UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2010 question paper for the guidance of teachers

0653 COMBINED SCIENCE

0653/21

Paper 2 (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.

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

CIE is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 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	Paper	
				IGCSE – October/November 2010	0653	21
1	(a)			ioxide + water ; /starch/sugar/carbohydrate + oxygen ;		[2]
	(b)	(i)	chlo	rophyll ;		[1]
		(ii)	labe	I to a chloroplast ;		[1]
	(c)	(i)	all fi	ve correct for 3 marks four in correct sequence 2 marks three in correct sequence 1 mark		[3]
		(ii)		covered by paper shown on diagram ; ge-brown where paper was, blue-black elsewhere ;		[2] [Total: 9]
2	(a)	ligh pop		plint/flame ;		[2]
	(b)	(i)	Z ;	per does not react with dilute acids/is not reactive en	ough/is unreactive	; [2]
		(ii)	high use	er acid concentration ; er (acid) temperature ; more finely powdered metal ; <i>ignor</i> e increase surfac I / shake, (the mixture) ;	ce area of metal	[max 2]
	(c)	(i)	H ₂ S	O_4 ;		[1]
		(ii)	acid	used up/owtte;		[1]
						[Total: 8]

			IGCSE – October/November 2010	0653	21
3	(a)	(i)	(gravitational) potential energy ;		[1]
		(ii)	(KE) changed into ; sound / heat energy / KE of water ;		[2]
	(b)	(i)	2.3 s ± 0.1 s ;		[1]
		(ii)	speed is, increasing / changing / going faster;		[1]
	(c)	(c) (i) Geiger counter/Geiger-Müller tube/GM tube/photographic film/other valid answer;			valid [1]
		(ii)	causes ionisation inside cells (not 'ionise cells')/dama mutation/damages DNA/radiation sickness/radiation cancer;	_	
					[Total: 7]
4	(a)	(i)	copper/oxygen, is an element and copper oxide is a concelement contains one type of atom and compound contypes of atom, bonded/joined/combined; element found in Periodic Table and compound not;		nore) [max 2]
		(ii)	(definition) e.g. oxidation refers to reaction with / bonding (context) e.g. oxygen has reacted/bonded with copper;	g with oxygen ;	[max 1]
		(iii)	ionic / electrovalent;		[1]
	(b)	(i)	anode and electrolyte clearly labelled ;;		[2]
		(ii)	ion is charged / negative but atom is uncharged / neutral ion has different numbers of electrons and protons but t same in an atom; ion has filled outer (electron) shell but atom, does electrons;	hese numbers are	
			5.5555		[max 2]
		(iii)	bubbles of gas / smell of chlorine / smell of swimming po pink / orange layer / solid, forms;	ols	[2]
					[Total: 10]

Mark Scheme: Teachers' version

Syllabus

Paper

Page 3

Page 4		ļ	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
			IGCSE – October/November 2010	0653	21
5		crowa	ve ; ct place)		[2]
	(b) (i)	norn	nal labelled ;		[1]
	(ii)	ray o	drawn at sensible angle ;		[1]
	(iii)	50° ;	•		[1]
	(c) (i)	num	ber of, waves / oscillations, per second / per unit time	e;	[1]
	(ii)	20 H	z – 20 000 Hz ;		[1]
	(d) (i)	trace	e D ;		[1]
	(ii)	trace	A ;		[1]
					[Total: 9]
6		eptors ves ; ectors			[3]
	(b) (i)	prote cata	ein ; lyst / definition of catalyst ;		[2]
	(ii)	dige	stion;		[1]
	(iii)	into	nat the (small) molecules can be absorbed ; the blood / through the gut wall ; ney can be used by cells ;		[max 2]

[Total: 8]

Page 5	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – October/November 2010	0653	21

7 (a) correct symbol for ammeter; correct symbol for resistor;

[2]

(b)

Table 7.2

swi	tch posi	tion	lamp 'on' or 'off'		
S 1	S2	S 3	L1	L2	L3
closed	closed	closed	on	on	on
closed	closed	open	on	off	on
closed	open	open	on	off	off

(1 mark for each correct row) ;;; [3]

(c) (i) broken circuit / incomplete circuit; [1]

(ii) R = R1 + R2; = 10 ohms; [2]

(d) (i) transformer; [1]

(ii) $(V_s = 23 \times 200/20 =) 230 (V)$; [1]

[Total: 10]

8 (a) (i) C_8H_{18} ; [1]

(ii) (octane +) oxygen; \rightarrow carbon dioxide + water; [LHS + RHS] [2]

(iii) nitrogen, is in the air/enters with the air/owtte; nitrogen, does not burn/react/change/is unreactive; [2]

(iv) heat comes from the burning fuel /
combustion of the fuel is exothermic /
there is an exothermic reaction (inside engine) /
heat is conducted from where the fuel is burning;

[1]

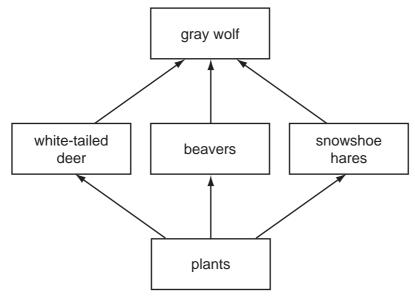
(b) (i) 6; 6;

(ii) Si/Ge/Sn/Pb; [1]

[Total: 9]

Page 6	Page 6 Mark Scheme: Teachers' version		Paper
	IGCSE – October/November 2010	0653	21

9 (a) (i)



all organisms at correct levels (allow if upside down); all organisms correctly connected; all arrows shown in correct directions;

[3]

- (ii) energy (flow / transfer); [1]
- (iii) grass / other plants ; [1]
- (b) (i) protein / carbohydrate / glucose / fat; allow any correct [1]
 - (ii) (decomposers) respire ; release carbon dioxide ; [2]

(c)

cause	fur colour	fur length
genes only	✓	
environment only		✓
genes and environment		

[2]

[Total: 10]