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Paper 4 Theory (Extended) MARK SCHEME Maximum Mark: 120

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)	blood travels through the heart twice for each circuit of the body ; low-pressure circulation to the lungs and high-pressure circulation to the body tissues ;	2
1(b)	B; G; C; F;	4
1(c)(i)	<u>coronary</u> arteries ;	1
1(c)(ii)	stop smoking ; exercise ; eat less fatty / salty food ; reduce stress ;	max 2

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)(i)	A and B;	3
	from Groups I and II / have only 1 or 2 electrons in outer shell ; are metals / have metallic properties ;	
2(a)(ii)	D;	2
	complete outer shell / is a noble gas / is very stable / does not need to bond / does not need, to gain / lose / share electrons ;	
2(a)(iii)	ionic / electrovalent ;	2
	metal bonding with non-metal ;	
2(b)	arrangement of atoms in bronze is less regular / disrupted by atoms of different size ; layers of atoms slide more easily in copper / do not slide so easily in bronze ;	2

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)(i)	iron ;	1
3(a)(ii)	uranium ;	1
3(a)(iii)	iron ;	1
3(b)(i)	temperature at which all of a liquid turns to a gas ;	1
3(b)(ii)	latent heat of vapourisation ; to break bonds / to overcome attractive forces ; between the molecules / intermolecular bonds ; to increase <u>potential</u> energy of the molecules ;	max 2
3(c)	${}^{64}_{30}Zn$;; ${}^{0}_{-1}\beta$;	3
3(d)(i)	density = mass / volume or 44.8 / 5.0 ; = 8.96 (g / cm ³) ;	2
3(d)(ii)	0.448 (N) ;	1
3(d)(iii)	pressure = force / area or 0.448 / 0.01 ; = 44.8 (N / m ²) ;	2

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	B, b, b, b ; Bb, Bb, bb, bb ; brown, brown, red, red ; 1:1 ;	4
4(b)(i)	a change in a gene / chromosome ;	1
4(b)(ii)	spotted crabs less at risk from predation ; spotted crabs more likely to survive and breed ; ref to natural selection ;	max 2

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)(i)	shaded area on the left hand side of the shoot after three days ;	1
5(a)(ii)	positive phototropism ;	1
5(b)	auxins cause <u>cells</u> to increase in, size / elongate / grow ; auxins, move / diffuse, away from light ; ref to uneven growth ;	max 2
5(c)	$6CO_2 + 6H_2O \xrightarrow[chlorophyl]{light} C_6H_{12}O_6 + 6O_2 ;;$	2
5(d)	<i>increase in, size</i> – no mark increase in <u>dry</u> mass ; increase in <u>cell,</u> number / size ; ref to permanent ;	max 2
5(e)	glucose converted to sucrose ; ref to translocation ; in phloem ;	max 2

Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)(i)	fractional distillation ; (catalytic / thermal) cracking ;	2
6(a)(ii)	high temperature ; high pressure ; catalyst ;	max 2
6(a)(iii)	linear chain of 4 carbons ; 2 H on each C ; all single bonds ;	3
6(b)(i)	any reasonable cause of paint removal ; causing steel to, be exposed to / react with, oxygen / owtte ; causing steel to, be exposed to / react with, water / owtte ;	max 2
6(b)(ii)	protection continues when (zinc) layer damaged / reference to sacrificial protection ;	1

Question	Answer	Marks
7(a)(i)	piano ; highest frequency ;	2
7(a)(ii)	piano ; lowest frequency ;	2
7(b)(i)	$1/R_{T} = 1/R_{1} + 1/R_{2}$ or working ; 7.5 (Ω) ;	2
7(b)(ii)	large surface area – heat can be lost quicker from the surface / for better, conduction / convection / radiation ; black (fins) – black is a good emitter (of radiation) ; metal (fins) – metal is a good conductor (of heat) ;	max 2

Question	Answer	Marks
8(a)(i)	X anther ; Y stigma ;	2
8(a)(ii)	<i>petals</i> larger / brightly coloured ; <i>pollen</i> larger / fewer / rougher surface ;	2
8(b)	meiosis ;	1
8(c)	advantage genetic variation ; disadvantage two parents needed ; fertilisation is random / mutations can occur ; take more, time / energy ;	max 2
8(d)	attach to animals, coat / fur / hair ; eaten by animals, dispersed in faeces ; AVP ;	max 2

Question	Answer	Marks
9(a)	(P)	3
	carbon dioxide turns limewater milky ;	
	carbon is more reactive than copper so can, remove / take, oxygen from copper oxide / owtte ;	
	carbon is less reactive than magnesium so cannot, remove / take, oxygen from magnesium oxide / owtte ;	
9(b)(i)	solid reacts and dissolves gas given off magnesium ✓ magnesium carbonate ✓ ✓ ✓ magnesium oxide ✓	3
9(b)(ii)	copper chloride + carbon dioxide + water ;;	2
9(c)(i)	16.25 (g) ;	1
9(c)(ii)	iron 5.60 ÷ 56 = 0.1 moles ; chlorine 10.65 ÷ 35.5 = 0.3 moles ;	2
9(c)(iii)	FeCl ₃ ;	1

Question	Answer	Marks
10(a)	mobile ions, carry charge / produce a current ; ions, are fixed / aren't mobile, in a crystal ;	2
10(b)	anode product cathode product	3
	sodium chloride aqueous sodium chloride moltenchlorine chlorinehydrogen ; sodium ; 	
10(c)(i)	idea that there is only an electron difference / electrons have, no / negligible, mass ;	1
10(c)(ii)	chloride / particle M , has a negative charge / more electrons than protons ; so is attracted to the <u>positive</u> anode / idea that opposite charges attract ;	2
10(c)(iii)	one shared pair and all non-bonding electrons shown ;	1

Question	Answer	Marks
11(a)(i)	diagonal line from 0, 70 ; to 60, 0 ;	2
11(a)(ii)	acceleration = change in speed / time / 70 / 60 ; = $1.17(m / s^2)$;	2
11(a)(iii)	$ \begin{array}{l} KE = \frac{1}{2} mv^2 / \frac{1}{2} \times 350000 \times 70 \times 70 \; ; \\ = \; 857500000 \; (J) \; ; \end{array} $	2
11(b)	distance = speed x time or working ; = $(3 \times 10^8 \times 3.3 \times 10^{-5})/2 = OR (3.3 \times 10^{-5}/2) \times 3 \times 10^8$; distance = 4950 (m) ;	3

Question	Answer	Marks
12(a)(i)	62–70 (<i>cm</i> ³);	1
12(a)(ii)	respiration enzymes denatured / yeast killed ;	1
12(a)(iii)	increase / more, food / concentration of sugar mixture / increase / more, initial number of yeast ;	1
12(b)	alcohol, produced in anaerobic respiration in yeast / lactic acid is produced in anaerobic respiration in animals ;	1
12(c)	brewing / beer making / making alcoholic drinks ;	1

Question	Answer	Marks
13(a)(i)	P/V = I; (2.5 × 1000)/240 = 10.4;	2
13(a)(ii)	must be higher than 10.4 / not 10 A fuse, or else it will blow (with normal current) ; not 30 A fuse if there is a fault too much current will pass through / causes damage to washing machine / causes fire ;	2
13(b)	electromagnet / magnetic field created around solenoid coil ; soft iron (armature), attracted to magnet / turns, and closes contacts ;	2
13(c)(i)	compression correctly labelled ; rarefaction correctly labelled ;	2
13(c)(ii)	one wavelength correctly identified ;	1