## MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2015 series

## **0654 CO-ORDINATED SCIENCES**

0654/22

Paper 2 (Core 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.

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P	age 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
		Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2015	0654	22
1	<b>(a)</b> dec	composition/decay/respiration;		[1]
	(b) (i)	carbon dioxide ; water ;		[2]
	(ii)	nitrate ; magnesium ; other named essential mineral ion ;		[max 2]
	(iii)	keep the compost bin warm ; mix/aerate the compost ; break up compost into smaller pieces ;		[max 2]
	(c) (i)	CO <sub>2</sub> /methane;		[1]
	(ii)	traps solar energy/causes global warming ;		[1]
				[Total: 9]
2	(a) (i)	hydrogen ;		[1]
	(ii)	lighted splint ; 'pops' ;		[2]
	(iii)	calcium magnesium zinc copper ;;		
		(four correct = 2 marks, one or two correct = 1 mark)		[2]
	(iv)	potassium and or sodium very/too reactive; reference to safety of student ;		[2]
	(b) allo	y is stronger than pure gold ;		[1]
				[Total: 8]
3	(a) (i)	constant speed (of 25 m/s);		[1]
	(ii)	<b>X</b> at time 250 s ;		[1]
	(b) (i)	air resistance ;		[1]
	(ii)	30 000 (N) ;		[1]

Page 3		3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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	(c)	(i)	chemical ;		[1]
		(ii)	thermal/sound;		[1]
	(d)		s expand during hot weather ;		[0]
		WIII	buckle if no gap left ;		[2]
	(e)	(i)	volume = $0.5^3 = 0.125 (m^3)$ ;		[1]
		(ii)	(mass =) density × volume ;		
			= 7800 × 0.125 = 975 (kg) ;		[2]
					[Total: 11]
4	(a)	pet	roleum/crude oil ;		[1]
	(b)	(i)	fractional distillation ;		[1]
		(ii)	heating/cooking/other correct ;		[1]
		(iii)	gasoline/petrol;		[1]
	(c)	(i)	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub> ; ethane;		[2]
		(ii)			
		()	н н		
			C =C double bond ; all else correct ;		[2]
	(d)	(i)	cracking;		[1]
		(ii)	(react/mix/shake with) bromine (solution) ;		
			bromine not decolourised by alkane ; bromine decolourised by alkene ;		[3]
			- · ·		[Total: 12]

Ρ	age 4	1	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
			Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2015	0654	22
5	(a)	(i)	8.5(%) (accept 8–9) ; 5(%) (accept 4.5–5.5) ;		[2]
		(ii)	glycogen converted to sugar/glucose ; for (increased) respiration ; provides energy (for training/muscle contraction) ;		[max 2]
		(iii)	<i>(description):</i> increases ; (from 5) to 8.5/back to original level ;		
			<i>(explanation):</i> glucose converted to glycogen ; energy storage ;		[max 3]
		(iv)	less food eaten/more activity on day 2 (after training);		[1]
	(b)	(i)	carbon ; hydrogen ; oxygen ;		[3]
		(ii)	glucose ;		[1]
	(c)	(i)	decrease – (no mark) adrenaline causes glycogen breakdown/increased blood glucose ;		[1]
		(ii)	increased heart rate ; AVP ;		[max 1]
					[Total: 14]
6	(a)	late	ight ; erally inverted (or description) ; ne size as object ;		[max2]
	(b)	(i)	no refraction/total internal reflection/angle (of incidence) greater th angle ;	an critical	[1]
		(ii)	ray reflects at <b>P</b> and on opposite side of prism ; emergent ray parallel to incident ray ;		[2]
	(c)	coll	ticles <u>constantly</u> in motion ; ide with walls of tyre ; æ of collisions exerts a pressure ;		[max 2]

