

Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CO-ORDINATED SCIENCES

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Paper 3 Theory (Core)

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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.

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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.

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Question		Answer		Marks
1(a)(i)	septum ;			1
1(a)(ii)	valve;			1
1(a)(iii)	arrow pointing into the h	neart from the pulmonary vein ; (furthest right	blood vessel)	1
1(b)	component of blood	function		4
	white blood cell;	antibody production and phagocytosis		
	platelets ;	promotes blood clotting		
	plasma ;	transport of dissolved nutrients		
	red blood cell ;	transport of oxygen		
1(c)	xylem; phloem;			2
1(d)	evaporation ; diffusion ; stomata ;			3

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	A? a histogen	3
	Cat the metal obtained from the one basis file.	
	F the metal combined in limestone and in lime	
	C element involved in making sufface acid	
	K the element in demond	
	S a very reactive metal	
	1 correct; 3 correct;; 5 correct;;;	
2(b)	n e Be 5 4 B 6 5	2
	;;	
2(c)	sodium ion chloride ion	2
	sodium ion correct; chloride ion correct;	
2(d)(i)	burette ;	1

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(d)(ii)	sodium hydroxide ; hydrochloric (acid) ;	2
2(d)(iii)	>7 up to 14 ;	1

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Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)(i)	gravitational potential and kinetic ; constant ; friction ;	3
3(a)(ii)	s = d/t or 30/1.7; 18 (m/s);	2
3(a)(iii)	Earth ;	1
3(b)(i)	it slows it down / causes it to decelerate ;	1
3(b)(ii)	148 (J) ;	1
3(c)(i)	water stored behind the dam flows through turbines / water used to provide KE to turbines / GPE to kinetic energy ; turbines turn generators to produce electricity ;	2
3(c)(ii)	they contract, get shorter;	1
3(c)(iii)	zero, none ;	1

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Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)(i)	A – too cold / AW; B – not enough water / AW ;	2
4(a)(ii)	light is not needed for germination;	1
4(b)	glucose + oxygen → carbon dioxide + water ;;	2
4(c)	protein synthesis, cell division, growth ticked ;; 1 or 2 correct = 1 mark, 3 correct = 2 marks	2
4(d)	sensitivity; movement;	2

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Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)(i)	alloy;	1
5(a)(ii)	two from: malleable; ductile; good electrical conductors; good thermal conductors; high m.pt/b.pt.; high density; max 2	2
5(a)(iii)	transition elements / metals ;	1
5(b)	calcium and magnesium more reactive than carbon (so no reaction); carbon more reactive than copper and lead (so reaction observed);	2
5(c)	zinc oxide has lost oxygen and so is reduced ; carbon has gained oxygen and so is oxidised ;	2

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Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)(i)	bring the known pole of the magnet towards the unknown pole of the other magnet; if it attracts it is the opposite pole OR if it repels it is the like pole;	2
6(a)(ii)	complete field lines drawn (at least two to top, two to bottom); incomplete field lines drawn; arrows showing direction N to S;	3
6(b)	amplitude – increases; frequency – decreases;	2
6(c)	20 Hz to 20 000 Hz;	1

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Question	Answer	Marks
7(a)	test 1√, test 2–4 X;	1
7(b)	iodine solution; blue-black;	2
7(c)	ref to diffusion; higher concentration of oxygen inside the cell / ORA; oxygen moves down a concentration gradient / from high to low concentration; across the cell membrane / cell wall; max 3	3
7(d)(i)	D;	1
7(d)(ii)	chloroplast;	1
7(d)(iii)	cell membrane ; nucleus ; cytoplasm ;	2
	max 2	

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Question	Answer	Marks
8(a)(i)	nitrogen 78% + oxygen 21% = 99% / or equivalent ; so other gases = 100 – 99 = 1% ;	2
8(a)(ii)	any noble gas ;	1
8(a)(iii)	reference to full outer shell;	1
8(a)(iv)	sulfur dioxide / SO ₂ ; carbon monoxide / CO ; nitrogen oxides (named oxide) / NOx ;	2
	max 2	
8(b)(i)	electrolyte;	1
8(b)(ii)	hydrogen ;	1
8(c)(i)	→ calcium chloride ; + carbon dioxide + water ;	2
8(c)(ii)	$80 \div 50 = 1.6 \text{ (cm}^3/\text{s)}$;	1
8(c)(iii)	decrease temperature / decrease acid concentration / decrease surface area of calcium carbonate ;	1

Question	Answer	Marks
9(a)(i)	alpha, α ;	1
9(a)(ii)	background radiation ;	1
9(b)	working seen on graph, evidence of halving the activity ; 1 hour ;	2
9(c)(i)	symbol for voltmeter ; in parallel with lamp ;	2
9(c)(ii)	current is increased;	1
9(c)(iii)	electrons;	1

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Question	Answer	Marks
10(a)(i)	area of land cleared / deforestation, increase then decreases ; data quote / peak in 2004 / peak at 27 000;	
10(a)(ii)	(12000 - 7000) = 5000; $(5000 / 12000 \times 100) = 42\%$;	2
10(b)	combustion of fuels ;	1
10(c)(i)	pollutant source	3
	chemical waste crop plant agriculture	
	fertiliser domestic / household waste	
	rubbish (solid human and animal waste)	
	untreated sewage industries	
10(c)(ii)	spread of disease / reduction of dissolved oxygen / algal bloom / bacterial growth ;	1

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Question	Answer	Marks
11(a)	(ethanol) hydrocarbons contain only carbon and hydrogen / do not contain oxygen / (ethanol) contains oxygen ;	1
11(b)(i)	L and P;	1
11(b)(ii)	reaction with (aqueous) bromine; alkanes – no reaction / remains orange / coloured and alkenes – orange to colourless / bromine decolourised;	2
11(c)(i)	steam / H ₂ O ;	1
11(c)(ii)	increases reaction rate ;	1
11(d)(i)	fermentation ;	1
11(d)(ii)	carbon dioxide ;	1
11(d)(iii)	distillation;	1

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Question	Answer	Marks
12(a)(i)	vibrate faster;	1
12(a)(ii)	a metal rod would cause a short circuit / it is an electrical conductor;	1
	or	
	ceramic rod would prevent short circuit / as it is an insulator ;	
	max 1	
12(a)(iii)	convection; radiation;	2
12(b)(i)	damaged cable / insulation (on cable to electric heater); overloaded socket / overheating of cables / overheating of plug (to mains socket);	2
12(b)(ii)	13;	1
12(b)(iii)	to protect the electrical circuit, to provide electrical safety to the user;	1
12(c)(i)	visible in middle box; infrared in 5th box;	2
12(c)(ii)	number of waves (passing a point) per unit time;	1
12(d)	12 (Ω);	1

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