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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

0653/22

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.

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	Page 2	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
		IGCSE – May/June 2012	0653	22
1	(a) (i) arge	ntite and galena (or formulae) ;		[1

(ii) scheelite (or formula); [1]

[2] (b) each particle correctly labelled ;;

(c) (i) heat given off/exothermic/temperature increases; effervescence/fizzing/gas given off; sodium (reacts and) dissolves;

[max 2]

(ii) faster/more violent/greater temperature rise/reference to (lilac) flame; [1]

(iii) → potassium hydroxide + hydrogen ;; [2]

[Total: 9]

2 (a) suitable units;

> suitable labelled axes; all points plotted correctly; 3 correct lines drawn;

[4]

(b) (i) water/sweat turns to gas/(water) vapour;

heat is needed/used to cause evaporation;

heat is obtained/taken/comes from (athlete's) body/so heat in (athlete's)

body is reduced:

accept answers based on particle theory.

[max 2]

(ii) (higher) temperature;

(lower) humidity;

(greater) wind speed;

(greater) surface area;

[max 2] [Total: 8]

3 (a) (chemical reactions that) break down nutrient (molecules)/glucose; to release energy; [2]

(b)

1		
gas	percentage in inspired air	percentage in expired air
oxygen ;	21	17
carbon dioxide ;	0.04	4
nitrogen ;	78	78

[3]

Page 3	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
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(c) diffusion in the lungs;

in red blood cells;

combined with/attached to, haemoglobin;

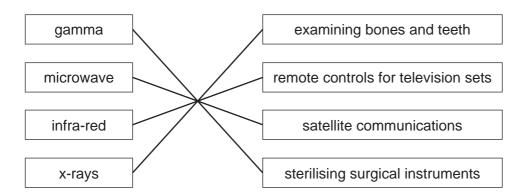
[max 2]

[1]

- (d) (i) increases pulse rate/makes heart beat faster;
 - (ii) anything related to fear or excitement; [1]
 - (iii) liver; [1]

[Total: 10]

- 4 (a) transverse/longitudinal/difference frequency/wavelength/different speed; [1]
 - radiation uses



all correct 3 marks/three or two correct 2 marks/one correct 1 mark ;;; [3]

- (c) (i) (speed =) distance/time; = 500/1.5 = 333 (m/s); [2]
 - (ii) between 10 and 20 (Hz) to between 20 000 and 25 000 (Hz); [1]
 - (iii) (density =) mass/volume; = $10\ 000/1.1 = 9091\ (kg/m^3)$; [2]

[Total: 9]

Page 4		Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
		IGCSE – May/June 2012	0653	22
re O fil	emoves)R Itration	nlorine/ozone/ultrafiltration/boiling; /kills harmful microorganisms; ; ; insolubles;		[max 2]
in O in in O (c	n the mi	(molecules) hydrogen (atoms) are bonded to oxyge exture only like atoms are bonded; the H:O ratio is 2:1; exture no fixed ratio; al) properties of compound are different from those; retains properties of elements it contains;		ts it [max 2]
(c) (i	•	t/boil/leave ; er evaporates/leaving crystals ;		[2]
(ii	hexa	ane is a liquid (at room temperature); llso passes through filter;		[2]
(d) (i	i) it ga	ins electrons ;		[1]
(ii		nesium oxide reacted with the water; formed, an alkaline solution/product/magnesium h	ydroxide ;	[2]
				[Total: 11]
(a) (i	char	nge shape ; nge speed/start object moving/stop object moving/ nge direction (of motion) of object ;	acceleration etc;	[max 2]
(i	i) new	vton ;		[1]
` '	l (no ma ar is de	ark); celerating, (force) B as is greater than (force) F ;		[1]
b ki	hemical urned ; inetic ; eat ;			
	ound ;			[5]

5

6

	(d)	car	ction between the fuel/gasoline and oxygen/air/complete combustion; bon reacts with oxygen to give carbon dioxide; lrogen reacts with oxygen to give water;	
		-	bon dioxide and water are (combustion) products / products of burning;	[max 2]
				[Total: 11]
7	(a)		es shade sand ; uces the temperature ;	
			erence to figures from the graph/quantitative comparison;	[max 2]
	(b)		en sand is hotter and so produced more females ; est cooler and so produced more males ;	[2]
	(c)		orestation will result in hotter/more open sand;	
			more female turtles produced ; ch might make breeding difficult/might reduce number of young born ;	[max 2]
	(d)		reased carbon dioxide/effects of increased carbon dioxide; soxygen (in the atmosphere);	
		(mo	pre soil) erosion / landslides ;	. 01
		(mo	ore) flooding;	[max 2]
				[Total: 8]
8	(a)	(i)	(expt. 2)	
Ū	(u)	(')	potassium hydroxide is an alkali ;	[1]
		(ii)	(expt 1)	
			temperature decreased ;	[1]
		(iii)	no reaction occurred/no energy was transferred; copper is less reactive than magnesium (so no reaction);	[max 1]
			copper is less reactive than magnesium (so no reaction),	[IIIax I]
	(b)		pt 5)	
			rate of reaction was greater; energy was transferred more quickly/temperature increases more quickly;	
			cause powder has greater surface area;	[max 2]
				[Total: 5]

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

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Syllabus 0653 Paper 22

Page 6	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
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9 (a) catalyst;

biological/that works in living organisms ;
protein ; [max 2]

(b) greatest activity at pH 6.5; no activity at below pH 4/above pH 9;

[2]

(c) (i) curve of similar shape with peak at pH 4 or below;

[1]

(ii) sodium hydrogencarbonate neutralises/reacts with the acid/sodium hydrogencarbonate is a base;

so pH rises (above optimum for enzyme)/becomes too alkaline/pH too high;

[2]

(d) so they can be absorbed;

into cells/into the blood/to be carried round the body;

[2]

[Total: 9]