CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

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0653 COMBINED SCIENCE

0653/22

Paper 2 (Core Theory), maximum raw mark 80

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Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syl
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- 1 (a) copper oxide (loses oxygen so) is reduced / copper ions gain electrons; carbon (gains oxygen so) is oxidised;
 - electrodes correctly labelled anode and cathode; (b) (i) electrolyte labelled;

- (ii) at the positive electrode bromine and at the negative electrode lead; lead appears as a, grey / metallic, deposit / bead of molten metal; bromine, is a brown gas / causes a brown colouration of electrolyte;
- [3]

[Total: 7]

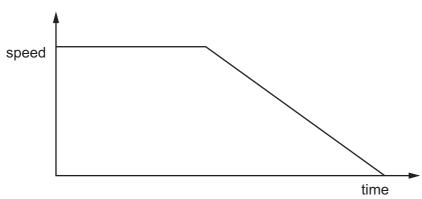
2 (a) (i) speed = distance/time / (time =)distance / speed; 200/40 = 5 (s);

[2]

(ii) $40 \text{ m/s} = 40 \times 60 \times 60 \text{ m/h} (= 144\,000 \text{ m/h});$ $40 \times 60 \times 60 \text{ m/h} = 40 \times 60 \times 60 / 1000 \text{ km/h} = 144 \text{ (km/h)}$;

[2]

(b)



horizontal straight line; followed by descending line, straight or curved, to meet time axis;

[2]

(c) (i) (400 N – no mark) for constant speed, forces must be equal and opposite (owtte);

[1]

(ii) chemical energy in the rider; heat/thermal energy during braking; allow sound

[2]

[Total: 9]

Р	age 3	Mark Scheme	Syl
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3	(a)	A trachea; B bronchiole;	Cambridge
	(b)	breathing rate increase ; volume / depth (of breathing) increased ;	[2]

(c) (i) more carbon dioxide in exhaled air / less carbon dioxide in inhaled air ;

[1]

(ii) (after exercise) exhaled air contains more carbon dioxide / ora; use of numbers from data (e.g. exhaled air contains about four times as much carbon dioxide);

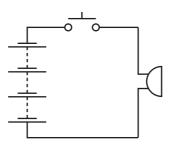
[2]

(iii) no carbon dioxide present; not enough carbon dioxide in air to show a result;

[2]

[Total: 9]

(a) (i)

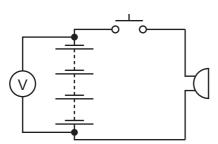


complete series circuit;

battery of 4 cells connected correctly;

[2]

(ii)



symbol with correct connections (both required)

[1]

(b) (i) number of vibrations / waves per unit time;

[1]

(ii) amplitude increased; frequency unchanged;

[2]

		man
Page 4	Mark Scheme	Sy. per
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(c) (i) resistance = 6 / 2 = 3 ; (units) ohms $/\Omega$;	Cambric
(i	i) current increased / doubled; in parallel circuits, the current from the source is larger than	the current in each branch /

[Total: 10]

[max 2]

5 (a) (i)

owtte);

resistance is lower;

	in nucleus	outside nucleus
number of protons	6	0
number of neutrons	6	0
number of electrons	0	6

column correct; column correct; [2]

(ii) equal numbers of protons and electrons; equal numbers of positive and negative charges; protons are positive and electrons are negative;

[max 2]

(b) (i) natural gas / petroleum / refinery gas / rice fields / from biodegradation / digestive activity of ruminants ;

(ii) methane + oxygen → carbon dioxide + water LHS; RHS;

[2]

[1]

[1]

(ii) covalent;

[1]

(iii) 2;

(c) (i) CH₄;

[1]

[Total: 10]

		7.
Page 5	Mark Scheme	Sy. per
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- 6 (a) infra-red;
 - **(b)** molecules have more energy so more of them are moving faster (owtte); more molecules have enough KE / moving fast enough to escape (from surface);
- [2]
- (c) need a medium for conduction & convection / no medium in space (owtte); [1]

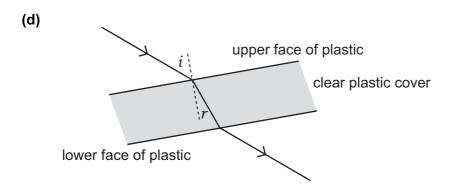


Fig 2.2

refracted ray in plastic bent towards normal; normal drawn at upper face with angles of incidence and refraction correctly marked; emergent ray parallel to incident ray;

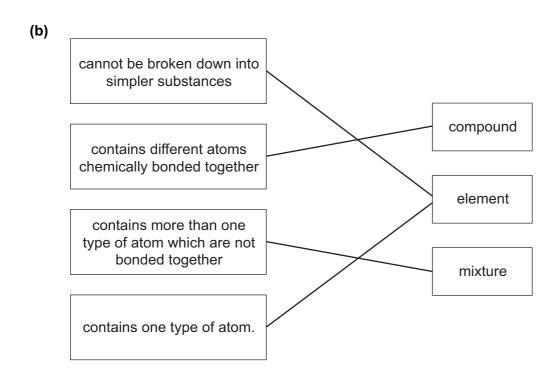
[Total: 7]

[3]

- 7 (a) (i) phototropism; [1]
 - (ii) more / better absorption of light;more / better photosynthesis;any statement about light hitting leaves at right angles / not at an angle;[max 2]
 - (iii) sensitivity;
 movement;
 growth;
 [max 2]
 - (b) (i) shoot X bends towards the light / responds;shoots Y and Z do not;[2]
 - (ii) the tip of the shoot detects the light / controls the response; because no response occurs when tip is covered/removed; [2]
 - (c) gives more glucose into blood; increases pulse rate; makes more energy available from respiration / speeds up metabolism; [max 2]

[Total: 11]

Page 6	Mark Scheme	Sylvan
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` '	workable filtration equipment; collection of filtrate; evaporation;	Cambridge
(b)		OH



(c) (i) aluminium (atoms) lose electrons; sulfur (atoms) gain electrons; electrons are transferred from aluminium to sulfur (atoms);; [max 2]

(ii) Al₂S₃; [1]

[Total: 10]

- (a) (i) cervix correctly labelled; vagina correctly labelled; [2]
 - (ii) ovary correctly labelled; [1]
 - (b) (i) oviduct / fallopian tube; [1]
 - (ii) uterus; (embedded) in lining; [2]
 - (c) sharing needles / blood transfusions / avp; [1]

[Total: 7]

[4]