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Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CO-ORDINATED SCIENCES

0654/22

Paper 2 Core Theory

Maximum Mark: 120

May/June 2016

MARK SCHEME

Published

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			Cambridge IGCSE – May/June 2016	0654	22
1	(2)	(i)	carbon dioxide ;		
•	(a)	(1)	reference to limewater ;		[2]
		(ii)	magnesium chloride ;		
		(11)	hydrogen ;		[2]
	(b)	(i)	(B or C)		
			(reaction causes) temperature increase;		[1]
		(ii)	no change in temperature (suggests) no reaction;		ro1
			because copper (too) unreactive (to displace hydrogen from dilute	acid);	[2]
	(2)	.a.:4.a	aug avida apvalant i		
	(C)		ous oxide covalent ; npound of two non-metals ;		
			gnesium nitride ionic/eletrovalent ; npound of metal and non-metal ;		[/1]
		COI	ipourid of metal and non-metal ,		[4]
					[Total: 11]
2	(a)	(i)	leaves/stomata/mesophyll surface;		[1]
		(ii)	transpiration;		[1]
	(b)	(i)	15.30–16.30 ;		[0]
			17.00 ;		[2]
		(ii)	similar pattern/correlated; water uptake lags behind water loss;		
			appropriate ref to figures in the graph ;		[max 2]
	(c)	(i)	photosynthesis/turgor/support/solvent;		[1]
		(ii)	transported / transports ions in solution ;		[1]
		` ,	•		
					[Total: 8]
3	(2)	etrs	aight line ;		
3	(a)		n (0, 0) to (30, 60) ;		[2]
	(b)	(i)	kinetic energy/(gravitational) potential energy;		[1]
		(ii)	chemical energy;		[1]
		` ,			
	(c)	(i)	R ;		
			Q;		[2]
		(ii)	equal and opposite;		[1]
		-			

Syllabus

Paper

Pa	age :	3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
			Cambridge IGCSE – May/June 2016	0654	22
	(d)	ele	tion between fuel and pipe ; ctrons transferred ; n pipe to fuel ;		[max 2]
		1101	in pipe to facily		[max 2]
					[Total: 9]
4	(a)	(i)	oxygen 21 (%); nitrogen 78 (%);		[2]
		(ii)	reference to the combustion products of propane/hydrocarbons which rise into balloon mixing with air inside; higher amounts of $CO_2/CO/H_2O$;		
			so lower amounts of oxygen ;		[max 2]
	(b)	(i)	fractional distillation ;		
			compound ; mixture ;		[3]
		(ii)	compound containing only hydrogen and carbon ;		
			having only single bonds/containing as much hydrogen as possible double bonds;	e/no	[2]
	(c)		erence to helium being unreactive/greater reactivity of hydrogen/refety/reducing fire risk;	erence to	[1]
					[Total: 10]
_	(0)	tota	N = 20.500 ·		
5	(a)		al = 39 500 ; = 7900 ;		[2]
	(b)	are	a of the country ;		
	(5)	are	a of the forest;		. 01
		any	replanting (elsewhere) ;		[max 2]
	(c)	(i)	use land for agriculture/building/mining; for fuel;		
			use wood for construction etc. ;		[max 2]
		(ii)	extinction; loss of animal habitat; disruption of food chains/webs; loss of soil;		
			flooding; increased CO ₂ (in atmosphere);		[max 2]
					[Total: 8]

