CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

### MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2015 series

# 0442 CO-ORDINATED SCIENCES (DOUBLE AWARD) (US)

0442/23

Paper 2 (Core Theory), maximum raw mark 120

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| Inge 2       Mark Scheme       Sy.         (a)       group in Periodic<br>Table       group name       reactive /<br>unreactive       electrica<br>conductor<br>insulator         (a)       element       group in Periodic<br>Table       group name       reactive /<br>unreactive       electrica<br>conductor         (a)       element       group in Periodic<br>Table       group name       reactive /<br>unreactive       electrica<br>conductor         (a)       (a)       (1)       (alkali metals)       (reactive)       conductor         (b)       B       (7)       (halogens)       reactive       (insulator         (1 for each column) ; ; ;       (b)       proton number/protons in the nucleus ;       (i)       (i) (i) (x)<br>number of neutrons in X is 10 – 5 = 5/or similar statement ;       (ii)         (b)       proton number / protons in X is 10 – 5 = 5/or similar statement ;       (ii)       isotopes/nuclides ;         (d)       (i)       hydrogen ;       (ii)       increases ;<br>an alkali/sodium hydroxide is produced ;       (iii)       slower evolution of gas/less exothermic/takes longer for lithium to react complete<br>because lithium is less reactive/higher up Group 1 ; | Canbrid.     |
|---|--------------|
| B       (7)       (halogens)       reactive       insulator         C       (0)       noble/inert<br>gases       unreactive       (insulator         (1 for each column);;;;       ()       ()       ()       ()       ()         (b)       proton number/protons in the nucleus;       ()       ()       ()       ()       ()         (c)       (i)       (X)       number of neutrons in X is 10 – 5 = 5/or similar statement;       ()       (i)       isotopes/nuclides;         (d)       (i)       hydrogen;       (ii)       increases;       an alkali/sodium hydroxide is produced;       (iii)       slower evolution of gas/less exothermic/takes longer for lithium to react complete because lithium is less reactive/higher up Group 1;   | ambrid       |
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| B       (7)       (halogens)       reactive       insulator         C       (0)       noble/inert<br>gases       unreactive       (insulator         (1 for each column);;;;       ()       ()       ()       ()       ()         (b)       proton number/protons in the nucleus;       ()       ()       ()       ()       ()         (c)       (i)       (X)       number of neutrons in X is 10 – 5 = 5/or similar statement;       ()       (i)       isotopes/nuclides;         (d)       (i)       hydrogen;       (ii)       increases;       an alkali/sodium hydroxide is produced;       (iii)       slower evolution of gas/less exothermic/takes longer for lithium to react complete because lithium is less reactive/higher up Group 1;   |              |
| <ul> <li>(0) gases unreactive (insulator (insulator)</li> <li>(1 for each column);;;</li> <li>(b) proton number/protons in the nucleus;</li> <li>(c) (i) (X) number of neutrons in X is 10 – 5 = 5/or similar statement;</li> <li>(ii) isotopes/nuclides;</li> <li>(d) (i) hydrogen;</li> <li>(ii) increases; an alkali/sodium hydroxide is produced;</li> <li>(iii) slower evolution of gas/less exothermic/takes longer for lithium to react complete because lithium is less reactive/higher up Group 1;</li> </ul>  |              |
| <ul> <li>(b) proton number/protons in the nucleus ;</li> <li>(c) (i) (X) number of neutrons in X is 10 – 5 = 5/or similar statement ;</li> <li>(ii) isotopes/nuclides ;</li> <li>(d) (i) hydrogen ;</li> <li>(ii) increases ; an alkali/sodium hydroxide is produced ;</li> <li>(iii) slower evolution of gas/less exothermic/takes longer for lithium to react complete because lithium is less reactive/higher up Group 1 ;</li> </ul>  | )            |
| <ul> <li>(c) (i) (X)<br/>number of neutrons in X is 10 – 5 = 5/or similar statement;</li> <li>(ii) isotopes/nuclides;</li> <li>(d) (i) hydrogen;</li> <li>(ii) increases;<br/>an alkali/sodium hydroxide is produced;</li> <li>(iii) slower evolution of gas/less exothermic/takes longer for lithium to react complete<br/>because lithium is less reactive/higher up Group 1;</li> </ul>  | [3]          |
| <ul> <li>number of neutrons in X is 10 – 5 = 5/or similar statement;</li> <li>(ii) isotopes/nuclides;</li> <li>(d) (i) hydrogen;</li> <li>(ii) increases;<br/>an alkali/sodium hydroxide is produced;</li> <li>(iii) slower evolution of gas/less exothermic/takes longer for lithium to react complete<br/>because lithium is less reactive/higher up Group 1;</li> </ul>  | [1]          |
| <ul> <li>(ii) isotopes/nuclides;</li> <li>(d) (i) hydrogen;</li> <li>(ii) increases;<br/>an alkali/sodium hydroxide is produced;</li> <li>(iii) slower evolution of gas/less exothermic/takes longer for lithium to react complete<br/>because lithium is less reactive/higher up Group 1;</li> </ul>   | [1]          |
| <ul> <li>(ii) increases ;<br/>an alkali/sodium hydroxide is produced ;</li> <li>(iii) slower evolution of gas/less exothermic/takes longer for lithium to react complete because lithium is less reactive/higher up Group 1 ;</li> </ul>  | [1]          |
| <ul> <li>an alkali/sodium hydroxide is produced ;</li> <li>(iii) slower evolution of gas/less exothermic/takes longer for lithium to react complete because lithium is less reactive/higher up Group 1 ;</li> </ul>   | [1]          |
| because lithium is less reactive/higher up Group 1;   | [2]          |
|   | ely ;<br>[2] |
| [Id   | tal: 11]     |
|   |              |
| (a) (i) all symbols correct ;<br>all in series ;  | [2]          |
| (ii) (current) = voltage/resistance ;<br>= 4.5/5 = 0.9 ;  |              |
| A/ampere;   | [3]          |
| (iii) 10Ω;  | [1]          |
| (b) (i) (angle of) incidence ;  | [1]          |
| (ii) (angle of) reflection ;  | [1]          |
| (iii) angle C will double ;   | [1]          |