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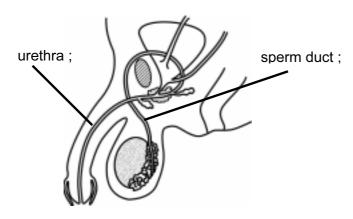
(d) heat transferred from body to sweat/absorbed by sweat from body/heat energy in body reduced by sweating ;
 kinetic energy of water molecules increases / water molecules move faster ;
 faster moving/more energetic (water) molecules escape/leave the surface/water molecules turn to gas/vapour ;
 break bonds/break forces of attraction between molecules ;
 (KE) (apparent of (remaining) water molecules (in event) decreases ;

(KE)/energy of (remaining) water molecules (in sweat) decreases ;

[Total: 9]

[max 2]

7 (a) (i)



[2]

- (ii) X = prostate gland ; Y = testis ;
  (b) sperm production ; production/secretion, of hormones/testosterone ;
- (c) (i) 0°C;[1](ii) sperm less likely to be able to reach the egg/less chance of fertilisation/owtte;[1](iii) scrotum is outside the main body cavity;<br/>so lower temperature;<br/>helps maintain sperm mobility;[max 2]

[Total: 10]

Page	6	Mark Scheme Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2015	Syllabus 0654	Paper 22
8 (a)	rad	liation ;	0004	[1]
(b)	(i)	labels to head (front) lights and rear lights ; four lamps connected in parallel with battery ; switch controlling headlights ; switch controlling rear lights ;		[4]
	(ii)	$(R =) \frac{V}{I} ;$ = $\frac{12}{4.8} (= 2.5 \Omega) ;$		[2]
	(iii)	4.8 28 (Ω) ;		[1]
(c)	(i)	20 (Hz) ; 20 000 (Hz) ;		[2]
	(ii)	number of waves generated per second (unit time)/number of wave passing a fixed point per second ;	es	[1]
	(iii)	distance = speed × time ; = $34000 \times \frac{0.002}{2} = 34\text{cm}$ ;		[2]
				[Total: 13]
9 (a)	(i)	7;		[1]
	(ii)	contains protons and neutrons ; 7 protons and 7 neutrons ;		[2]
	(iii)	nitride has (3) more electrons than protons ;		[1]
(b)	(i)	nitrogen + hydrogen $\rightarrow$ ammonia ;		[1]
	(ii)	use of damp, red litmus/universal indicator paper ; colour change to blue/purple ; <b>OR</b> use hydrogen chloride gas ; white smoke/ammonium chloride ;		[max 2]
	(iii)			[2]
(c)	sul	furic (acid) ;		[1] [Total: 10]

Page 7		Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
		Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2015	0654	22
10	(a) (i)	relationship between energy input and useful energy output ;		[1]
	(ii)	nuclei split ;		[1]
	(b) (i)	$\gamma$ -radiation ;		[1]
	(ii)	γ-radiation ;		[1]
	(iii)	radiation burns ; radiation sickness ; cancer ; mutation ; damages cells ;		[max 2]
	(iv)	work behind shields/wear protective clothing/gloves/tongs;		 [max 1]
				[Total: 7]
11	thi	ded/large surface area ; n/permeable ; iist ;		[max 2]
	(b) (i)	carbon dioxide ;		[1]
	(ii)	diffusion ;		[1]
	gu pa	dermal cell ; ard cell ; lisade cell ; loem ;		[max 3] <b>[Total: 7]</b>

Page 8		8	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
			Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2015	0654	22
12	(a)	(i)	<i>(element:)</i> cannot be simplified/contains atoms with same proton number/co one type of atom/in Periodic Table ;	ntains only	
			<i>(compound:)</i> made of different types of atom bonded together/can be simplified down into elements ;	/broken	[2]
		(ii)	<i>(green to)</i> blue/purple ; solution becomes alkaline/potassium hydroxide produced ;		[2]
		(iii)	reaction is exothermic/thermal energy/heat given off;		[1]
		(iv)	less bubble/slower moving/no flame/less heat given off ;		[max 1]
	(b)	(i)	covalent ; reference to bonding of non-metallic elements ;		[2]
		(ii)	kills (harmful) microorganisms/sterilises ;		[1]
		(iii)	filtration / chlorination ; (accept distillation)		[1]
					[Total: 10]