-	age .	*	Cambridge IGCSE – May/June 2016	0654	22
6	(a)	(i)	visible placed to left of UV ;		[1]
		(ii)	right hand side/gamma end ;		[1]
	(b)	(i)	radiation that causes atoms/molecules to ionise/lose electrons;		[1]
		(ii)	cancer/mutations; etc.		[1]
		(iii)	gamma more penetrating; gamma has no charge, alpha has (positive) charge; gamma is a wave, alpha is a particle; gamma less ionising;		[max 2]
	(c)	(i)	B ;		[1]
		(ii)	E ;		[1]
	(d)	not	or labelled ; total internal reflection/wave leaves fibre/ gles of incidence and reflection not equal ;		[2]
	(e)	(i)	principal focus correctly labelled ;		[1]
		(ii)	focal length correctly shown;		[1]
					[Total: 12]
7	(a)		intaining constant ; ernal environment ;		[2]
	(b)	(i)	K = (named type of) receptor ; L = sweat gland ;		[2]
		(ii)	fat(ty);		[1]
		(iii)	arterioles ;		
			vasoconstriction ; capillaries ;		[3]
					[Total: 8]
8	(a)		eed =) distance/time or 70/1.2 ; 8.3(3) (km/hr) ;		[2]
	(b)	(i)	radiation ;		[1]

Syllabus

Paper

Pa	age	5	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
			Cambridge IGCSE – May/June 2016	0654	22
		(ii)	particles move faster/have more KE; collide with type walls more often/hit tyre wall harder/with greater	force ;	[2]
	(c)		temperature at which ; olid turns into a liquid ;		[2]
	(d)	use	e a magnet – steel as magnetic ;		[1]
	(e)	(i)	20 (allow 10) (Hz) ; to 20 000 (allow 25 000) (Hz) ;		[2]
		(ii)	high frequency;		[1]
					[Total: 11]
9	(a)	(i)	a lead atom/nucleus contains 82 protons; the total number of particles in the atom/nucleus is 207/ the total number of protons + neutrons in the lead atom is 207;		[2]
		(ii)	isotopes;		[1]
	(b)	(i)	label line goes to the negative electrode and nowhere else;		[1]
		(ii)	melt the lead bromide;		[1]
		(iii)	bromine is produced; orange/brown;		[2]
	(c)	(i)	8 to 14 ;		
	(-)	(-)	lithium hydroxide solution is alkaline		[2]
		(ii)	hydrogen;		[1]
		(iii)	lithium hydroxide + carbon dioxide \rightarrow lithium carbonate + water	· ;	[1]
					[Total: 11]
10	(a)	onl not nee	o or more alternative forms of a gene; y expressed when dominant allele is not present/ expressed when dominant allele is present/ eds two present to show/ expressed when heterozygous;		[2]
					_

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	(b)	P =	· Nn ;		
	` ,		= NN ; or Nn ;		
		R=	nn;		[4]
	(c)	(i)	(the physical or other) features/characteristics of an organism (due its genotype and environment;	to both	[1]
		(ii)	has genotype Nn/contains two different alleles;		[1]
		(,	mae genetype i tin eentame two amerent anelee ,		
					[Total: 8]
11	(a)	(i)	molecule;		[1]
		(ii)	S ₈ ;		[1]
		` ,	•		
	(b)	(i)	reference to gain of oxygen (by sulfur atoms);		[1]
		(ii)	red/orange;		
			solution is acidic/sulfur dioxide is acidic/non-metal oxides are acid	ic;	[2]
		(iii)	reference to formation of sulfur dioxide; sulfur dioxide reacts forming acid rain;		
			acid rain causes chemical damage to buildings;		
			biological damage to plant/animal life; sulfur dioxide poses health risks for humans;		[max 3]
					[Total: 8]
12	(a)	(i)	all components present and the correct number; in series circuit;		
			all symbols correct;		[3]
		(ii)	voltmeter (correct symbol) connected in parallel across lamp;		[1]
	(b)	(i)	not a straight line ;		[1]
		(ii)	0.7 (A);		[1]
	(-)	_	D + D 4 + 40 -		
	(C)		= $R_1 + R_2$ or 4 + 12; = 16 (Ω);		[2]
					[Total: 8]
13	(a)		Benedict's solution ;		
		hea red	at ; (precipitate) ;		[3]

Syllabus

Paper

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(b) (i) nucleus; cell wall; chloroplast; [3]

(ii) cell wall;

(iii) prevents constipation; [1]

[Total: 8]