

**CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS**

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

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

### **0653 COMBINED SCIENCE**

**0653/32**

Paper 3 (Extended Theory), maximum raw mark 80

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Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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- 1 (a) 7 ;  
number of outer electrons = Group number ; [2]
- (b) (i) cobalt chloride test paper / anhydrous cobalt chloride ;  
turns (from blue to) pink ;  
OR  
anhydrous copper sulphate ;  
turns (from white to) blue ; [2]
- (ii)  $2\text{H}_2(\text{g}) + \text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$   
formulae ;  
balancing ;  
states ; [3]
- (iii) 2 shared pairs ;  
4 non-bonding electrons on O ;  
(max 1 if any other error) [2]
- 2 (a) large surface area ;  
for rapid / efficient diffusion / uptake / absorption of water / ions /  
minerals / nutrients ; [2]  
(allow a relevant named ion)
- (b) breaking down large / insoluble molecules ;  
into small / soluble molecules ;  
that can be absorbed ; [max 2]
- (c) (i) 40 °C ; [1]
- (ii) from 10 °C to 30 °C  
speed (of digestion) was increasing ;  
due to more frequent collisions (between molecules) ;  
molecules have more kinetic energy ;  
  
above 50 °C  
speed (of digestion) was decreasing ;  
due to denaturation of the enzyme ;  
shape of enzyme / active site is changing ; [max 4]  
(two marks to be awarded for each temperature)

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- 3 (a) (i) running at constant speed ; [1]
- (ii) reference to low (forward) speed / speed decreasing ; [1]
- (b) kinetic (energy) → gravitational (potential) / potential (energy) ;  
potential (energy) → kinetic (energy) ; [2]
- (c) (falls to zero then) accelerating / going faster ; [1]
- (d) (distance =)  $\frac{1}{2}$  base  $\times$  height /  $\frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 4$  ; [2]  
= 2 (m)
- (e) rise in temperature means particles vibrate more energetically / owtte ;  
which increases (average) distance between particles / owtte ; [2]
- 4 (a) (i) **physical:** (iron oxide) settles / produced layers in rock /  
iron compounds dissolved ;  
**chemical:** compounds oxidised to iron oxide /  
oxygen produced by bacteria ; [2]
- (ii) chemical change produces a new substance / ora ; [1]  
(allow other correct differences)
- (b) (assume reference to ancient atmosphere if not specified)  
**difference:** more carbon dioxide in ancient atmosphere ;  
(allow other reasonable ideas based on the diagram  
e.g. noble gases, polluting gases or water vapour)  
**similarity:** nitrogen largest component ; [2]
- (c) (i) carbon monoxide ; [1]
- (ii) coke / coal and air / oxygen ; [1]
- (iii) copper forms weaker bonds with oxygen than does iron ;  
copper is lower than iron in the reactivity series ; [2]
- (iv) (limestone / calcium carbonate decomposes to produce) calcium oxide ;  
which reacts with silicon dioxide ;  
to form molten slag / calcium silicate ;  
which floats on / forms a separate layer on molten iron ; [max 2]

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- 5 (a) (i) pulmonary artery correctly labelled ;  
vena cava correctly labelled ; [2]
- (ii) blockage / narrowing of coronary arteries ;  
(due to) cholesterol / fat deposits / plaques ;  
lack of oxygen supplied to heart muscle ; [max 2]
- (b) (i) number of deaths (per 100 000 population per year) increased  
as the (average) number of cigarettes smoked increased ;  
appropriate reference to figures ; [2]
- (ii) less stress ;  
less fat in the diet ;  
more exercise taken ;  
inherited likelihood (of developing CHD) ;  
more people die from other causes ;  
improved / more effective treatment for CHD available ; [max 2]
- (c) cilia cannot (beat to) remove the mucus bacteria / pathogens ;  
and then 1 from  
bacteria / pathogens are trapped / contained in mucus OR  
bacteria / pathogens stay in the lungs / breed in the mucus ; [max 2]
- 6 (a) (i) water goes up and down at right angles to direction of travel of wave / owtte [1]
- (ii) oscillating spring / sound waves / avp ; [1]
- (b) speed ; [1]
- (c) (i) frequency less than lower limit of hearing ; [1]
- (ii)  $(v =) f\lambda$  ;  
 $= 30 \times 1 = 30$  ;  
unit: cm/s ; [3]  
(unit must be consistent with working)
- (iii) by vibrations (of air) ;  
from particle to particle / through particles / by collision between particles ;  
(in the form of) compressions and rarefactions / as longitudinal waves ; [max 2]

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- 7 (a) (i) ethane ;  
C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub> ; [2]
- (ii) fraction with higher boiling point (range) contains larger molecules ;  
larger molecules have greater intermolecular forces ;  
more energy required to overcome larger intermolecular forces ; [3]
- (b) chloride / Cl<sup>-</sup> ions move to anode/positive electrode ;  
opposite charges attract ;  
electrons pass from chloride/Cl<sup>-</sup> ions to anode/positive electrode /  
correct electrode equation ; [max 2]  
(allow chloride ions are oxidised)
- 8 (a) (i) particles reduce amount of light (landing on the leaf) ; [1]
- (ii) carbon dioxide prevented from entering leaf ; [1]
- (b) (i) less photosynthesis to produce oxygen ;  
reference to respiration by animals or decomposers using up oxygen ;  
the combustion of wood ; [max 2]
- (ii) less oxygen available for respiration ; [1]
- (c) global warming / increased greenhouse effect /  
consequence of global warming described e.g. rising sea level /  
climate change / examples of extreme weather events ; [1]
- (d) water (vapour) / sulfur dioxide / nitrogen oxide(s) / carbon monoxide / soot ; [1]

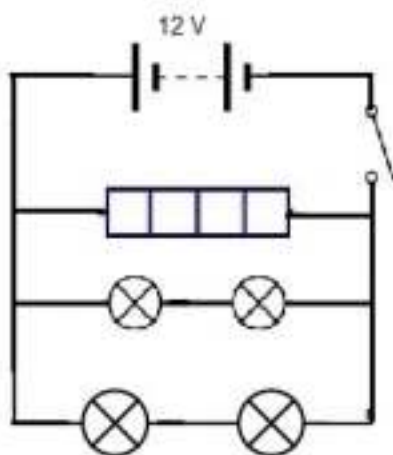
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- 9 (a) two points from  
 potential difference / volts / voltage ;  
 required to drive the current ;  
 6 (volts) required to allow lamp to work properly / safely ;

two points from  
 power / watts / wattage ;  
 energy / second transferred ;  
 120 (watts) is the safe maximum / owtte ;

[max 4]

(b)



sidelamps remain in series with each other and each pair in parallel with the battery ;  
 heater, sidelamps, headlamps all in parallel ;

[2]

- (c)  $(I =) P / V$  or equivalent ;  
 $(I =) 120 / 12 = 10$  (A) ;

[2]

- (d) convection ;

[1]