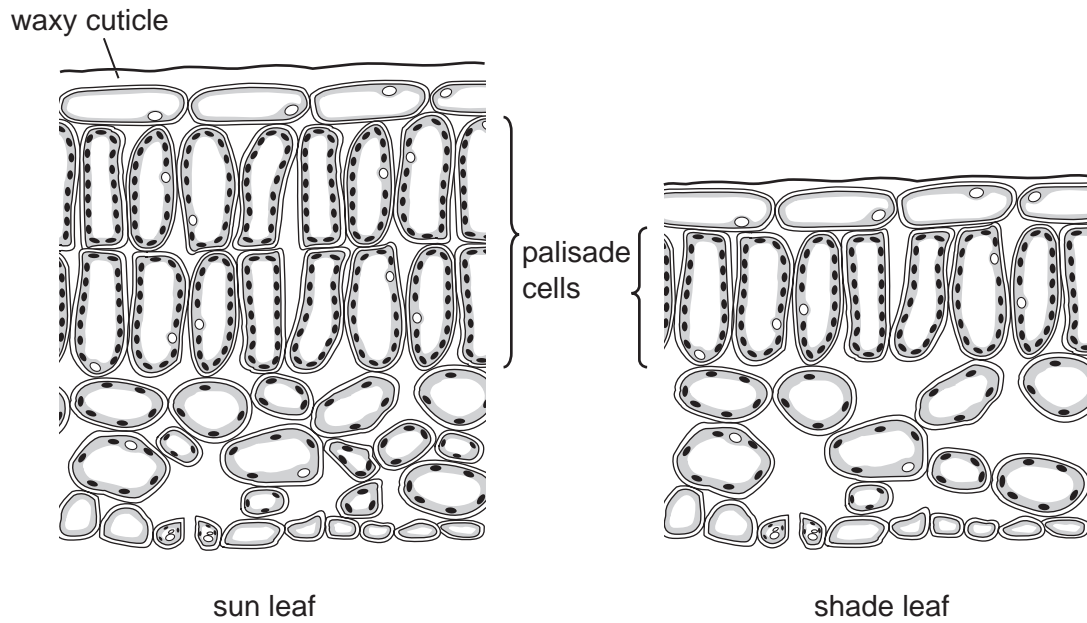


Fig. 1.1

(i) Construct a table to compare the two diagrams shown in Fig. 1.1. Include the following features; **thickness of leaf, number of palisade cells, size of air spaces.**

[4]

(ii) The sun leaf usually has a thicker cuticle than the shade leaf. The cuticle is a waxy layer covering the leaf.

Suggest an advantage that this thicker cuticle gives to the sun leaf.

.....

.....

[1]

As before, wipe the outside of the test-tube and transfer it to the **liquid P**.

Measure and record the new depth d_2 in Table 2.2.

- (iv) Repeat the process with the tube floating about 2 or 3 mm higher in water each time, until you have five sets of readings of d_1 and d_2 .

Record all your values in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2

d_1 in water / mm	d_2 in liquid P / mm

[3]

- (c) On the grid provided on page 6 (Fig. 2.2), plot a graph of d_1 (vertical axis) against d_2 .
Draw the best straight line through your points.

