

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2015 series

0654 CO-ORDINATED SCIENCES

0654/33

Paper 3 (Extended Theory), maximum raw mark 120

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1 (a) (i) fat ;
vitamin D ; [2]

(ii) $\frac{825}{275}$;
 $\times 100 = 300$; [2]

(b) may not be absorbed as efficiently ;
may be more than the baby needs ;
some nutrients destroyed during preparation/storage ; [max 1]

(c) contains antibodies ;
cheaper ;
no need for sterilisation/etc. ;
always available ;
helps in forming mother-baby bond ;
at the right temperature ;
reduced chance of the mother developing breast/ovarian cancer ; [max 2]

[Total: 7]

2 (a) (i) neutralisation ; [1]

(ii) idea of greater precision/accuracy ; [1]

(b) (i) evidence of moles = concentration \times volume ;
use of volume in dm^3 ;
(e.g. $0.1 \times 20.0/1000 = \underline{0.002}$ (moles))
OR
(conversion of cm^3 to dm^3) $20.0 \div 1000$;
(moles = concentration \times volume) 0.1×0.02 or 0.002 moles ; [max 2]

(ii) 40 cm^3 ;
this is volume required for neutrality/pH 7 ; [2]

(iii) any idea that amounts of acid and alkali are the same at the neutral point ;
so if twice the volume of acid then acid concentration is half of alkali
 $= 0.1 \div 2 = \underline{0.05}$ (mol/dm^3) ;
OR
no. of moles HCl = no. of moles NaOH/0.002 ;
concentration of HCl = $\frac{\text{moles}}{\text{volume}} = \frac{0.002}{40 \times 10^{-3}} = 0.05$; [max 2]

[Total: 8]

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3 (a)

(gamma)	X-ray	ultraviolet	(visible)	infra-red	(micro-waves)	radio
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[1]

(b) black surfaces are better (radiation) absorbers than white surfaces ;

[1]

(c) (i) label line where both rays meet ;

[1]

(ii) real image can be formed on screen/virtual image cannot ;

[1]

(d) (i) (pressure =) $\frac{\text{force}}{\text{area}}$;

evidence of multiplication by 2/use of area of 24 cm² ;

$$= \frac{20}{24} = 0.83 \text{ (N/cm}^2\text{)} ;$$

[3]

(ii) 8300 (Pa) ;

[1]

(e) (i) collide with walls of container ;
force of collisions exerts a pressure ;

[2]

(ii) $P_1V_1 = P_2V_2$ etc. ;

$$P_2 = 20\,000 \times \frac{0.015}{0.065} = 4615 \text{ (kPa)} ;$$

[2]

[Total: 12]

4 (a) $2\text{Mg(s)} + \text{CO}_2\text{(g)} \rightarrow 2\text{MgO(s)} + \text{C(s)}$

1 mark: correct formulae ; 1 mark: balanced ; 1 mark: state symbols ;

[3]

(b) (i) Mg ion moves/is attracted to the negative electrode/cathode ;
Mg ion moves because of the attractive force between opposite charges ;
Mg ion is discharged/gains 2 electrons ;

[3]

(ii) magnesium is reactive/too reactive/aqueous solution produces hydrogen
and not magnesium ;

[1]

(iii) chlorine ;

Cl_2 ;

[2]

[Total: 9]

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5 (a) meiosis ;
different ;
halved ;
haploid ; [4]

(b) repair/replacement ;
growth ;
asexual reproduction ; [3]

[Total: 7]

6 (a) distance = area under graph **or** working ;
 $= (\frac{1}{2} \times 30 \times 20) + (30 \times 20) + (\frac{1}{2} \times 20 \times 20) = 1100 \text{ (m)} ;$ [2]

(b) (work done =) force \times distance ;
 $800 \times 1500 = 1200000 \text{ (J)} ;$ [2]

(c) (i) (power =) $V \times I ;$
 $= 12 \times 4.5 = 54 \text{ (W)} ;$ [2]

(ii) (resistance =) $\frac{V}{I} ;$
 $= \frac{12}{4.5} = 2.7 \text{ } (\Omega) ;$ [2]

(iii) use of $\frac{1}{R_T} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} ;$
 $= \frac{1}{2.7} + \frac{1}{24}$ so $R_T = 2.43 \text{ } (\Omega) ;$ [2]

[Total: 10]

7 (a) xylem ; [1]

(b) water evaporates by transpiration ;
which causes a tension/pull from above ;
water moves down water potential gradient ;
cohesion/cohesive (forces) between water molecules ; [4]

(c) (i) (coloured) water does not move as far ; [1]

(ii) (coloured) water does not move as far ; [1]

[Total: 7]

