**CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS** International General Certificate of Secondary Education

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## 0654 CO-ORDINATED SCIENCES

0654/31

Paper 3 (Extended Theory), maximum raw mark 120

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2012 series for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level components and some Ordinary Level components.

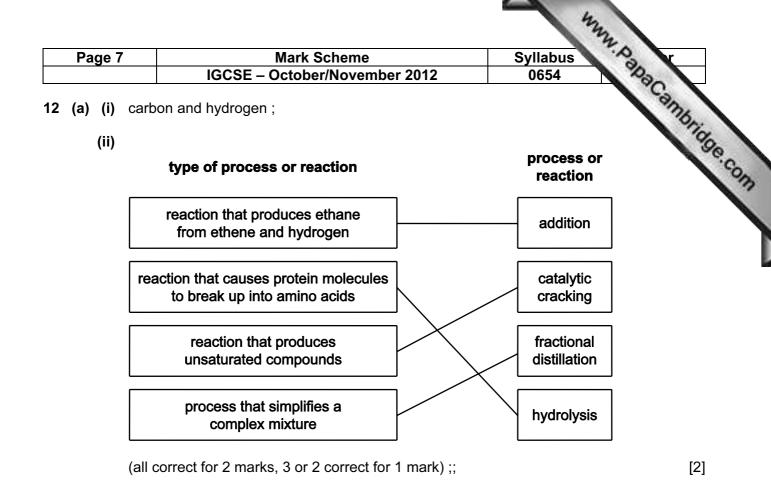
P	Page 2	Mark Scheme Syllabus	×
		IGCSE – October/November 2012 0654	2
(a	a c uni me use	Mark Scheme       Syllabus         IGCSE – October/November 2012       0654         tement given       word required         omplete loop of conductors       circuit         t of electrical current       coulomb         asures potential difference       voltmeter         ed in switching circuits       relay         v two correct for 1 mark ;;	annbrigs [2]
(b	o) (i)	goes out (no mark) ; incomplete circuit ;	[1]
	(ii)	so that they can be individually turned on and off ; so that they all get the full mains voltage ; so that if one fails the rest still operate ;	[max 2]
	(iii)	$1/R = 1/R_1 + 1/R_2;$ = 1/1.2 + 1/1.2; R = 0.6 \Omega;	[3]
			[Total: 8]
(a	a) (i)	A ; B, E, F ;	[2]
	(ii)	starch/cellulose/sugar/chlorophyll/any other correct;	[1]
	(iii)	0.04 ; (accept 0.03)	[1]
(b	pro use for	d/digest/breakdown on dead (plant or animal) material/organic matter/waste ducts (from plants or animals) ; e carbon-containing substances/sugar ; respiration ; urn carbon dioxide to the air ;	[max 2]
(c	;) (i)	idea that the graph shows a maximum/optimum frequency ; the maximum occurs at 480 ± 20 Hz ; idea of steeper decrease than increase ;	[2]
	(ii)	clear statement that only some earthworms have genes for response/idea of natural variation ; worms with the genes/response are more likely to survive/escape ; because they are less likely to be killed by moles ; so worms with the genes/response are more likely to reproduce ; and pass their genes to their offspring ; over time/over many generations most worms will have the genes/response ;	[max 4]

