# 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.

Mark schemes must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the report on the examination.

- CIE will not enter into discussions or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.

CIE is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2010 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.

| Page 2 | Mark Scheme: Teachers' version | Syllabus |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| IGCSE - May/June 2010 | 0654 |  |

1 (a) brain labelled;
(b) stimuli ;
receptors;
nerves;
effectors ;
(c)

|  | sexual <br> reproduction | asexual <br> reproduction |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| This involves gametes. | $\checkmark$ |  |
| There is only one parent. |  | $\checkmark$ |
| The offspring are genetically identical. |  | $\checkmark$ |

2 (a) (i) B-metamorphic; C-igneous ;
(ii) reference to the heating (of rock $\mathbf{A}$ ) (by rock C) ;
(b) (i) carbon dioxide gas produced; shows the soil contains a carbonate ; limestone is (mainly) composed of (calcium) carbonate ;
(ii) ammonia;
(iii) ammonium ;
[Total: 7]

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

$$
\begin{equation*}
=12000 / 60=200(\mathrm{~W}) ; \tag{2}
\end{equation*}
$$

(b) (speed $=$ ) distance/time ; $=600 / 2=300(\mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s})$;
(c) (i) all symbols correct ;
four cells displayed ;
all symbols connected in series ;
(ii) $6(\mathrm{~V})$;
(d) (density =) mass/volume ; $=5 / 10=0.5\left(\mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{dm}^{3}\right)$;
(e) two straight lines coming to a focus on the twigs/grass ;

4 (a) (i) proteins;
(ii) monomer(s) ;
(iii) glucose ;
(b) (i) paper ;
building materials
furniture
fuel ;
other correct ;
(ii) loss of habitat ;
threat to biodiversity ;
threat to (new) chemical resources ;
other reasonable ;
(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 ;
(ii) A and D ;
(b) (bicuspid/tricuspid/atrioventricular) valve is (pushed) shut ; idea that pressure of blood causes this ;
(c) (i) haemoglobin;
(ii) iron ;
(iii) for respiration/to combine with glucose ; to release energy/to provide energy ;
(d) white blood cells fight disease ;
bacteria/viruses/pathogens ;
(e) (i) insulin secreted; causes liver to absorb glucose from the blood ; liver changes glucose to glycogen ;
(ii) liver ;

6 (a) (i) $\mathbf{X}$ and $\mathbf{Z} / \mathbf{Y}$ and $\mathbf{Z}$ (no mark)
$\mathbf{X} / \mathbf{Y}$ is acid/has pH less than 7 and $\mathbf{Z}$ is alkali/has pH greater than 7 ;
(ii) pH meter immersed in one liquid as the other is added/ pH meter immersed in mixture after each addition; reference to pH 7 ;
(iii) tell what ph it is / ability to tell how acidic a solution is rather than simply acidic ;
(b) (i) magnesium chloride;
calcium sulfate ;
(ii) boiling/ion exchange/sodium carbonate/bath salts/washing soda;
(c) element contains only one type of atom; compound contains different atoms (bonded) ; reference to diagram e.g. $\mathrm{H}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{O}_{2}$ diagrams show only one size of circle ;

7 (a) foam/air, is a poor conductor/gap prevents conduction;
foam, stops convection of air/traps air ;
radiation reflected by shiny surfaces/foil/metal ;
(b) water can conduct electricity/danger of electrocution/electric shock;
(c) (i) 60 W ;
(ii) increase it/double it ;
(iii) input - electrical ;
output - light and heat ;;
(iv) named part of spectrum ; use ;
(d) (i) current (flows in circuit) / electricity passes through; produces (electro)magnet ; this attracts iron bolt ;
(ii) (no - no mark) aluminium is not magnetic/not attracted to electromagnet ;
(iii) (yes - no mark)
still an electromagnet so still attract bolt ;
(iv) more coils/bigger voltage/bigger core;

8 (a) Geiger counter/Geiger Müller tube ;
(b) (i) can remove electrons from atoms/can form ions ;
(ii) alpha radiation is more ionising than gamma;
more likely to be absorbed by body/cells ; will cause more damage internally ;
(c) nuclei split ;
(d) protective clothing described / radiation badges to monitor exposure / lead shielding to stop radiation ;

9 (a) (i) root/root hair ;
(ii) nitrogen gas is, unreactive/inert ;
(iii) to make protein/amino acids;
(iv) shortage of something in the soil ; more proteins can be made (so more growth) ; detail, e.g. more cells/more cytoplasm; correct ref. to function of P or K ;
(v) manure contains plant and animal waste e.g. proteins/urea ;
which needs to be, broken down decomposed ;
to produce, ammonia/nitrates/something that can be used by plants ;
NPK has ions that can be absorbed immediately ;
(b) (i) osmosis;
(ii) carbon dioxide ; oxygen ;
(iii) palisade/mesophyll;
(iv) through stomata;
by diffusion ; transpiration ; evaporation ;

10 (a)

;;
(b) (i) (iron has) greater density / lower reactivity / forms coloured compounds / can act as a catalyst ;
(ii) heated with carbon/carbon monoxide/other reducer which works e.g. hydrogen/ (named) more reactive metal ;
reducing agent combines with/reacts with oxygen ;
(c) (i) carbon dioxide $/ \mathrm{CO}_{2}$;
water (vapour)/ $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$;
(ii) produces hotter flame/reaches a higher temperature ; reasonable reference to air behaving as 'dilute' oxygen ; reference to higher temperatures needed to melt metals ;

