UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2012 question paper for the guidance of teachers

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 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	Paper
			IGCSE – May/June 2012	0654	31
1	(a) (i)		=) $\frac{1}{2}$ mv ² ; × 30 000 × 0.5 × 0.5 = 3750 J;		[2]
	(ii)		rk done =) force × distance 000 000 × 1000= 1 000 000 000 J ;		[2]
	(iii)		ver =) work/time; 000 000 000 / 300 = 3 300 000 W;		[2]
	(b) (i)	(i) 300 J AND all potential energy will be converted into kinetic energy/energy is conserved;			
	(ii)	(ii) (temperature change =) energy/mass × shc; = 300/1 × 4200; = 0.07 °C;			[3]
					[Total: 10]
2	(a) (i)		e shared pairs ; lone pair on both atoms ;		[2]
	(ii)	two	shells showing 2,8 configuration;		[1]
	(iii)		rence to positive protons and negative electrons ; rence to 7 protons and 10 electrons/3 more electron	ns than protons ;	[2]
	(iv)	Mg₃l work	N_2 ; king/statement to show need for charge balance ;		[2]
	(b) (i)	chlo	rine ;		[1]
	(ii)		rogen ; s on ignition ;		[2]
				[Total: 10]	

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	pel to root hair cell ;	(a) label to i	
	osmosis;	(b) (i) osm	
	water moves down water potential gradient; through partially permeable cell membrane;		
	absorb, minerals/ions/named ion/salts;	(ii) abs	
•	so more, (water/ions), can be absorbed (at the same t	so r	
	xylem;	(c) (i) xyle	
	A in central area of root ;	(ii) A in	
	idea that water molecules and dye molecules behave s	idea	
	other valid point ;	•	
•			
	$(v =) f \times \lambda$; 212000 × 0.0016 = 339.2 m/s;	• , ,	
	compression – region of high pressure/lots of air particles rarefaction – region of low pressure/fewer air particles		
lled ;			
	angle of reflection drawn and labelled ;	(ii) ang	
	g	(,9	
	-	(iii) opti	
	ime); than water; with it; separately; nt per second; s/troughs;	root hair cell; nosis; er moves down water potential gradient; hugh partially permeable cell membrane; orb, minerals/ions/named ion/salts; e surface area; hore, (water/ions), can be absorbed (at the same time); tain, cell sap/cytoplasm, that is more concentrated than water; em; en central area of root; a that red dye has mixed with water, not combined with it; a that water molecules and dye molecules behave separately; y) water evaporates/dye does not evaporate; er valid point; nuency — number of waves produced/passing a point per second; nuency —	

Mark Scheme: Teachers' version

Syllabus

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gl co	respiration; glucose/carbohydrate; combined with oxygen/oxidised; energy released/heat produced;					
(b) (i	eat r	eat a lot; eat more/take in more energy, than they use; excess, carbohydrate/protein, converted to fat;				
(ii)	(ii) the greater the body mass, the greater the chance of survival; idea that effect is greater at lower body masses/levels off at higher body masses;					
	use	of figures ;		[max 2]		
(iii)) poor	conductor/insulator;		[1]		
de ac or	(c) addition of carbon dioxide to the atmosphere; deforestation + explanation; addition of methane to the atmosphere; one named source of methane, e.g. paddy field, cattle; idea that (long wave) radiation is trapped by greenhouse gases;					
(d) (i)) (mea	an body) mass is increasing ;		[1]		
(ii)	marr	mots have more time to feed (from spring onwards) mots lose less weight during hibernation (as winters e food available earlier ;		[max 1] [Total: 13]		
(a) te	(a) temperature and surface area of magnesium ;					
(b) (i		er concentration shown by high <u>er</u> rate/high <u>er</u> rath	te shown by stee	eper [1]		
(ii)	minu aver	ximum volume of gas is) 40 cm ³ AND (time of rutes; rage rate = 40 ÷ 4.9 = 8.2/8.0 to 8.3; s: [cm ³ /minute]/[cm ³ /second] if consistent with calc	ŕ			
	uriits	s. [Giri / minute]/[Giri / second] ii consistent With Calc	ouidiiUII ,	[3]		
(c) (i)		eous (solution)/dissolved in water/in solution;		[1]		
(ii)	•	lg = 24 ; es Mg = 6 ÷ 24/0.25 ;		[2]		

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6

[Total: 8]