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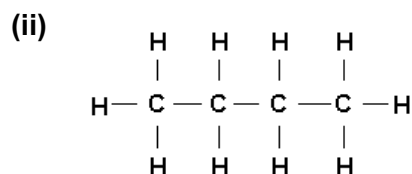
8 (a) petroleum/crude oil ;
fractional distillation ; [2]

(b) (i) nitrogen combines with oxygen ;
both these gases are contained in air/high temperature facilitates combination ; [2]

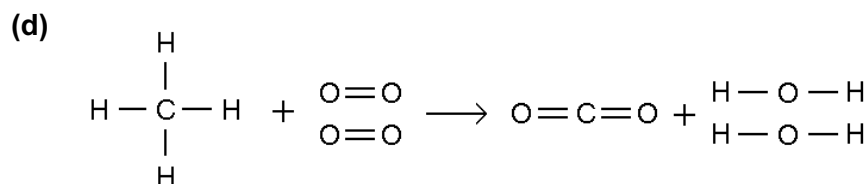
(ii) reference to formation of acidic rain or its effects ;
reference to harmful effects on respiratory systems ; [max 1]

(iii) (waste gases pass over) catalytic converter/a catalyst ; [1]

(c) (i) hydrocarbon/general formula C_nH_{2n+2} ;
containing only single bonds/which is saturated ; [2]



four carbon atoms in chain ;
 $2n+2$ hydrogen atoms and no other element ;
only C-H single bonds ; [3]



1 mark for correct diagrams for **oxygen** and **water** ; 1 mark: balanced ; [2]

[Total: 13]

9 (a) (i) aluminium/lead/concrete ; [1]

(ii) 3 half-lives ;
900 (years) ; [2]

(b) wires cut magnetic field/changing magnetic field ;
induces current/emf ;
direction of relative movement changes every half turn ;
current changes direction every half turn ;
slip rings maintain continuous connection ; [max 3]

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(c) easier/quicker to magnetise iron ;
easier/quicker for iron to lose its magnetism/ steel forms permanent magnet ; [max 1]

(d) (charge =) current \times time ;
= $24 \times 60 = 1440$;
C ; [3]

[Total: 10]

10 (a) (i) nowhere for the animal to live ;
loss of food sources ; [2]

(ii) logging ;
building of roads/towns/factories ;
farming ;
fuel ; [max 2]

(iii) loss of soil/flooding/build-up of carbon dioxide/global warming ; [1]

(b) control of hunting/nature reserve/conservation area ;
(captive) breeding programmes ;
alternatives to timber/control of deforestation/replanting ;
AVP ; [max 2]

(c) part of the food chain/AW ; [1]

[Total: 8]

11 (a) (i) increases (from Li) to C/positive in Groups I to IV ;
decreases from N (to Ne)/negative in Groups V to VIII ;
maximum occurs at carbon ; [max 2]

(ii) silicon/Si ; [1]

(b) reference. to allotropes/two allotropes correctly named/reference to different
structures/correct detail of structures, e.g. reasonable diagrams/idea that atoms
have different spacing ; [max 1]

(c) 16 electrons ;
arranged 2,8,6 ; [2]

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(d) (i) ionic/electrovalent ; [1]

(ii) LiF ;
 then [max 2] from:
 reference to complete outer shells ;
 detail of electron transfer, e.g. Li atom lose one electron and F atom gains one ;
 detail of ionic charges, i.e. Li⁺ and F⁻ ; [max 3]

[Total: 10]

12 (a) 70 (kg) ;
 mass does not depend on/ change with gravitational field strength ; [2]

(b) (KE =) $\frac{1}{2}mv^2$;
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times 1\,500\,000 \times 2\,500 \times 2\,500 = 4.7 \times 10^{12}$ (J) ;
 $= 4.7 \times 10^9$ (kJ) ; [3]

(c) (i) sound waves cannot travel through space/vacuum **or** sound waves need a medium ; [1]

(ii) ((speed =) $\frac{\text{distance}}{\text{time}} = \frac{2.25 \times 10^{11}}{750}$ **or** $2.25 \times 10^8 \times \frac{1000}{750}$
 $= (3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s})$; [1]

(iii) 3×10^8 (m/s) ; [1]

[Total: 8]

13 (a) release of energy ;
 inside cells/by breaking down food substances ;
 using oxygen ; [3]

(b) (i) does not use oxygen ; [1]

(ii) releases less energy ; [1]

(c) (i) kills (unwanted) microorganisms ;
 prevents spoilage / production of toxins ; [2]

(ii) respire anaerobically ;
 produces alcohol ;
 produces carbon dioxide ; [3]

(iii) poisoned by alcohol / no sugar / glucose left / AVP ; [1]

[Total: 11]