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

0654/21

Paper 2 (Core 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.

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		<u> </u>		IGCSE	October/Nover	nber 2	010	06	54	21
1	(a)	(i)							_	
		ca	rbon dioxide	+	water	$\Bigg] \ \to $	glucose / suga	drate/	+	oxygen
			one mark fo	r each :	side correct ;;				_	[2]
	(b)	(i)	(provide) en (light) allows		n dioxide to combi	ne with	water ;			[2]
		(ii)	large surfac	e area	;					
			thin ; many chlord other valid p		contains chloroph	yll ;				[max 2]
	(c)	(i)	B, D, C, E, A (all five corr sequence 1	ect for	3 marks, any four	in cor	rect sequen	ce 2 ma	rks, an	y three in correct [3]
		(ii)			per shown on diag e paper was, blue		elsewhere :			[2]
			orange area		o paper mae, siae	Diagn				[Total: 11]
2	(a)	(i)	hydrogen;							[1]
		(ii)	lighted splin	t pops ;						[1]
		(iii)	(Z) copper does	s not rea	act with dilute (hyd	lrochloi	ric) acid / is ι	ınreactiv	e ;	[1]
		(iv)			slower / lower collis ower surface area		quency;			[2]
	(b)	(i)	the acid had	l all rea	cted/been used u	р;				[1]
		(ii)	zinc sulfate	•						[1]
	(c)	(i)	carbon diox	ide is a	olves (and reacts) non-metal oxide ; ome (slightly) acidi					[max 2]
		(ii)			ds dissolve (from tessential minerals /			d for (he	althy) g	rowth ; [2]

Mark Scheme: Teachers' version

Syllabus

Paper

Page 2

[Total: 11]

Page 3		3 Mark Scheme: Teachers' version					Syllabus	s Paper
			IGCSE	- October/No	vember 20	10	0654	21
. ,	mo qui	gitudinal ; vement ; ckly ; uum ;	[
(b)	eled	ctrical energ]					
(c)	(i)	microwave		[
(ii)	correct use	;					[
								[Total:
(a)	(i)	C ₈ H ₁₈ ;						[
(ii)							
		(octane)	+ [oxygen		carbon dioxide		water
		RHS ; LHS ;						[
(i	ii)			r / enters with t ourn / react / cha				[
(i	v)			e burning fuel uel is exotherr				

(b) (i) 6;

[2]

(ii) Si/Ge/Sn/Pb;

there is an exothermic reaction (inside engine)/ heat is conducted from where the fuel is burning;

[1]

[1]

(c) (i) alloy contains more than one element / is a mixture / other correct;

[1]

(ii) high strength for safety/resist breakage/because high forces on airframe in flight; low density to reduce weight/reduce fuel cost; [2]

[Total: 12]

Page 4		Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
		IGCSE – October/November 2010	0654	21
5	(a) rece nerve effect			[3]
		changes starch ; to maltose / sugar ;		[2]
	:	produces small molecules (from large ones); so that the (small) molecules / particles / nutrients can be into blood / through gut wall; so they can be used by cells / builds new cells;	e absorbed ;	[max 2]
	` '	peristalsis ; ref. to muscle contraction / circular and longitudinal mus	cles;	[2]
				[Total: 9]
6	(a) (i)	40 (m/s);		[1]
		KE = $\frac{1}{2}$ mv ² ; = $\frac{1}{2}$ × 2 × 1600 = 1600 (J); (ecf)		[2]
		nce = speed × time ; × 0.25 seconds = 82.5 (m);		[2]
	= 20	hity = mass / volume ; 00 / 700 = 2.86 ; n³ ; (or 2860 kg / m³)		[3]
	(d) (i)	Geiger counter / Geiger-Müller tube / any other suitable ;		[1]
		causes ionisation within cells; mutation; cancer; radiation burns/burns skin; damages/kills cells/damages DNA; radiation sickness;		[max 1]
				[Total: 10]

Page 5	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
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7 (a) fur; [1]

(b) they belong to the same genus;

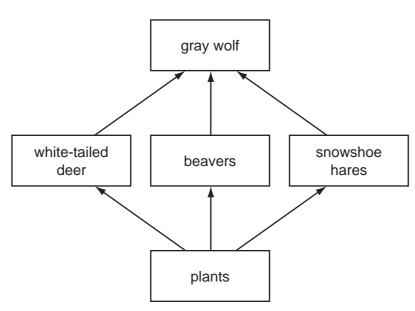
but different species;

they are closely related;

they cannot breed together;

