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UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2010 question paper for the guidance of teachers

0654 CO-ORDINATED SCIENCES

0654/31

Paper 3 (Extended Theory), maximum raw mark 100

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 must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the report on the examination.

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	Page	2	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	0
			IGCSE – October/November 2010	0654	Don
1	(a) (i)		rogen ; allow H₃O⁺		O BD BC BINDING
	(b) (i)	tem	concentration ; perature ; ree of agitation ; <i>allow</i> size of test-tube		[max 2]
	(ii)	time taken for gas to fill test-tube was greatest ;			[1]
	(iii)	surf few	is lower (with single piece); ace area (of single piece) is lower; er collisions per second/lower collision frequency ms in) metal (surface));	ι (between acid an	id [3]
	(c) (i)	Mg ·	+ 2HC $l \rightarrow \text{MgC}l_2$ + H ₂ ;; (formulae then look for bala	anced)	[2]
	(ii)	mag	rence to the (granular) resin (beads); gnesium <u>ions,</u> removed / stick to the resin; ium / hydrogen, <u>ions</u> (detach from resin and) enter th	e water ;	[max 2]
2			I energy to chemical energy ; me of) electrical energy to heat ; <i>ignore light</i>		[2]
			ortion ; rference ;		[2]
	(c) (i)	zero	; ignore units		[1]
	(ii)	force = 40	e = 1.2 / 0.03 ; <i>allow ecf from</i> (i)) N ;		[2]
		larg	of change of momentum slower er force from concrete / smaller force from carpet; ping force acted / energy transferred, over a longer p	period of time;	[2]
					[Total: 9]

		Mary
	Page 3	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version Syllabus IGCSE – October/November 2010 0654
3	(a) (i)	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version IGCSE – October/November 2010 X sensory (neurone); Y relay / intermediate (neurone); A association / connector (neurone) Z motor / effector (neurone); brain / spinal cord; allow suitable named parts, e.g. medulla, grey matter [1]
	. ,	muscle ; up / any other suitable response ; [2]
	(c) (i)	contains amylase; changes starch to maltose/sugar; to produce small molecules (from large ones);
	(11)	so that the (small) molecules can be absorbed; pass through gut wall/move into the blood; so they can be used by cells; [2 max]
	(iii)	curve rises then falls; peak between 30 °C and 40 °C; [2]
4	(a) (i)	C ₈ H ₁₈ ; [1]
	(ii)	(octane) + oxygen - carbon dioxide + water LHS; RHS; must be words – but allow one mark for completely correct balanced
		equation [2]
	(b) (i)	5;
	(ii)	three shared pairs ; one non-bonding pair on both atoms ; [2]
	(iii)	very strong bond (between the atoms); much energy needed to break bond / insufficient energy to break the bond; [2]
	(c) (i)	high strength, for safety/resist breakage/because high forces on airframe in flight; low density, to reduce weight/reduce fuel cost; [max 2]
	(ii)	$A_r \ of \ aluminium = 27 \ ;$ mass of aluminium = 1.73 × 27 = 46.74(g) ; allow other methods of working percentage in duralumin = $(46.74 \div 50.00) \times 100 = 93.4(2)\%$ [3]

[Total: 13]

		<u> </u>	IGCSE – October/November 2010	0654
5	(a) (i)	0.47 A ;	Can
	(i	ii)	resistance = voltage/current; = $6/0.47 = 12.8 \Omega$; e.c.f.	0654 SHACAMBRIDGE
	(b) ((i)	magnets repel;	[1]
	(i	ii)	iron bar attracted to magnet;	[1]
	(c) ((i)	magnetic field produced by current flowing through alumini this interacts with, other magnetic field/stronger magnet;	um foil ; [2]
	(i	ii)	increase current / voltage ; increase magnetic field / stronger magnet ; <i>ignore bigger m</i>	agnet [2]
			rking, e.g. $N_s = N_p \times V_s / V_p = 100 \times 35000 / 240$ [4 583 (allow correct rounding to 2 significant figures)	[2]
				[Total: 11]
6	(a) (i) gra		grasses / other plants \rightarrow white-tailed deer \rightarrow wolves ;	[1]
	(i	ii)	wolves secondary consum	ers
			white-tailed deer primary cons	umers
	g	ras	sses / other plants produce	ers
			three <u>rectangles</u> drawn as above; each labelled with name of organism; each labelled with name of trophic level;	[3]
	(ii	ii)	energy lost along food chains; (approx.) 90% lost/only 10% passed on; less energy available for, higher trophic levels/for wolves;	[2]
	(b) ((i)	ref. to <u>limiting factors</u> ; e.g. not enough food/more disease/competition for space	; [2]
	(i	ii)	maintain biodiversity; idea that loss of one species affects others in ecosystem; ethical/moral reason/ref. tourism/scientific research;	[2 max]

Mark Scheme: Teachers' version

Syllabus

[Total: 10]

	Page 5		;	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Tr.	
				IGCSE – October/November 2010	Syllabus 0654	00-
(ii) Cu wo			Cu ⁺ work	ured <u>compounds</u> or variable, valency/ion charge/o; ; king shows (or heavy implication of) need for charge ect unexplained "criss-cross" diagrams]	xidation state ; balance ;	Da Cambridg
	` ' ` '			de labelled ; trolyte labelled ;		[2]
	(ii) co		copp	per chloride ; must be name, not formula		[1]
	(iii) hy		hydr	rogen ; must be name, not formula		[1]
	so r bro		cath so re bron	node gas is hydrogen ; eactive metal present could be potassium ; mide ions negative so go to anode ; mine is orange (and would form from bromide and ar	node) ;	[max 2] [Total: 9]
8	(a)	•		/is, energy ; carbon dioxide to combine with water ; A to split wat	er molecules	[2]
	(b)	(i)	plac dip i	re leaf in boiling water; re in hot alcohol (alcohol should be heated in a water rn water (to soften); riodine (solution);	r bath for safety) ;	[4]
		(ii)		a covered by paper shown on diagram; nge-brown where paper was, blue-black elsewhere;		[2]
	(c)	dur	ing da	all the time ; aylight, photosynthesise <u>more</u> than they respire ; on takes in oxygen and produces carbon dioxide,	, photosynthesis vice	[3]

[Total: 11]

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9 (a) (force =) mass × acceleration; A weight = mass × gravity = 9.8 × 2 = 19.6 N;

(b) (i) KE = $\frac{1}{2}$ mv²; speed is 40 m/s; = $\frac{1}{2}$ × 2 × 1600 = 1600 J;

[3]

(ii) distance = under graph / other suitable working; height = 80 m;

[2]

(c) (i) density = mass/volume; = $2000/700 = 2.86 \text{ g/cm}^3$;

[2]

(ii) use, displacement can/measuring cylinder/graduated container; place object in and measure, displaced water/difference in volume;

[2]

(d) (i) Geiger counter / Geiger-Müller tube / any other suitable ;

[1]

(ii) ionisation within cells/damages cells/kills cells/damages DNA/causes mutation/radiation burns/cancer/radiation sickness;

[1]

[Total: 13]