UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2012 question paper for the guidance of teachers

0653 COMBINED SCIENCE

0653/31

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 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 2012	0653	31	
1	(a) (i)		=) $\frac{1}{2}$ mv ² ; × 30 000 × 0.5 × 0.5 = 3750 J;		[2]	
	(ii)		<pre>c done = force × distance ; 000 000 × 1000 = 1 000 000 000 J;</pre>		[2]	
	(iii)		er = work ÷ time ; 200 000 000 ÷ 300 = 3 300 000 W/3 333 333 W ;		[2]	
	(b) metal/steel/track expands in summer/hot weather/when temperature increases; metal can expand into gap;					
		prevents damage to tracks ;				
					[Total: 8]	
2	(a) hyd	droger	n;		[1]	
	(b) (i)	oute	roup 1, Q Group 0 (reject 8), R Group 7; (all require or electrons determine group number/answer bas nents and looking up on Periodic Table;		the [2]	
	(ii)	(Q) it is a	a noble/inert gas/reference to filled (electron) shell	s;	[1]	
	(iii)	(P) it is a	a <u>metal</u> ; (reject – it is sodium)		[1]	
	(c) (i)		stone/calcium carbonate ; is slag/removes impurities/removes silicon dioxide	;	[2]	
	(ii)		oxide + carbon monoxide \rightarrow iron + carbon dioxide ; S + RHS]	;	[2]	
	(d) (i)	so c	ninium more reactive than carbon; carbon unable to bond with oxygen/remove oxy e/break bond between aluminium and oxyger ction does not occur;	. •		
	(ii)	മിമൻ	trolysis ;		[1]	
	(11)	CIGO	uoiyoio ,		ניז	

[Total: 12]

	Page 3		3	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
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3	(a)	eat a lot/eat more; eat/take in, more energy than they use; excess, carbohydrate/protein, converted to/stored as fat;			[max 2]	
	(b)	(i)	idea mas	greater the body mass, the greater the chance of su that effect is greater at lower body masses/leve ses; of figures;		ody [max 2]
			use	or figures ,		[IIIAX 2]
		(ii)	poor	r conductor/conduction/good insulator/insulation;		[1]
	(c)	defe add one	oresta lition e nam	e to build-up of carbon dioxide to the atmosphere; ation + explanation; of methane to the atmosphere; ned source of methane, e.g. paddy field, cattle; (long wave) radiation is trapped by greenhouse gas	ses ;	[max 3]
	(d)	(i)	(mea	an) body mass is increasing ;		[1]
		(ii)		mots have more time to feed (from spring onwards) mots lose less weight during hibernation as winters		[max 1]
						[Total: 10]
4	(a)	temperature, surface area of magnesium ; (allow length, mass or size of magnesium (ribbon), do not allow amoun magnesium)		[1] t of		
	(b)	(i)	(B) refer	rence to high <u>er</u> rate/steep <u>er</u> graph ;		[1]
		(ii)	aver	ximum volume of gas) 40 cm^3 and time of reaction 5 rage rate = $40 \div 5 = 8/40 \div 300 = 0.13$; s (mark separately) cm ³ /minute or cm ³ /s;	5 minutes/300 s ;	[max 3]
	(c)	(i)	aque	eous (solution)/dissolved in water/in solution ;		[1]
		(ii)	acid	ne mass/length/size/amount of magnesium used in in excess/all magnesium used up in both; volume depends on amount of magnesium/owtte;	n both ;	[max 2]

[Total: 8]

5	(a)	(i)	between 10 and 20 Hz to between 20 000 and 25 000 Hz;	[1]
		(ii)	frequency - number of waves produced / passing a point per second; wavelength - dictance between two pecks / troughs on consecutive waves;	[0]
			distance between two peaks/troughs on consecutive waves;	[2]
		(iii)	$(v =) f \times \lambda$; 212 000 × 0.0016 = 339.2 m/s;	[2]
		(iv)	compression region of high pressure/lots of air particles; rarefaction region of low pressure/fewer air particles;	[2]
	(b)	(i)	sound – longitudinal ; light – transverse ;	[2]
		(ii)	microwaves;	[1]
				[Total: 10]
6	(a)	labe	el to root hair cell ;	[1]
	(b)	(i)	absorb, minerals/ions/salts/named ion;	[1]
		(ii)	large surface area; so more, water/ions, can be absorbed (at the same time); contain, cell sap/cytoplasm, that is more concentrated than water;	[max 2]
	(c)	(i)	xylem;	[1]
		(ii)	A in central area of root ;	[1]
		(iii)	idea that red dye has mixed with water, not combined with it; idea that water molecules and dye molecules behave separately/differently; (only) water evaporates/dye does not evaporate;	
			other valid point;	[max 2]
				[Total: 8]

Mark Scheme: Teachers' version IGCSE – May/June 2012

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Syllabus 0653 Paper 31

Page 5	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
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7 (a) (i) ammeter in series with lamp;

voltmeter in parallel with lamp;

means of varying the potential difference across lamp;

[3]

(ii) (R =) V/I;
=
$$3/0.3 = 10 \Omega$$
;

[2]

(b) (i) D its longer/resistance proportional to length;

[1]

(ii) A small cross-sectional area/owtte;

[1]

(c) (i) positive and negative;

[1]

(ii) electron;

[1]

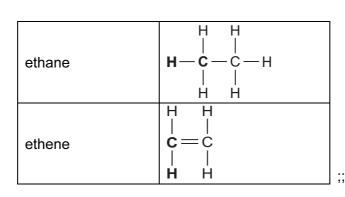
[Total: 9]

8 (a) (i) at least one shared pair shown;

four shared pairs with no extraneous outer shell electrons;

[2]

(ii)



[2]

(b) ethanol + oxygen → carbon dioxide + water ;; [LHS RHS]

[2]

[Total: 6]

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9 (a) chemical/substance;

produced by a gland/endocrine gland; carried by the blood; affects specific/target organs; destroyed by the liver;

[max 3]

(b) more, oxygen/glucose, delivered to muscles; more energy for muscles; higher respiration rate (in muscles); muscles can work harder/faster;

[max 2]

(c) (i) (positive) phototropism;

[1]

(ii) auxin made in tip (of shoot); accumulates on shady side; makes cells on this side get longer; so shady side grows faster than lit side;

[3 max]

[Total: 9]