| age | 3          | Mark Scheme Syn  | oer            |
|-----|------------|--|----------------|
|     |            | Cambridge IGCSE – May / June 2015 044  | 10ac           |
| (a) | (i)        | 2002 ;   | annb.          |
|     | (ii)       | not diagnosed/people not seeing a doctor ;   | 14             |
| (b) |            | k ; exchange of sexual fluids<br>edle sharing  | A. Papacambrid |
|     |            | intaminated) blood transfusions ; mother to baby   | [max 2]        |
| (c) | (i)        | decreases ;<br>from 5800 to 3100/by 2700/to about half ;   | [2]            |
|     | (ii)       | better education ;<br>screening blood transfusions ;   |                |
|     |            | use of condoms ;<br>free needles for drug addicts ;<br>AVP ;   | [max 2]        |
|     |            |  | [Total: 8]     |
| (a) | (i)        | electrons ;  | [1]            |
|     | (ii)       | move apart/repel ;<br>because like charges repel each other ;  | [2]            |
| (b) | (i)        | sound waves are reflected ;  | [1]            |
|     | (ii)       | 166 m ;  | [1]            |
|     | (iii)      | speed = distance/time ;<br>= 166/0.5 = 332 m/s ;   |                |
|     |            | allow ecf  | [2]            |
| (c) | ga:<br>par | ses contract when cooled ;<br>s particles move more slowly when cooled/ have less energy ;<br>rticles exert less pressure on balloon walls/hit walls less frequently/energet | -              |
|     | par        | ticles are close(r) together ;   | [max 2]        |
| (d) | (i)        | upward force is greater than downward force/resultant upward force ;   | [1]            |
|     | (ii)       | density = mass/volume ;<br>=2660/2800 = 0.95 kg/m <sup>3</sup> ;   | [2]            |
|     |            |  | [Total: 12]    |