Pag	ge 3	;	Mark Scheme Syllabus	No.
			IGCSE – October/November 2012 0654	Pac.
(a)	(i)	>7 to <7 to	5 14 ; 5 0 ·	Papa Cambros
	_		J U ,	19
	(ii)	mete	er is more accurate/precise/reference to quantitative ;	
(	(iii)		(acidified) silver nitrate/ethanoate (solution) ; e precipitate/solid indicates hydrochloric acid/chloride (ions) ;	
		add (	(acidified) barium chloride/ethanoate/nitrate (solution) ; e precipitate/solid indicates sulfuric acid/sulfate (ions) ;	[max 2]
(b)	(i)		ect transfer of electrons e.g. magnesium loses electrons/hydrogen gai trons ;	ins
		corre	ect linking of gain of electrons to reduction and loss of electrons ation;	to [2]
	(ii)		acid to the mixed metals ; rence to adding excess acid e.g. until bubbling stops ;	
		magi	nesium (reacts) / dissolves ;	
			per (does not react) / does not dissolve ; off the copper ;	[max 3]
				[Total: 9]
(a)			orce = 600 N ; ne =) force x distance ;	
			1.3 = 780  J;	[3]
(b)	780	)J;		[1]
(c)			;) work/time ; = 1560W ;	[2]
	1			[ <sup>]</sup> [Total: 6]
(a)	(i)		$_{12}O_6 + 6O_2 \rightarrow 6CO_2 + 6H_2O$ ;; hand side and right hand side)	[2]
	(ii)	volur	on dioxide would not be absorbed ; me of carbon dioxide produced = volume of oxygen used ; o change in volume ;	[max 2]
(b)	(i)	to ch contr	neck that movement was caused by germinating/living seeds/as a rol;	[1]
	(ii)		nge in temperature/there was a small amount of carbon dioxide in the nicroorganisms on the seeds were respiring ;	
			ept decomposition if linked to respiration)	[1]

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	Page 4	Mark Scheme Syllabus		· ·
	-	IGCSE – October/November 2012	0654	20
	co 10	reased (rate of) respiration with increased relation ; °C rise doubles rate/use of data which shows a li wed and rate of reaction;	temperature/positive nk between distance	os Cambridge .com
		movement ; zymes do not work at high temperatures/enzymes de		[2]
				[Total: 10]
6	powder	te/fast reaction needed ; has high surface area ; rface area (of solids) increases rate/collision frequen		[max 2]
	SO	outer electrons/shell is lost ; now three more positive charges (proto arges/electrons ;	ns) than negative	[2]
	ba ref	ot balanced) anced requires same number of each type of atom or erence to the oxygen imbalance/correct detail ; rrectly balances the equation ;	n both sides ;	[max 2]
	oxidise potassi	um perchlorate produces oxygen (when heated) ; at oxygen needs to be produced in situ/air cannot e		[max 2] <b>[Total: 8]</b>
7	<b>(a) (i)</b> vis	ible light ;		[1]
	(ii) inf	ra-red ;		[1]
		crowaves;		[1]
	becaus alpha c becaus	not deflected ; e gamma has no charge ; eflected one way and beta the opposite ; e alpha and beta have opposite charges ; e charges attract ;		[5]
	<b>(c) (i)</b> nu	cleus splits ;		[1]
	(ii) ca	ncer/radiation burns/mutation/damages cells/damag	$J \subset \mathcal{D} $ $D INA$ ,	[1]

۲a	ge 5	5 Mark Scheme Sy	Syllabus r
	<u> </u>		0654
_	• •	work behind protective screen ; wear protective clothing ;	oyllabus 0654 [Total: 1
(a)	(i)	<ul> <li>A – carries sperm/semen ;</li> <li>B – produces fluid for sperm to swim in/containing sugar/seminimidity;</li> <li>C – carries sperm/semen and urine ;</li> </ul>	
		C - Callies spering serien and unite,	[~]
	(ii)	label to testis ;	[1]
(b)	proc	aller ; oduced in larger quantities ; re mobile ;	
	hav	ve a tail/pointy head/streamlined ;	[max 3]
(c)	to p	metes will fuse together ; produce a cell with the diploid number of chromosomes/two c omosomes/46 chromosomes/23 pairs of chromosomes ;	complete sets of [2]
(d)		us destroys/damages/attacks white blood cells ;	
		erence to (T) lymphocytes/T cells; luces ability to destroy viruses/fight infection ;	[max 2]
			[Total: 11]
(a)	failu	ure to decompose the green gas ;	
(~)		ments cannot be simplified/owtte ;	[2]
(b)	(i)	X – sodium chloride ;	
		Y – hydrogen ; Z – sodium hydroxide ;	[3]
	(ii)	two atoms with shared pair of electrons between them ; all other electrons correct/6 unshared electrons each ;	[2]
(c)	(i)	calculates $M_r$ as 55 + (16 × 2) = 87 ; calculates number of moles as 1.74 ÷ 87 = 0.02 ;	[2]
		use of equation to establish 1 : 1 molar ratio $MnO_2$ : $Cl_2$ /state 0.02 moles chlorine will be produced ;	es that
		does the proportion sum to arrive at $24 \times 0.02$ ; states answer with unit i.e. $0.48 \text{ dm}^3/480 \text{ cm}^3$ ;	[3]
		states answer with unit i.e. 0.48 uni 7400 cm .	[3]

