## MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2014 series

## **0653 COMBINED SCIENCE**

0653/32

Paper 3 (Extended Theory), maximum raw mark 80

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 should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

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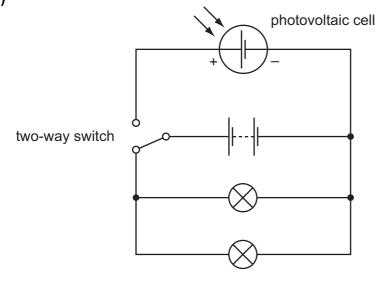


	Page 2		2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
				IGCSE – May/June 2014	0653	32
1	(a)	(i)	• •	ed =) distance/time ; /0.2 = 25 (m/s) ;		[2]
		(ii)		$h/s = 25 \times 3600 \text{ m/h} (=90000 \text{ m/h});$ km/h (which breaks the 80 km/h speed limit);		[2]
	(b)	(i)		$= \frac{1}{2} mv^2;$ × 1600 × 10 × 10 = 80 000 (J);		[2]
		(ii)		gy conservation indicated ; version to other forms of energy (mainly to heat) ;		[2]
	(c)		=)fλ 200×	; 1.6 = 320 (m/s) ;		[2]
						[Total: 10]
2	(a)		•	v oxygen if no balancing attempted) ; tof $CO_2$ and $O_2$ ;		[2]
	(b)	(i)	aids	buoyancy/helps it to float ;		[1]
		(ii)		hairs (increase surface area to) absorb (more) wate needed as) roots immersed in/surrounded by wate		; [2]
	(c)	(i)	woul	ld die/not thrive due to lack of light/reduced photos	synthesis ;	[1]
		(ii)	due	ld decrease ; to respiration of bacteria (feeding on dead pla nerged plants so less oxygen released ;	ants)/reduced	photosynthesis of [2]
		(iii)	woul	ld suffocate/die due to lack of oxygen ;		[1]
						[Total: 9]