| Ра | ige 4           | Mark Scheme  | Sy. Sy per                            |
|----|-----------------|--|---------------------------------------|
|    |                 | Cambridge IGCSE – May/June 2015  | 044 23                                |
| 5  | (a) hea<br>leav | at ;<br>ve for rest of water to evaporate ;  | Phylon                                |
|    | (b) (i)         | so it has equal numbers of protons and electrons ;<br>so their charges are balanced/cancel out/protons have positive chave negative charge ;<br>because it has a larger number of protons than electrons ; | Syl oer<br>044<br>harge and electrons |
|    | (ii)            | (sodium and chloride) ions have opposite electrical charges/oppos  | site charges attract ;[1]             |
|    | (c) (i)         | electrolysis ;   | [1]                                   |
|    | (ii)            | oppositely charged / cathode is negative and anode is positive ;   | [1]                                   |
|    | (iii)           | hydrogen ;   | [1]                                   |
|    |                 |  | [Total: 9]                            |
|    | (a) (i)         | transpiration ;  | [1]                                   |
|    | (ii)            | arrow labelling the <u>surface</u> of a cell in contact with the air ;   | [1]                                   |
|    | (iii)           | stoma/stomata;   | [1]                                   |
|    | (iv)            | high temperature ;<br><u>low</u> humidity ; arid/dry   |                                       |
|    |                 | air movements/winds<br>light ;   | [max 2]                               |
|    | (b) (i)         | palisade/mesophyll/cells Q ;<br>many chloroplasts ;  | [2]                                   |
|    | (ii)            | entry of CO <sub>2</sub> ;   | [1]                                   |
|    |                 |  | [Total: 8]                            |
|    | (a) (i)         | (rusting requires) air / oxygen and water present (together) ; correct ref. to O and $H_2O$  |                                       |
|    | (!!)            | test-tube J contains no water ;  | [2]                                   |
|    | (ii)            | painted/(chrome) plating/enamelling/etc.;  | [1]                                   |
|    | (iii)           | idea that paint (etc.) forms as a barrier to air/oxygen and water ;  | [1                                    |

| ge 5              | Mark Scheme Sy  | oer oer        |
|-------------------|---|----------------|
|                   | Cambridge IGCSE – May/June 2015 044   | Day            |
|                   | L and <b>M ;</b><br>the pH of water is 7 ;  | Patha Cannbrit |
| • • •             | ( <b>M</b> ) no mark<br>transition metals form coloured oxides/the oxide is red ; ; | [1]            |
|                   | (priceprice chicke) include   |                |
|                   | forms an acidic oxide ;<br>is a non-metal oxide/phosphorus is a non-metal ; ;       | [2]            |
| (c) (i)           | magnesium + oxygen $\rightarrow$ magnesium oxide ;                                  | [1]            |
| (ii)              | thermal energy/heat given out/temperature increases (during reaction);              | [1]            |
| (iii)             | magnesium sulphate ;  | [1]            |
|                   |   | [Total: 12]    |
| (a) wate          | ər ·  |                |
| turb              |   | [2]            |
| (b) (i)           | chemical ;  | [1]            |
| (ii)              | sound or thermal/heat ;   | [1]            |
| (iii)             | some energy is lost/not all energy input changed into electrical energy ;           | [1]            |
| ( <b>c</b> ) geot | thermal and nuclear ;   | [1]            |
| (d) (i)           | radiation is ionising ;<br>ionising radiation causes cancer in humans, etc. ;       | [2]            |
| (ii)              | radiation cannot penetrate thick concrete ;   | [1]            |
| (e) carb          | oon dioxide/water vapour ;  | [1]            |
| (f) (i)           | too dry/too wet/too warm/need to move to cooler habitat ;                           | [1]            |
| (ii)              | flooding/loss of land ;   | [1]            |
| (g) canı          | not be replaced once used ;   | [1]            |
|                   |   | [Total: 13]    |