[max 2]

(c) (i)



all organisms at correct levels (allow if upside down);

all organisms correctly connected;

all arrows shown in correct directions;

[3]

(ii) energy (flow/transfer);

[1]

(iii) energy lost along food chains;

only 10 % of energy passed on;

less energy available for, higher trophic levels / for wolves;

[max 2]

(d) (i) ref. to limiting factors;

not enough food;

more disease;

competition;

[max 2]

(ii) maintain biodiversity;

any ethical or moral reason;

idea that loss of one species affects others in ecosystem;

prevent wolves becoming extinct;

[Total: 13]

[max 2]

Page 6			Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
			IGCSE – October/November 2010	0654	21
(a) cor		vectio	on ;		[1]
(b)	(i)		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	(water/a materia	al) by one [1]
	(ii)				[2]
(c)	(i)	coal	/oil/gas;		[1]
	(ii)	runn	ing out / carbon dioxide emissions / sulfur dioxide;		[1]
((iii)	sola	r/wind/tides/hydroelectric power/waves etc.;		[max 1]
					[Total: 7]
(a)					; [max 1]
(b) (i)		Cu ₂ C	O shows there are two copper atoms for every oxyg	en atom ;	[max 2]
	(ii)	colo	ured compounds / variable valency / ionic charge / ox	kidation state ;	[1]
(c)	(i)	anoc	de and electrolyte clearly labelled ;		[2]
	(ii)	ion h	nas filled outer shell, atom outer shell not complete		[max 1]
((iii)				[2]
(iv)		copp	per;		[1]
					[Total: 10]
	(a) (b) (c) (c)	(a) con (b) (i) (ii) (iii) (a) (de (co) (b) (i) (iii) (c) (i) (iii) (iii)	(b) (i) amodegr (ii) (pow = 70 (c) (i) coal (ii) runn (iii) sola (a) (definition (context) (b) (i) CuC Cu20 there (ii) colo (c) (i) anod (ii) atom ion heatom (iii) dam is blo	(a) convection; (b) (i) amount of energy needed to heat up one kilogram of degree (Celsius); (ii) (power =) energy/time; = 70000/600 = 117 (W); (c) (i) coal/oil/gas; (ii) running out/carbon dioxide emissions/sulfur dioxide; (iii) solar/wind/tides/hydroelectric power/waves etc.; (a) (definition) e.g. oxidation refers to reaction with/bonded with (context) e.g. oxygen has reacted/bonded with copper/cop (b) (i) CuO shows there is one copper atom for every oxygen Cu ₂ O shows there are two copper atoms for every oxygen there are twice as many copper atoms for every oxygen (ii) coloured compounds/variable valency/ionic charge/oxygen (iii) atom uncharged, ion charged; ion has filled outer shell, atom outer shell not complete atom proton number equal to electron number – unequal (iii) damp litmus/indicator paper; is bleached;	(a) convection; (b) (i) amount of energy needed to heat up one kilogram of (water/a material degree (Celsius); (ii) (power =) energy/time; = 70000/600 = 117 (W); (c) (i) coal/oil/gas; (ii) running out/carbon dioxide emissions/sulfur dioxide; (iii) solar/wind/tides/hydroelectric power/waves etc.; (a) (definition) e.g. oxidation refers to reaction with/bonded with oxygen; (context) e.g. oxygen has reacted/bonded with copper/copper gains oxygen (b) (i) CuO shows there is one copper atom for every oxygen atom; Cu ₂ O shows there are two copper atoms for every oxygen atom; there are twice as many copper atoms for every oxygen atom in Cu ₂ O; (ii) coloured compounds/variable valency/ionic charge/oxidation state; (c) (i) anode and electrolyte clearly labelled; (ii) atom uncharged, ion charged; ion has filled outer shell, atom outer shell not complete; atom proton number equal to electron number – unequal in ion; (iii) damp litmus/indicator paper; is bleached;

Page 7	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
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10 (a) (i) correct symbols for lamp, voltmeter, ammeter, power supply;

voltmeter in parallel; ammeter in series;

everything else correct;

[4]

(ii) 0.47 (A);

[1]

(iii) (resistance =) voltage/current; = $6/0.47 = 12.8 (\Omega)$;

[2]

(b) (i) magnets attract;

[1]

(ii) magnets repel;

[1]

(iii) iron bar attracted to magnet;

[1]

[Total: 10]