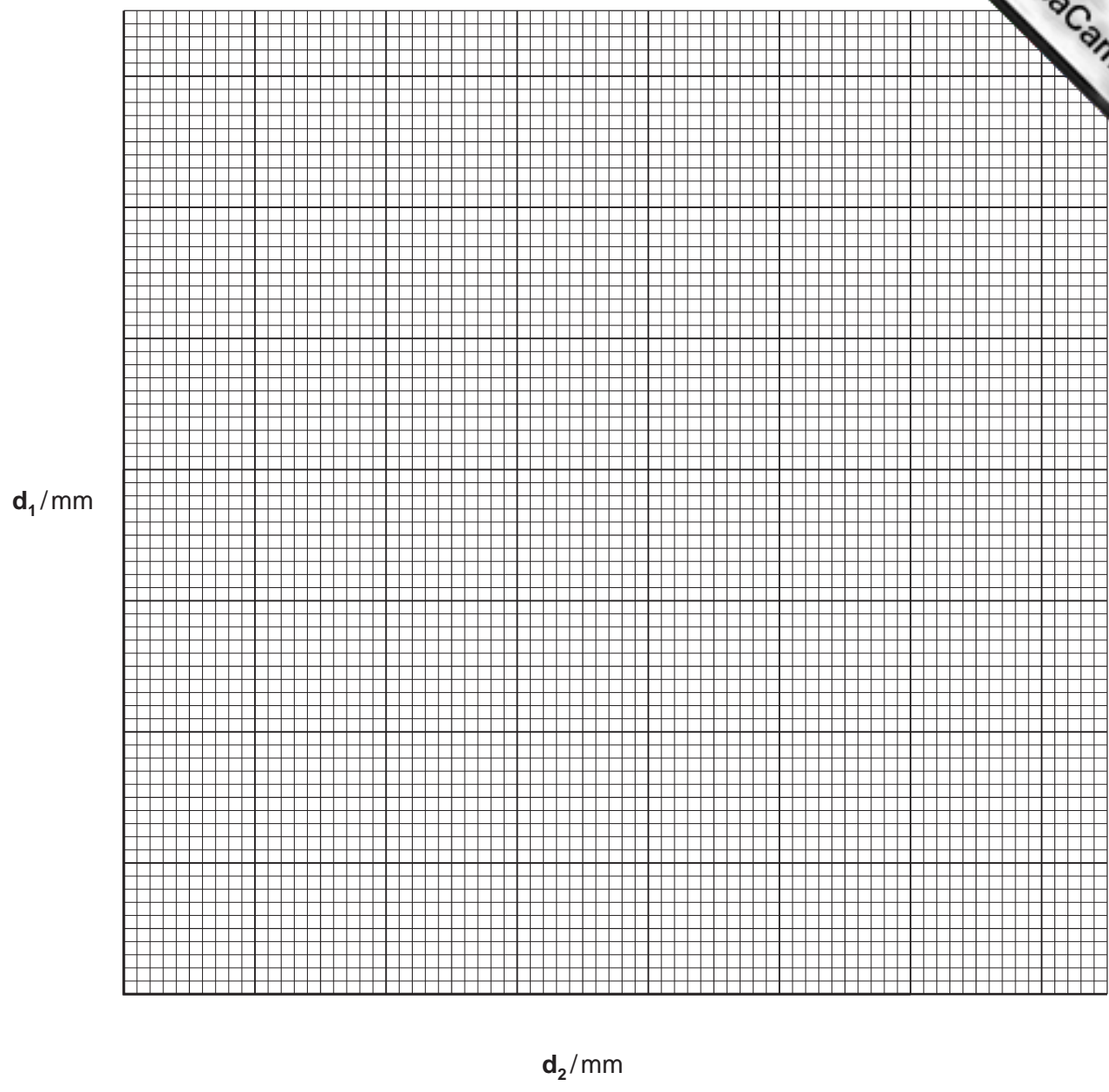


Fig. 2.2

[3]

(d) Calculate the gradient of the line, indicating on your graph the values chosen to enable you to do this. The gradient is numerically equal to the density of **liquid P** in grams per centimetre.

gradient of line = [1]

Please turn over for Question 3.

3 **X**, **Y** and **Z** are solutions of the same acid but different concentrations. You will use solution **A**, to find which of the acid solutions is the most concentrated. You will also carry out tests to identify the acid.

(a) Using the dropping pipette provided, and no other apparatus, estimate the volume of a single drop of liquid.

volume of 1 drop = cm³ [1]

(b) (i) Using the small measuring cylinder, place 5 cm³ of solution **X** in a test-tube. Add 2 drops of the indicator. Use the dropping pipette to add the alkali, solution **A**, a drop at a time, counting the drops. Shake the tube after each addition until a pink colour is produced.

Record the number of drops in Table 3.1.

(ii) Repeat the procedure using solution, **Y**, and then **Z**.

Record the number of drops in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1

solution	number of drops
X	
Y	
Z	

[3]

(c) Which of the solutions is the most concentrated? Explain your answer.

.....
..... [1]

(d) Place about 2 cm³ of solution **X** in a test-tube. Add a piece of magnesium. Test any gas given off with a glowing splint and a lighted splint.

Record your observation and name the gas given off.

glowing splint

lighted splint

name of the gas

[3]

(e) Place about 2 cm³ of solution **X** in a test-tube and add a few drops of aqueous nitrate.

Record your observation and name the acid in solution **X**.

observation

name of the acid

[2]

CHEMISTRY PRACTICAL NOTES

Test for anions

<i>anion</i>	<i>test</i>	<i>test result</i>
carbonate (CO_3^{2-})	add dilute acid	effervescence, carbon dioxide produced
chloride (Cl^-) [in solution]	acidify with dilute nitric acid, then add aqueous silver nitrate	white ppt.
nitrate (NO_3^-) [in solution]	add aqueous sodium hydroxide then aluminium foil; warm carefully	ammonia produced
sulfate (SO_4^{2-}) [in solution]	acidify then add aqueous barium chloride <i>or</i> aqueous barium nitrate	white ppt.

Test for aqueous cations

<i>cation</i>	<i>effect of aqueous sodium hydroxide</i>	<i>effect of aqueous ammonia</i>
ammonium (NH_4^+)	ammonia produced on warming	-
copper(II) (Cu^{2+})	light blue ppt., insoluble in excess	light blue ppt., soluble in excess giving a dark blue solution
iron(II) (Fe^{2+})	green ppt., insoluble in excess	green ppt., insoluble in excess
iron(III) (Fe^{3+})	red-brown ppt., insoluble in excess	red-brown ppt., insoluble in excess
zinc (Zn^{2+})	white ppt., soluble in excess giving a colourless solution	white ppt., soluble in excess giving a colourless solution

Test for gases

<i>gas</i>	<i>test and test results</i>
ammonia (NH_3)	turns damp red litmus paper blue
carbon dioxide (CO_2)	turns limewater milky
chlorine (Cl_2)	bleaches damp litmus paper
hydrogen (H_2)	"pops" with a lighted splint
oxygen (O_2)	relights a glowing splint

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