| age 6  | Mark Scheme Sy  | ber  |
|--|---|--|
|  | Cambridge IGCSE – May/June 2015   | 044 903  |
|  | h increasing ;<br>oup 2 increasing faster ;   | 12<br>044<br>044<br>10<br>10<br>10<br>10<br>10<br>10<br>10<br>10<br>10<br>10<br>10<br>10<br>10 |
| (b) (i)  | growth/repair ;   |  |
| (ii)   | energy ;  | [1]  |
| (c) cal<br>for<br>or   | cium ;<br>bones ;   |  |
| iror<br>for  | n ;<br>blood ;  | [2]  |
| <b>(d)</b> poc   | or bone growth ;  | [1]  |
| <b>(e)</b> no  | other variables/fair test ;   | [1]  |
|  | y grow more slowly, because no milk/vitamins ;  |  |
| or<br>cor  | tinue to grow for a while as Group 2 did/because no milk/vitamins ;   | [1]  |
| res  | vement ;<br>piration ;<br>isitivity ;   |  |
| gro<br>rep   | wth ;<br>roduction ;<br>rretion ;   | [max 2]  |
| gro<br>rep   | wth ;<br>roduction ;  | [max 2]<br><b>[Total: 11]</b>  |
| gro<br>rep<br>exc  | wth ;<br>roduction ;  | [Total: 11]  |
| gro<br>rep<br>exc  | wth ;<br>roduction ;<br>retion ;  |  |
| gro<br>rep<br>exc<br>(a) (i)                                 | wth ;<br>roduction ;<br>pretion ;<br><u>fractional</u> distillation / fractionation ;   | <b>[Total: 11]</b><br>[1]  |
| gro<br>rep<br>exc<br>(a) (i)<br>(ii)<br>(iii)                | wth ;<br>roduction ;<br>pretion ;<br><u>fractional</u> distillation / fractionation ;<br>heated / boiled ;  | <b>[Total: 11]</b><br>[1]<br>[1]   |
| gro<br>rep<br>exc<br>(a) (i)<br>(ii)<br>(iii)                | wth ;<br>roduction ;<br>pretion ;<br><u>fractional</u> distillation / fractionation ;<br>heated / boiled ;<br>hydrocarbon / alkane ;  | [Total: 11]<br>[1]<br>[1]  |
| gro<br>rep<br>exc<br>(i)<br>(ii)<br>(iii)<br>(iv)            | <pre>wth ;<br/>roduction ;<br/>rretion ;<br/><u>fractional</u> distillation / fractionation ;<br/>heated / boiled ;<br/>hydrocarbon / alkane ;<br/>C<sub>8</sub> H<sub>18</sub> ;<br/>sulfur dioxide ;<br/>causes acid rain ;<br/>harms animal / plant life ;</pre> | [Total: 11]<br>[1]<br>[1]<br>[1]<br>[1]  |
| gro<br>rep<br>exc<br>(i)<br>(ii)<br>(iii)<br>(iv)<br>(b) (i) | <pre>wth ;<br/>roduction ;<br/>rretion ;<br/><u>fractional</u> distillation / fractionation ;<br/>heated / boiled ;<br/>hydrocarbon / alkane ;<br/>C<sub>8</sub> H<sub>18</sub> ;<br/>sulfur dioxide ;<br/>causes acid rain ;</pre>                                 | [Total: 11]<br>[1]<br>[1]<br>[1]<br>[1]  |

| Page 7  | Mark Scheme Syn  | er oer       |
|---------|--|--------------|
|         | Cambridge IGCSE – May/June 2015 044  | Dac          |
| b<br>ir | hemical reactions ;<br>reaking down nutrient molecules ;<br>n cells ;<br>eleasing energy ;   | anacannbring |
|         | lucose + oxygen (on the left) ;<br>/ater (on the right) ;  | [1]          |
| (c) (   | i) arrows on diagram – in on the left, out on the right ;  | [2]          |
| (i      | <ul> <li>(flask 2) to show no CO<sub>2</sub> in incoming air ;</li> <li>(flask 3) to show CO<sub>2</sub> produced by animal ;</li> </ul> | [1]          |
| (ii     | <ul> <li>i) one clear, one milky ;</li> <li>flask 2 clear, flask 3 milky ;</li> </ul>  | [1]          |
|         |  | [Total: 9]   |
| 2 (a) ( | i) X at two minutes ;  | [1]          |
| (i      | i) A written anywhere on section from 1.5 min – 2 mins;  | [1]          |
| (ii     | i) <b>K</b> written anywhere on section from 0 mins – 1.5 mins ;   | [1]          |
| (b) (   | i) radio waves first box ;<br>visible light fourth box ;   | [2]          |
| (i      | i) satellite TV/mobile phone communication ;   | [1]          |
| (ii     | i) frequency or wavelength ;   | [1]          |
| (iv     | <ul> <li>() B;</li> <li>E;</li> </ul>  | [2]          |
|         | se a magnet – steel will be attracted/steel is magnetic and aluminium will not be  |              |
| а       | ttracted/aluminium is not magnetic ;   | [1]          |
|         |  | [Total: 10]  |