Page 5	5	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
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7 (a) spli	split;			[1]
(b) (i)	elect	tron ;		[1]
(ii)		eutrons ; rotons ;		[2]
(iii)		ration occurs ; tron(s) lost ;		[2]
(c) (i)	47 ±	1 cps;		[1]
(ii)	Z ;			[1]
				[Total: 8]
8 (a) (i)	oute	roup 1 Q Group 0 R Group 7 ; r electrons determine group number/answer base nents and looking up on PT ;	ed on identifying	the [2]
(ii)	(Q) it is a	a noble gas/references to full shells ;		[1]
(iii)	(P) it is a	a metal ;		[1]
(b) (i)		stone/calcium carbonate ; s slag/removes impurities/removes silicon dioxide ;		[2]
(ii)		oxide + carbon monoxide \rightarrow iron + carbon dioxide S + RHS]		[2]
(c) (i)	ques	stion withdrawn		[2]
(ii)	so zi	more reactive than <u>iron</u> ; inc reacts (with water/oxygen) before/instead of <u>iror</u> inc corrodes leaving the iron/steel unaffected/owtte		[max 2]
				[Total: 12]

(a)	pro car affe	duced by a gland ; ried by the blood ; ects (specific) target organs ;	
	des	stroyed by the liver;	[max 3]
(b)	(i)	pancreas ;	[1]
	(ii)	liver; removes glucose from the blood/changes glucose to glycogen;	[2]
(c)	mo incr	re energy (for muscles)/more fuel for respiration (in muscles); reases pulse rate/makes heart beat faster;	
			[4]
			[Total: 10]
(a)	(i)	voltmeter in parallel ;	
		[max 2 if not a usable circuit]	[3]
	(ii)	(R =) V/I ; = 3/0.3 = 10 Ω ;	[2]
(b)	(i)	D because it is longer/resistance proportional to length;	[1]
	(ii)	A because it has a small cross-section area/it is thinner/resistance inversely proportional to cross-section area;	[1]
	(iii)	\textbf{C} – 20 Ω and twice as long ; \textbf{E} – 5 Ω and double cross-section area ;	[2]
			[Total: 9]
	(b) (c) (a)	pro carraffe des (b) (i) (ii) (ii) (ii) (b) (i) (ii)	 removes glucose from the blood/changes glucose to glycogen; (c) increases blood glucose concentration; more energy (for muscles)/more fuel for respiration (in muscles); increases pulse rate/makes heart beat faster; more, oxygen/glucose, delivered to (muscles); [max 3 if muscles not mentioned] (a) (i) ammeter in series; voltmeter in parallel; means of varying p.d.; [max 2 if not a usable circuit] (ii) (R =) V/I; = 3/0.3 = 10 Ω; (b) (i) D because it is longer/resistance proportional to length; (iii) A because it has a small cross-section area/it is thinner/resistance inversely proportional to cross-section area; (iii) C - 20 Ω and twice as long;

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11 (a) produces four cells, not two cells;

produces genetic variation;

halves chromosome number/number of chromosomes in new cells is haploid/new cells have half the DNA;

[max 2]

(b) (i) 1 in 4/one quarter/0.25;

[1]

(ii) (parents' genotypes) both Ff; gametes F and f from both parents; offspring genotypes FF, Ff, Ff and ff; ff identified as having cystic fibrosis;

[4]

(c) idea of greater distance between alveoli and, blood/red cell/capillary; reference to diffusion;

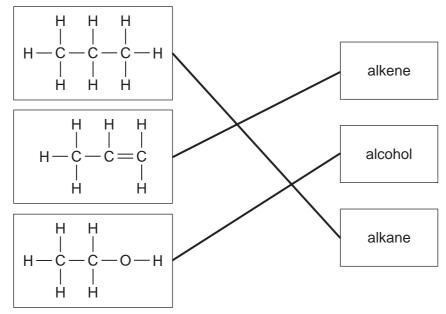
will take longer for, gases/oxygen/carbon dioxide, to travel across;

[max 2]

[Total: 9]

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12 (a) (i)



(all correct = 2 one correct = 1);; [2]

(double bond could be in middle) ;;
[credit cyclobutane with both marks]

- (b) idea that electricity comes from, power station/burning fuel; where greenhouse gases/carbon dioxide may still have to be produced/owtte; [2]
- (c) (i) heated;
 mixed/reacted with water;
 requires catalyst;
 [3]
 - (ii) solvent/in foods/sterilisation; [1]

[Total: 10]

[2]