<ul> <li>structure / pattern is disrupted; ''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''</li></ul>	Page 3				Syllabus	Paper
<ul> <li>structure / pattern is disrupted; ''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''</li></ul>				IGCSE – May/June 2014	0653	32
<ul> <li>(ii) CuO + 2HCICuCl<sub>2</sub> + H<sub>2</sub>O formulae; balancing (consequential on correct formulae);</li> <li>(c) Cu<sub>2</sub>O; clear reference to the need for balance of ionic charges;</li> <li>(i) running; 89;</li> <li>(ii) the pulse (rate) increases as activity increases;</li> <li>(iii) the pulse (rate) increases as activity increases;</li> <li>(i) respiration; glucose; carbon dioxide; faster;</li> <li>(i) elements become less metallic (from Group 1 to 0/left to right);</li> <li>(ii) metallic atoms have fewer outer/valence electrons/owtte;</li> <li>(b) (i) any value in the range 20 to 55°C; more vigorous reaction than potassium in water/explosion;</li> <li>(ii) metiling points decrease down the Table/Group; reaction becomes more vigorous down the Table/Group;</li> <li>(c) (i) eight electrons in outer shell of sodium ion; eight electrons in outer shell of chloride ion;</li> <li>(ii) sodium atom loses an electron; (Imax 1] if atom not given at least once)</li> <li>(iii) (strong) force of attraction between positive and negative ions;</li> </ul>	3 (a	stru	ucture	e/pattern is disrupted ;		[max 2
<ul> <li>formulae ; balancing (consequential on correct formulae) ;</li> <li>(c) Cu<sub>2</sub>O ; clear reference to the need for balance of ionic charges ;</li> <li>(i) running ; 89 ;</li> <li>(ii) the pulse (rate) increases as activity increases ;</li> <li>(ii) the pulse (rate) increases as activity increases ;</li> <li>(b) respiration ; glucose ; carbon dioxide ; faster ;</li> <li>(a) (i) elements become less metallic (from Group 1 to 0/left to right) ;</li> <li>(ii) metallic atoms have fewer outer/valence electrons/owtte ;</li> <li>(b) (i) any value in the range 20 to 55 °C ; more vigorous reaction than potassium in water/explosion ;</li> <li>(ii) melting points decrease down the Table/Group ; reaction becomes more vigorous down the Table/Group ;</li> <li>(c) (i) eight electrons in outer shell of sodium ion ; eight electrons in outer shell of chloride ion ;</li> <li>(ii) sodium atom loses an electron ; chlorine atom gains an electron ; (Imax 1] if atom not given at least once)</li> <li>(iii) (strong) force of attraction between positive and negative ions ;</li> </ul>	(1	b) (i)	salt	;		[1]
<ul> <li>clear reference to the need for balance of ionic charges ;</li> <li>[Total: 7</li> <li>(a) (i) running ; 89;</li> <li>(ii) the pulse (rate) increases as activity increases ;</li> <li>(b) respiration ; glucose ; carbon dioxide ; faster ;</li> <li>(a) (i) elements become less metallic (from Group 1 to 0/left to right) ;</li> <li>(ii) metallic atoms have fewer outer / valence electrons / owtte ;</li> <li>(b) (i) any value in the range 20 to 55 °C ; more vigorous reaction than potassium in water / explosion ;</li> <li>(ii) metiting points decrease down the Table / Group ; reaction becomes more vigorous down the Table / Group ;</li> <li>(c) (i) eight electrons in outer shell of sodium ion ; eight electrons in outer shell of chloride ion ;</li> <li>(ii) sodium <u>atom</u> loses an electron ; (Imax 1] if atom not given at least once)</li> <li>(iii) (strong) force of attraction between positive and negative ions ;</li> </ul>		(ii)	form	nulae ;		[2]
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<ul> <li>89; [2]</li> <li>(ii) the pulse (rate) increases as activity increases; [2]</li> <li>(ii) the pulse (rate) increases as activity increases; [2]</li> <li>(b) respiration; glucose; carbon dioxide; faster; [2]</li> <li>(c) faster; [2]</li> <li>(i) elements become less metallic (from Group 1 to 0/left to right); [2]</li> <li>(ii) metallic atoms have fewer outer/valence electrons/owtte; [2]</li> <li>(b) (i) any value in the range 20 to 55 °C; more vigorous reaction than potassium in water/explosion; [2]</li> <li>(b) (i) any value in the range 20 to 55 °C; more vigorous reaction than potassium in water/explosion; [2]</li> <li>(c) (i) eight electrons in outer shell of sodium ion; eight electrons in outer shell of chloride ion; [2]</li> <li>(c) (i) eight electrons in outer shell of sodium ion; eight electrons in outer shell of chloride ion; [2]</li> <li>(ii) sodium atom loses an electron; chlorine atom gains an electron; [2]</li> <li>(iii) (strong) force of attraction between positive and negative ions; [2]</li> </ul>						[Total: 7]
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glucose ;       carbon dioxide ;         faster ;       [4]         [Total: 7]         (a) (i) elements become less metallic (from Group 1 to 0/left to right) ;       [7]         (ii) metallic atoms have fewer outer/valence electrons/owtte ;       [7]         (b) (i) any value in the range 20 to 55 °C ;       [7]         (ii) melting points decrease down the Table/Group ;       [2]         (ii) melting points decrease down the Table/Group ;       [2]         (c) (i) eight electrons in outer shell of sodium ion ;       [2]         (ii) sodium atom loses an electron ;       [2]         (ii) sodium atom loses an electron ;       [2]         (iii) sodium atom gains an electron ;       [2]         (iii) (strong) force of attraction between positive and negative ions ;       [2]		(ii)	the p	pulse (rate) increases as activity increases ;		[1]
<ul> <li>(a) (i) elements become less metallic (from Group 1 to 0/left to right);</li> <li>(ii) metallic atoms have fewer outer/valence electrons/owtte;</li> <li>(i) any value in the range 20 to 55 °C; more vigorous reaction than potassium in water/explosion;</li> <li>(ii) melting points decrease down the Table/Group; reaction becomes more vigorous down the Table/Group;</li> <li>(c) (i) eight electrons in outer shell of sodium ion; eight electrons in outer shell of chloride ion;</li> <li>(ii) sodium <u>atom</u> loses an electron; (Imax 1] if atom not given at least once)</li> <li>(iii) (strong) force of attraction between positive and negative ions;</li> </ul>	(1	glu car	icose rbon d	• •		[4]
<ul> <li>(ii) metallic atoms have fewer outer/valence electrons/owtte;</li> <li>(i) any value in the range 20 to 55 °C; more vigorous reaction than potassium in water/explosion;</li> <li>(ii) melting points decrease down the Table/Group; reaction becomes more vigorous down the Table/Group;</li> <li>(c) (i) eight electrons in outer shell of sodium ion; eight electrons in outer shell of chloride ion;</li> <li>(ii) sodium <u>atom</u> loses an electron; (Imax 1] if atom not given at least once)</li> <li>(iii) (strong) force of attraction between positive and negative ions;</li> </ul>						[Total: 7]
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more vigorous reaction than potassium in water/explosion ;       [2         (ii) melting points decrease down the Table/Group ;       [2         (ii) melting points decrease down the Table/Group ;       [2         (c) (i) eight electrons in outer shell of sodium ion ;       [2         (c) (i) eight electrons in outer shell of chloride ion ;       [2         (ii) sodium atom loses an electron ;       [2         (iii) sodium atom gains an electron ;       [2         (iiii) (strong) force of attraction between positive and negative ions ;       [2		(ii)	meta	allic atoms have fewer outer/valence electrons/owt	te ;	[1]
reaction becomes more vigorous down the Table/Group ;       [2         (c) (i) eight electrons in outer shell of sodium ion ; eight electrons in outer shell of chloride ion ;       [2         (ii) sodium atom loses an electron ; chlorine atom gains an electron ; ([max 1] if atom not given at least once)       [2         (iii) (strong) force of attraction between positive and negative ions ;       [2	(1	b) (i)	-	-	ion ;	[2]
eight electrons in outer shell of chloride ion ;       [2         (ii) sodium atom loses an electron ;       [2         chlorine atom gains an electron ;       [2         ([max 1] if atom not given at least once)       [2         (iii) (strong) force of attraction between positive and negative ions ;       [2		(ii)			p;	[2]
chlorine atom gains an electron ;       [2         ([max 1] if atom not given at least once)       [2         (iii) (strong) force of attraction between positive and negative ions ;       [2	(0	c) (i)				[2]
		(ii)	chlo	rine <u>atom</u> gains an electron ;		[2]
[Total 11		(iii)	(stro	ong) force of attraction between positive and negativ	re ions ;	[1]
						[Total 11]

	Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
		IGCSE – May/June 2014	0653	32
6	(a) the trans	fer of pollen from <u>anther to stigma</u> ;		[1]
	(b) (i) large	e/feathery/large surface area (to collect pollen) ;		[1]
	<b>(ii)</b> hang	ging out of flower (to release pollen into air) ;		[1]
	(c) (X) sculpture	ed/rough surface to stick to insect's body ;		[1]
				[Total: 4]

7 (a)



complete circuit and two lamp symbols ; correct parallel arrangement ;		
(b) electrical energy, light energy ; (both required, in this order)	[1]	
(c) (i) (power =) V × I ; = 3 × 0.6 = 1.8 ; W/watts ;	[3]	
<ul> <li>(ii) lamps are dimmer ;</li> <li>p.d./voltage across each bulb now only 1.5V/half ;</li> <li>current through each lamp is reduced ;</li> <li>one lamp breaks the other goes out ;</li> </ul>	[max 2]	

[Total: 8]

	Page 5	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
		IGCSE – May/June 2014	0653	32
8		ncreases (as contents become less acidic) ; ence to the neutralisation reaction ;		[2]
	(b) (i)	(gas) syringe/measuring cylinder inverted in tro	ugh of water in a practica	I arrangement ;
	( ) ()	measuring apparatus labelled ; calibration indicated ;		[max 2]
	(ii)	rate of reaction decreases ; (because) concentration of acid/surface area/s reaction goes to completion (when graph is hori		
		(because) a reactant is used up ;		[max 2]
	(iii)	steeper initial gradient ; same final volume ;		[2]
				[Total: 8]

Pa	age 6	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
		IGCSE – May/June 2014	0653	32
) (a)	• •	ecules in gas (bubbles) too far apart to trans r/owtte ;	smit by vibrating	) against each [1]
	(ii) prev	ents (heat loss by) convection (of air in the gap) ;		[1]
(b)	a time in	the range 05.00 to 06.00 ;		[1]
(c)	-	tter of radiant energy ;		[2]
(d)	(i)			
			//	

Sun solar panels

any direct ray + ray reflected from mirror to solar panel (both required); angle of incidence = angle of reflection;

(ii)

gamma rays	ultra-violet	visible light	infra-red	microwave	
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infra-red in correct place ; visible in correct place ; ([max 1] if positions reversed)

[2]

[2]

[Total: 9]

	Page 7		Mark Scheme Syllabus	Syllabus	Paper
			IGCSE – May/June 2014	0653	32
10	(a) a pi that		; tions as a (biological) catalyst ;		[2]
	<b>(b)</b> 46 :	±1°C	;		[1]
	(c) (i)	enzy	increases ; me and substrate have more kinetic energy/molec e frequent collisions (between enzyme and substrat		max [2]
	(ii)	enzy	decreases ; me becomes denatured ; trate no longer fits active site/owtte ;		max[2]
					[Total: 7]