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## UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

**International General Certificate of Secondary Education** 

## MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2010 question paper for the guidance of teachers

## 0654 CO-ORDINATED SCIENCES

0654/21

Paper 21 (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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www.PapaCambridge.com Page 2 Mark Scheme: Teachers' version **Syllabus** 0654 IGCSE - May/June 2010

1 (a) brain labelled;

> (b) stimuli; receptors; nerves; effectors;

(c)

	sexual reproduction	asexual reproduction
This involves gametes.	✓	
There is only one parent.		✓
The offspring are genetically identical.		✓

[3]

[Total: 8]

2 (a) (i) B – metamorphic;

C - igneous; [2]

(ii) reference to the heating (of rock A) (by rock C); [1]

(b) (i) carbon dioxide gas produced;

shows the soil contains a carbonate;

limestone is (mainly) composed of (calcium) carbonate; [max 2]

(ii) ammonia; [1]

(iii) ammonium; [1]

[Total: 7]

3 (a) (power =) work/time;

$$= 12000/60 = 200 (W);$$
 [2]

**(b)** (speed =) distance/time;

$$= 600/2 = 300 \, (\text{m/s});$$
 [2]

(c) (i) all symbols correct;

four cells displayed; all symbols connected in series;

[3]

(ii) 6(V); [1]

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(d) (density =) mass/volume; =  $5/10 = 0.5 (kg/dm^3)$ ;

(e) two straight lines coming to a focus on the twigs/grass;

[Total: 11]

[3]

[Total: 9]

- **4 (a) (i)** proteins; [1]
  - (ii) monomer(s); [1]
  - (iii) glucose; [1]
  - (b) (i) paper; building materials; furniture;

fuel;

other correct; [max 2]

(ii) loss of habitat; threat to biodiversity; threat to (new) chemical resources; other reasonable:

other reasonable ; [max 1]

(c) nylon, softens/melts, then hardens (on cooling); cycle repeats on further heating; melamine resin does not soften/it chars;

- 5 (a) (i) C and D; [1]
  - (ii) **A** and **D**; [1]
  - (b) (bicuspid/tricuspid/atrioventricular) valve is (pushed) shut;idea that pressure of blood causes this;[2]
  - (c) (i) haemoglobin; [1]
    - (ii) iron; [1]
    - (iii) for respiration/to combine with glucose; to release energy/to provide energy; [2]
  - (d) white blood cells fight disease; bacteria/viruses/pathogens; [2]

	<u> </u>	gc ¬		IGCSE – May/June 2010	0654	No.
	(e)	(i)	caus	lin secreted ; ses liver to absorb glucose from the blood ; changes glucose to glycogen ;		BOB CAMBRIDGE
		(ii)	liver	;		Total: 13
6	(a)	(i)		nd <b>Z/Y</b> and <b>Z</b> (no mark) is acid/has pH less than 7 and <b>Z</b> is alkali/has pH g	reater than 7 ;	[1]
		(ii)	in m	meter immersed in one liquid as the other is added/ ixture after each addition ; rence to pH 7 ;	pH meter immersed	[2]
		(iii)	tell v acid	what ph it is / ability to tell how acidic a solution is ic;	s rather than simply	[1]
	(b)	(i)	•	nesium chloride ; ium sulfate ;		[2]
		(ii)	boili	ng/ion exchange/sodium carbonate/bath salts/was	shing soda ;	[1]
	(c)	con	npour	contains only one type of atom ; and contains different atoms (bonded); e to diagram e.g. $H_2$ and $O_2$ diagrams show only one	e size of circle ;	[max 2]
						[Total: 9]
7	(a)	foai	m, sto	r, is a poor <u>conductor/gap prevents conduction</u> ; ops <u>convection</u> of air/traps air; reflected by shiny surfaces/foil/metal;		[max 2]
	(b)	wat	er ca	n conduct electricity/danger of electrocution/electric	c shock ;	[1]
	(c)	(i)	60 W	<b>V</b> ;		[1]
		(ii)	incre	ease it/double it ;		[1]
		(iii)		t – electrical ; out – light and heat ;;		[3]

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Syllabus

[2]

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(iv) named part of spectrum ; use ;

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	(d)	(i)	prod	ent (flows in circuit) /electricity passes through ; luces (electro)magnet ; attracts iron bolt ;	0654 ADAC AMADATA
		(ii)		<ul><li>no mark)</li><li>ninium is not magnetic/not attracted to electromagne</li></ul>	•
		(iii)		<ul><li>no mark)</li><li>an electromagnet so still attract bolt;</li></ul>	[1]
		(iv)	more	e coils/bigger voltage/bigger core ;	[1]
					[Total: 16]
8	(a)	Gei	ger c	ounter/Geiger Müller tube ;	[1]
	(b)	(i)	can	remove electrons from atoms/can form ions;	[1]
		(ii)	alph	a radiation is more ionising than gamma;	
				e likely to be absorbed by body/cells; cause more damage internally;	[max 2]
	(c)	nuc	lei sp	olit;	[1]
	(d)			e clothing described / radiation badges to moniton to stop radiation ;	or exposure / lead [1]
					[Total: 6]
9	(a)	(i)	root	/root hair ;	[1]
		(ii)	nitro	gen gas is, unreactive/inert;	[1]

[1]

[max2]

[max 2]

(iii) to make protein/amino acids;

(iv) shortage of something in the soil;

correct ref. to function of P or K;

more proteins can be made (so more growth);

which needs to be, broken down decomposed;

NPK has ions that can be absorbed immediately;

(v) manure contains plant and animal waste e.g. proteins/urea;

to produce, ammonia/nitrates/something that can be used by plants;

detail, e.g. more cells/more cytoplasm;

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	Pa	ge 6	<u> </u>	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version IGCSE – May/June 2010						Syllabus	2	
					IGC	SE –	May/J	une 20	)10		0654	180
	(b)		carb	nosis ; pon dioxide gen ;	e;							W. Papa Cambridge.
		(iii)	palis	sade/mes	ophyll	•						[1]
		(iv)	by d trans	ugh stoma liffusion ; spiration ; poration ;	ıta ;							[max 2]
												ITatal: 421
												[Total: 13]
10	(a)		1	Υ;	,	V			X;			
											;;	[2]
	(b)		act a	as a cataly	∕st;				-		oured compounds which works e.g. h	[1]
				ned) more ucing ager				acts w	ith oxy	gen ;		[2]
	(c)	(i)		oon dioxide er (vapour								[2]

(ii) produces hotter flame/reaches a higher temperature;

reasonable reference to air behaving as 'dilute' oxygen; reference to higher temperatures needed to melt metals;

[Total: 8]

[max 1]