Pag	ge 6	,	Mark Scheme Syllab	us of r
	<u> </u>		CSE – October/November 2012 0654	1230
) (a)	wav	plitude labelled ; velength labelled rect dimensions	d ;	us danacambrida [1]
(b)	(i)	A is louder that	ın <b>B</b> ;	[1]
	(ii)	<b>X</b> has higher pi	itch ;	[1]
(	(iii)	speed of sound m/s	-	
		vacuum solid liquid gas	0 5000 1500 330	
		-	2 marks, 3 or 2 correct for 1 mark) ;;	[2]
(	(iv)		egion of high pressure/lots of (air) particles ; jion of low pressure/fewer (air) particles ;	[2]
(0)		iation ; ly) radiation ca	an travel through vacuum/conduction and conve	
(d)	(onl mea			ction need [2]
(d)	(onl mea (i)	ly) radiation ca dium ;		[2]
(d)	(onl mec (i) (ii)	ly) radiation ca dium ; labelled where 59 ±1 mm ;		[2]
(d)	(onl mec (i) (ii)	ly) radiation ca dium ; labelled where 59 ±1 mm ;	e rays meet ;	[2] [1] [1]
(d)	(onl med (i) (ii) (iii) fats prot cart	ly) radiation ca dium ; labelled where 59 ±1 mm ; an image whicl	e rays meet ;	[2] [1] [1] [1]
(d)	(onl med (i) (ii) (iii) fats prot cart vita	ly) radiation ca dium ; labelled where 59 ±1 mm ; an image which ; teins ; bohydrates ; mins ;	e rays meet ;	[2] [1] [1] [ <b>Total: 14]</b>
(d) ( (a) (b)	(onl med (i) (ii) (iii) fats prot cart vita (i)	ly) radiation ca dium ; labelled where 59 ±1 mm ; an image which ; teins ; bohydrates ; mins ; weak bones/so	e rays meet ; h can be projected onto a screen ;	[2] [1] [1] [ <b>Total: 14]</b> [max 2]
(d) ( (a) (b)	(onl med (i) (ii) (iii) fats prot cart vita (i) (ii) bac <i>Lac</i> cha	ly) radiation ca dium ; labelled where 59 ±1 mm ; an image which ; teins ; bohydrates ; mins ; weak bones/so tiredness/anac steria ; stobacillus/Strep inge lactose in n	e rays meet ; ch can be projected onto a screen ; coft bones/rickets ; emia/dizziness/faintness ; ptococcus ;	[2] [1] [1] [Total: 14] [max 2] [1]
(d) ( (a) (b)	(onl med (i) (ii) (iii) (iii) fats prot cart vitat (i) (ii) (ii) bac <i>Lac</i> cha to la	ly) radiation ca dium ; labelled where 59 ±1 mm ; an image which ; teins ; bohydrates ; mins ; weak bones/so tiredness/anae tiredness/anae	e rays meet ; ch can be projected onto a screen ; coft bones/rickets ; emia/dizziness/faintness ; ptococcus ;	[2] [1] [1] [ <b>Total: 14]</b> [max 2] [1]

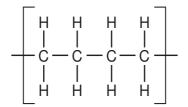


- (b) (i) decane/alkanes does not decolorise bromine solution/bromine is only decolorised by an unsaturated substance/alkene; so a new product (which does) has been produced; new product must be unsaturated/reference to ethene/alkene;
  - (ii) catalysts do not undergo chemical changes/catalyst remains unchanged; [1]

[3]

[1]

- (iii) makes catalyst more efficient/work better/increases reaction rate ;
- (c) (i)



		[Total: 11]
(ii)	size of molecules varies/variable chain length/owtte;	[1]
	at least one more carbon atom with single C–C bonds ; two H atoms bonded to each carbon ;	[2]