

Cambridge International Examinations

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

COMBINED SCIENCES 0653/21

Paper 2 Core Theory May/June 2016

MARK SCHEME
Maximum Mark: 80

Published

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[1]

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1	(a)	phlo upv	em; loem; wards and downwards; nspiration;	[4]
	(b)	(i)	E cytoplasm; F cell wall;	[2]

(iii) iodine solution; [2] starch grains turn blue/black;

(c) one mark for each correct row;;;;

(ii) no chloroplasts (present)/no chlorophyll;

[4]

disc	starch present yes(✓) or no(X)	explanation	
Р	✓	light and chlorophyll are both present	
Q	X	no <u>chlorophyll</u> is present	
R	X	no <u>light</u> is present	
s	X	no light / chlorophyll are present	

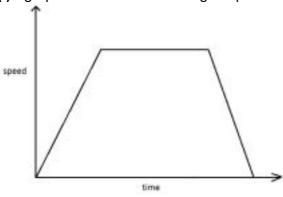
2	(a) (i)	gas syringe/measuring cylinder of water inverted over water; delivery tube with bung from conical flask to gas syringe/measuring cylinder;	[2]
	(ii)	limewater; (turns) milky;	[2]
	(iii)	decreases/goes more slowly/slower;	[1]
	(b) LH RH	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	[2]
	(c) so	dium nitrate;	[1]

[2]

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3 (a) (i) graph drawn of the following shape





horizontal section (must be straight line, constant speed); steep line (straight or curved) at start (initial acceleration) **and** final line (straight or curved) to zero (need not be steep);

(ii) P placed to label the horizontal section;

[1]

(iii) R placed to label either sloping sections;

[1]

(b) average speed (= distance/time) = 100/9.8 = 10.2 (m/s); (mark given for 100/9.8 or for 10.2)

[1]

(c) (i) two rays converging to a point on light sensor;

[1]

(ii) 15 cm (unit required);

[1]

(d) electrical; kinetic; [2]

4 (a) (i) B and C;

[1]

(ii) correctly labelled left; atrium;

[2]

(iii) keeps oxygenated blood separate from deoxygenated blood/stops the blood mixing between the two sides of the heart;

[1]

(b) diagram E (no mark) has a thick(er) wall;

[1]

(c) (i) 18690/105; = 178: [2]

(ii) breathing more deeply; breathing more quickly;

[2]

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5 (a) [3]

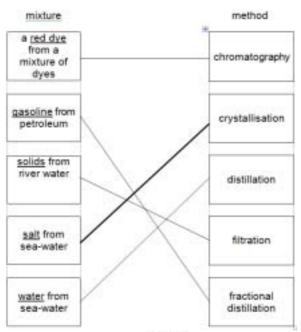


Fig. x.1

4 correct (3 marks) ;;; 2 or 3 correct (2 marks) 1 correct (1 mark)

- (b) 26; 30;
- (c) (i) ionic; [2] covalent;
 - (ii) exothermic; [1]
- (d) (i) oxidised and (iron) gains oxygen/loses electrons; [1]
 - (ii) water/water vapour/steam; [1]
 - (iii) paint/oil/grease/zinc plate/galvanise; [2] barrier (to oxygen/water); (accept explanation of sacrificial protection)

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6	(a)	mass; volume; density; (in that order)	[3]
	(b)	thermometer scale goes down to -20°/water is not a liquid/will be frozen at this temperature;	s [1]
	(c)	(i) convection;	[1]
		(ii) glass is a poor/bad conductor;	[1]
	(d)	random/not regular arrangement; owtte most of the molecules are touching; owtte	[Max2]
7	(a)	oxygen level decreased; due to bacteria/micro-organisms; used for respiration;	[Max 2]
	(b)	may have died/swum away; due to lack of oxygen/toxins/foul water/disease-causing organisms;	[2]
	(c)	idea of may contain pathogenic organisms/toxins/poisons/chemical waste;	[1]
8	(a)	carbon dioxide;	[1]
	(b)	(i) fossil (fuel);	[1]
		(ii) methane;	[1]
	(c)	(i) compound/molecule/containing carbon and hydrogen; only;	[2]
		(ii) double bond shown between the <u>two</u> carbon atoms; correct number and positioning of hydrogen atoms;	[2]

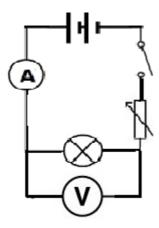
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9 (a) (i) variable resistor/accept variable resistance/rheostat;

[1]

(ii)

[2]



correct symbol for voltmeter; voltmeter correctly connected in parallel with lamp;

(b) correct reading of current 4A; resistance = $12/4 = 3 (\Omega)$; [2]

(c) electrons;

[1]

(d) (i)

[2]

gamma radiation	ultra- violet	visible light	infrared		radio waves
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visible light in correct box; infrared in correct box;

(ii) gamma (waves/radiation);

[1]