

Cambridge Assessment International Education Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CO-ORDINATED SCIENCES

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Paper 3 Theory (Core) MARK SCHEME Maximum Mark: 120

Published

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 should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

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Generic Marking Principles

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

Marks awarded are always whole marks (not half marks, or other fractions).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

Rules must be applied consistently e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

Question	Answer	
1(a)(i)	white blood cell labelled ;	1
1(a)(ii)	red blood cell ;	1
1(b)(i)	12 ;	1
1(b)(ii)	pathogen was destroyed ;	1
1(c)	line decreasing / flat from 15–20 days ; line shown increasing (and decreasing) ;	2
1(d)	blood clotting ;	1

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)(i)	electrons have (virtually) zero mass ;	1
2(a)(ii)	argon / Ar ;	2
	and then one from there are 18 electrons / (and so) 18 protons (in the atom) ; so the proton number / atomic number = 18 (and so is argon) ; eight outer electrons so Group VIII and three shells so third period ;	
2(a)(iii)	outer (electron) shell is full / no need to lose or gain electrons for stability / owtte ;	1
2(b)(i)	mass of oxygen is added to the mass of calcium / owtte ;	1
2(b)(ii)	mixture pH is >7 to 14 ; mixture is alkaline / mixture contains calcium hydroxide / it is a metal oxide / it is a basic oxide ;	2

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	stopwatch ;	1
3(b)(i)	X anywhere on horizontal section ;	1
3(b)(ii)	at t = 0 s or t = 110 s ;	1
3(b)(iii)	as the gradient is steeper / changed speed in a shorter period of time ;	1
3(b)(iv)	use of area under graph or $0.5 \times 15 \times 4$; = 30 (m);	
3(c)(i)	correct symbols for cell and switch ; all connected in series ;	2
3(c)(ii)	V = IR, I = V/R, 6/2; 3(A);	2
3(c)(iii)	20 (Hz) to 20 000 (Hz) ;	1

Question	Answer	
4(a)	cells ; molecules ; energy ;	3
4(b)(i)	B and C ;	1
4(b)(ii)	ine drawn between carbon in plants and carbon dioxide in the atmosphere ; arrowhead pointing towards carbon in plants ;	
4(c)	loss of shelter / habitat ; extinction ; loss of food source ; avp ;	2
	max 2	

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)(i)	sulfur dioxide ;	1
5(a)(ii)) causes acid rain ; effect of acid rain ; causes respiratory problems (in humans) ; max 2	
5(a)(iii)	carbon monoxide ; oxides of nitrogen / NOx / named oxide of nitrogen ;	2
5(b)(i)	chromatography ;	1
5(b)(ii)	water moves up the paper ; dyes carried along with the water / dyes dissolve in the water ; different dyes move at different speeds / move to different heights ;	3
5(b)(iii)	three spots vertically in a line above the letter P ; shape, shading and heights of the spots all a reasonable attempt to reproduce the individual spots for Q R and S ;	2
5(b)(iv)	the impurities may be poisonous / impurities affect the colour ;	1

Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)(i)	ρ = m / v or 200 / 250 ; 0.8 (g / cm ³) ;	2
6(a)(ii)	W = mg, 0.200 × 10 ; 2 (N) ;	2
6(b)(i)	the position of the COM in A is not through the centre of the tower base / COM is not directly above the base ; it is unstable, (or opposite for B) ;	2
6(b)(ii)	it is lifted up through the furthest distance compared to the other blocks ;	1
6(b)(iii)	gravitational potential ;	1
6(c)	s = d/t; (39 + 39)/0.25; 310 m/s;	3

Question	Answer	Marks
7(a)(i)	<i>part A</i> blue-black ; <i>part B</i> orange / yellow / brown ;	2
7(a)(ii)	light ;	1
7(b)	(magnesium ions are) needed for production of chlorophyll ; chlorophyll is necessary for photosynthesis ;	2
7(c)(i)	(water enters) through the <u>root hair cell</u> ; by osmosis ;	2
7(c)(ii)	ref. to transpiration ; evaporation of water (from mesophyll cells) ; diffusion (of water vapour) ; through the stomata ;	3
	max 3	

Question	Answer	Marks
8(a)(i)	electrolysis ;	1
8(a)(ii)	electrolyte labelled anywhere ; negative electrode labelled ;	2
8(a)(iii)	chlorine / hydrogen ;	1
8(b)(i)	sodium oxide / hydroxide / carbonate ;	1
8(b)(ii)	alkanes (relatively) unreactive / alkanes do not react with sodium ;	1
8(c)(i)	pH 7 ; green ;	2
8(c)(ii)	squeaky pop ; hydrogen ;	2
8(d)(i)	ionic / electrovalent ;	1
8(d)(ii)	$2 \text{ Na} + \text{Br}_2 \rightarrow 2 \text{ NaBr};$	1

Question	Answer	
9(a)(i)	proton and neutron ;	1
9(a)(ii)	nucleon number / mass number ; atomic number / proton number ;	2
9(a)(iii)	atomic number / proton number is the same ;	1
9(b)(i)	visible light in the centre box ;	1
9(b)(ii)	Volts, V ;	1
9(c)	solid then gas then liquid 1 mark for 1 correct ; 2 marks for all 3 correct ;	2

Question	Answer			Marks
10(a)(i)	sensory neurone cut	motor neurone cut		2
	\checkmark			
		\checkmark		
10(a)(ii)	automatic circled ; rapid circled ;			2
10(b)	in the form of an electric	al signal ;		1
10(c)	brain ; spinal cord ;			2
10(d)	gland ;			1

Question	Answer	Marks		
11(a)(i)	fractional distillation ;			
11(a)(ii)	(physical) no new substances produced / only changes of state involved ;	1		
11(a)(iii)	refinery gas heating / cooking / other correct ; bitumen surfacing roads / water-proofing / other correct ;	2		
11(b)	the idea that single substances (hexane) have a single boiling point but mixtures (gasoline) boil over a temperature range ;			
11(c)(i)	H H C H C H C H C H C H C H C H C H C H C H C H C H H C H <td< td=""><td>2</td></td<>	2		
11(c)(ii)	only single bonds ;	1		
11(c)(iii)	ethene ;	1		

Question	Answer	Marks
12(a)	evaporation ;	1
12(b)(i)	due to a change of speed ;	1
12(b)(ii)	angle drawn between the normal and the ray from the object and labelled with the letter 'i' ;	1
12(c)	frequency ; amplitude ; wavelength ;	3
12(d)(i)	slows down ;	1
12(d)(ii)	constant ;	1
12(e)	molecules gain KE / move apart ; liquid expands ;	2

Question	Answer			Marks	
13(a)	part	letter in Fig. 5.1	function		3
	sepal	E	protects flower when in bud		
	anther	С	produces pollen		
	petal	А	attracts insects		
	ovary	D	produces ovules		
13(b)	ref to pollen and ovule ; fusion of nuclei ;				2
13(c)	zygote ;				1
13(d)	1 and 2 ;				1