## 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

## 0653 COMBINED SCIENCE

0653/22

Paper 22 (Core 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 must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the report on the examination.

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	Page 2			Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
				IGCSE – May/June 2010	0653	22
1	(a)		retion sitivit			[2]
	(b)	(i)	tissu		[1]	
		(ii)	i) assume answer refers to onion cells they have cell walls; they have, vacuoles / cell sap;			
	(c)	c) (i) nutrients must get through wall of alimentary canal; ref. to absorption; must be broken into small molecules to allow this to happen;				[max 2]
		(ii) (teeth) break down large pieces of food to small ones / increase surface are (enzymes) break down large molecules of food to small ones;				
						[Total: 9]
2	(a)	(i)	perio	od;		[1]
		(ii)	Ge;			[1]
	(b)	chlo	lluminium ; hlorine ; elium ;			
	(c)	wł		es / energy / heat / light given off ; e product / new substance formed ; rine colour disappears ;		[max 2]
		(ii)	pota	ssium + chlorine → potassium chloride ;		[1]
	(iii) sulfur and iron cannot be simplified / iron sulfide can be sulfur and iron properties retained in mixture / iron properties (from iron and sulfur); proportions of iron and sulfur are fixed in iron sulfide / ca in mixture; sulfur not joined to iron / only atoms of same type are bo colour;				sulfide has diffe	ions

3	(a)	(i)	IR / UV / X-rays / gamma / radio / microwave ;; (one mark for any correct from list)		
		(ii)	damages eyes / cataracts / sunburn / cancer / brain damage ;	[1]	
	(b)	(i)	no difference ;	[1]	
		(ii)	weight is 6 times greater on Earth (accept answers showing numbers);	[1]	
	(c)		icle ; ation ;		
	(d)	work = force × distance ; = 6 × 2 = 12 J ;			
		- 0	~ Z = 125 ;	[2] [Total: 9]	
4	(a)	(i)	age of seeds ;	[1]	
		(ii)	water; air / oxygen; warm temperature; any additional factors negate correct ones	[3]	
	(b)	(i)	(young plants / seedlings) will be able to photosynthesis / allows them to grow in a space / less competition with other trees;	[1]	
		(ii)	<b>D</b> ;	[1]	
	(c)	(i)	(different species of trees provide) many different habitats; many different food sources;	[2]	
		(ii)	increased soil erosion; because roots no longer hold soil in place; because no leaf cover to stop rain hitting soil directly;		
			increased carbon dioxide in atmosphere; because less photosynthesis; if trees are burnt carbon dioxide released into the air;		
			decreased rainfall; because less transpiration; so less water vapour returned to the atmosphere;		
			(these are the answers I would expect them to be able to give, but accept others such as loss of soil fertility, silting of rivers and flooding) (candidate could get all 3 marks from one idea, or from 2 or 3 ideas)	[max 3]	
			I	[Total: 11]	

Mark Scheme: Teachers' version IGCSE – May/June 2010

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5 (a)		(i)	coal / methane; then one from: very long time period to form; has required action of pressure / heat / bacterial action; formed underground / under rocks / within the Earth;	[max 2]
		(ii)	$\mbox{C}_2\mbox{H}_2;$ hydrocarbons contain hydrogen and carbon only / are made from hydrogen and carbon ;	[2]
	(b)	hea	etional distillation ; ated ; ling points ;	[3]
	(c)	(i)	limewater; turns cloudy / milky;	[2]
		(ii)	ethanol reacts with / joins with oxygen;	[1]
				[Total: 10]
6	(a)	(i)	ruler / metre rule ;	[1]
		(ii)	8 cm <sup>3</sup> ;	[1]
		(iii)	density = mass / volume ; 21.6 / 8 = 2.7 g / cm <sup>3</sup> ;	[2]
	(b)		id most particles touching and irregular arrangement; – spaces between particles and irregular arrangement;	[2]
	(c)	(i)	particles slightly further apart – definitely not bigger!;	[1]
		(ii)	problem; e.g. bridges expand in hot weather; amplification; e.g. causes damage – leave gaps;	[2]

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Paper 22

[Total: 9]

	Page 5			Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper	
				IGCSE – May/June 2010	0653	22	
7	(a)	→ magnesium chloride; + hydrogen;					
	(b)	(i)	(i) (in experiment 2) it took a shorter time to collect the same volume / amount of gas / OWTTE;				
		(ii)	incre	ease the temperature (of the acid); ease the concentration of the acid; ease the surface area of the magnesium;		[max 2]	
		(iii)		ction too fast / sodium too reactive ; rence to hazard / explosion / health and safety ;		[2]	
						[Total: 7]	
8	(a)	(i)	= 3 /	stance = PD/current ; / 0.3 = 10 ; ohms ;		[3]	
		(ii)	amn	neter and voltmeter correctly positioned ;		[1]	
	(b)	o) chemical ; electrical ; light ;					
		hea				[4]	
						[Total: 8]	
9	(a)	(i)	ref to	tracts ; o pumping ; eezes blood out of heart ;		[max 2]	
		(ii)	coro	onary arteries ;		[1]	
		(iii)	<b>C</b> ar	nd <b>D</b> ;		[1]	
	(b)	(i)		of water from leaves ; vater vapour ;		[2]	
		/ii\					
		(11)	xyle	III ,		[1]	
						[Total: 7]	