Cambridge IGCSE™

CO-ORDINATED SCIENCES **0654/42**

Paper 4 Theory (Extended) **October/November 2021**

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.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2021 series for most Cambridge IGCSE™, Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

This document consists of **14** printed pages.

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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.

Science-Specific Marking Principles

1	Examiners should consider the context and scientific use of any keywords when awarding marks. Although keywords may be present, marks should not be awarded if the keywords are used incorrectly.
2	The examiner should not choose between contradictory statements given in the same question part, and credit should not be awarded for any correct statement that is contradicted within the same question part. Wrong science that is irrelevant to the question should be ignored.
3	Although spellings do not have to be correct, spellings of syllabus terms must allow for clear and unambiguous separation from other syllabus terms with which they may be confused (e.g. ethane / ethene, glucagon / glycogen, refraction / reflection).
4	The error carried forward (ecf) principle should be applied, where appropriate. If an incorrect answer is subsequently used in a scientifically correct way, the candidate should be awarded these subsequent marking points. Further guidance will be included in the mark scheme where necessary and any exceptions to this general principle will be noted.
5	<u>'List rule' guidance</u> For questions that require **n** responses (e.g. State **two** reasons …): • The response should be read as continuous prose, even when numbered answer spaces are provided. • Any response marked *ignore* in the mark scheme should not count towards **n**. • Incorrect responses should not be awarded credit but will still count towards **n**. • Read the entire response to check for any responses that contradict those that would otherwise be credited. Credit should **not** be awarded for any responses that are contradicted within the rest of the response. Where two responses contradict one another, this should be treated as a single incorrect response. • Non-contradictory responses after the first **n** responses may be ignored even if they include incorrect science.

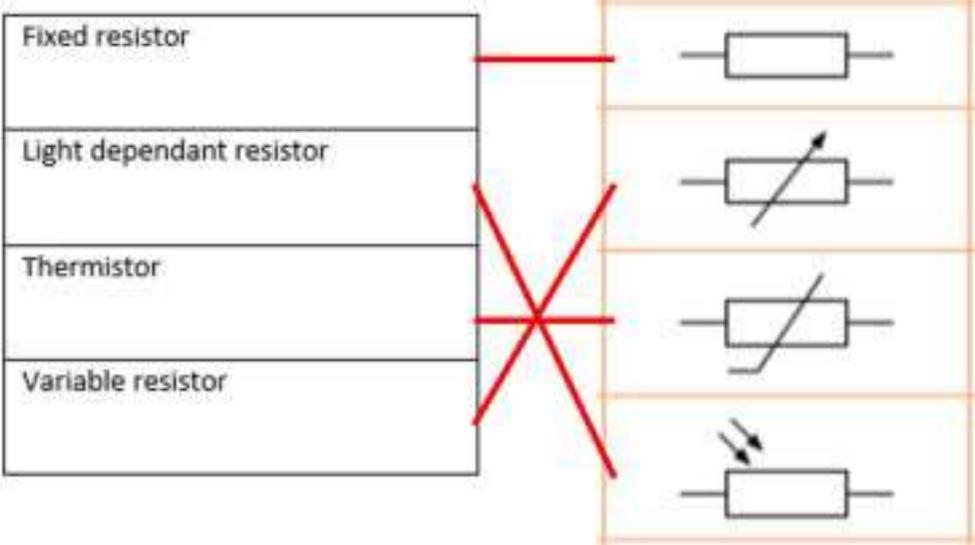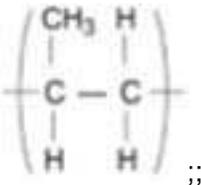|	
6	Calculation specific guidance
	Correct answers to calculations should be given full credit even if there is no working or incorrect working, **unless** the question states 'show your working'.
	For questions in which the number of significant figures required is not stated, credit should be awarded for correct answers when rounded by the examiner to the number of significant figures given in the mark scheme. This may not apply to measured values.
	For answers given in standard form (e.g. $a \times 10^n$) in which the convention of restricting the value of the coefficient (a) to a value between 1 and 10 is not followed, credit may still be awarded if the answer can be converted to the answer given in the mark scheme.
	Unless a separate mark is given for a unit, a missing or incorrect unit will normally mean that the final calculation mark is not awarded. Exceptions to this general principle will be noted in the mark scheme.
7	Guidance for chemical equations
	Multiples / fractions of coefficients used in chemical equations are acceptable unless stated otherwise in the mark scheme.
	State symbols given in an equation should be ignored unless asked for in the question or stated otherwise in the mark scheme.

Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)	a protein ; (that acts as) a biological catalyst ;	**2**
1(b)(i)	7.5 ;	**1**
1(b)(ii)	*any three from:* ref to denaturation ; <u>active site</u> changes shape ; substrate can no longer fit into the, enzyme / active site ; no products released / no breakdown of substances ;	**3**
1(b)(iii)	stomach ;	**1**
1(b)(iv)	protease ;	**1**
1(c)(i)	small intestine ;	**1**
1(c)(ii)	fat absorption ;	**1**

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	*any one from:* carbon monoxide is, toxic / poisonous ; greater public concern or awareness about pollution ; *idea that* there are more cars, so there would be more pollution ; improved engine technology / introduction of catalytic converters ;	**1**
2(b)	incomplete combustion ; (because) insufficient oxygen / limited supply of oxygen / owtte ;	**2**
2(c)	$2(CO) + O_2 \rightarrow 2CO_2$;;	**2**
2(d)	*any two from:* acid rain / named effect of acid rain ; (named) respiratory problems ; ref to (named) neurological disorders ; global dimming or smog ;	**2**
2(e)	transition elements ;	**1**

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	;;	2
3(b)(i)	32 (°C) ;	1
3(b)(ii)	(total resistance =) 10 (kΩ) ;	1
3(b)(iii)	1 / R = 1 / R + 1 / R **or** 1 / R = 1 / 5 + 1 / 5 ; 2.5 (kΩ) ;	2
3(c)	(Q =) It **or** 3.4×25 ; 85 ; C ;	3

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)(i)	*any three from:* as light intensity increases the rate of photosynthesis initially increases and then becomes constant / AW ; the rate of photosynthesis is initially the same at 40 °C as 5 °C ; the rate of photosynthesis becomes constant, at a lower light intensity, at 5 °C than 40 °C ; (then) the rate of photosynthesis becomes higher at increasing light intensity at 40 °C than 5 °C ;	**3**
4(a)(ii)	light intensity ;	**1**
4(a)(iii)	chlorophyll ; chemical ; carbohydrates ;	**3**
4(b)	carbon dioxide + water → glucose + oxygen ;;	**2**
4(c)	palisade mesophyll cells ;	**1**

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)	C_6H_{14} ;	1
5(b)	D ;	1
5(c)	$C_2H_4 + 3O_2 \rightarrow 2 CO_2 + 2H_2O$;;	2
5(d)	water ;	1
5(e)	;;	2
5(f)(i)	(aqueous bromine is) decolourised / changes from orange or yellow to colourless ;	1
5(f)(ii)	;;;	3
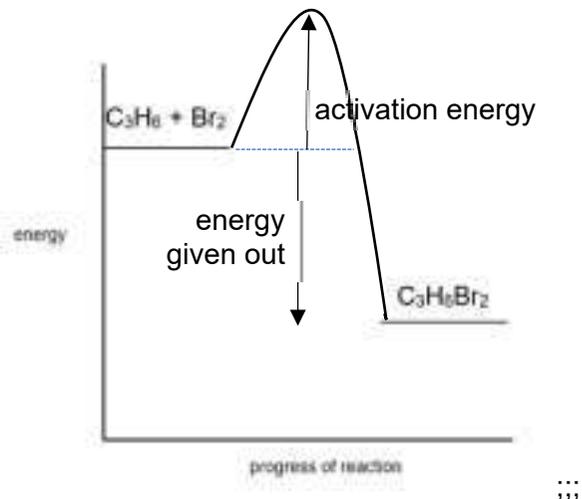
Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)(i)	D, A, D ;;	2
6(b)(i)	(GPE =) mgh **or** $750 \times 10 \times 36$; 270 000 (J) ;	2
6(b)(ii)	(KE=) ½ mv^2 **or** $½ \times 750 \times 20^2$; 150 000 (J) ;	2
6(b)(iii)	0 (J) ;	1
6(c)(i)	(–)22 (m / s) ;	1
6(c)(ii)	a = Δv / t **or** (–)22 / 2 ; (–)11 (m / s^2) ;	2
6(c)(iii)	decelerating / negative acceleration / slowing down ; non-constant (deceleration), at start / before 2 s ; constant (deceleration), at end / after 2 s ;	3

Question	Answer	Marks
7(a)(i)	<table><tr><td>name of part</td><td>letter in Fig. 3.1</td><td>function</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>iris</td><td>C</td><td>adjust the amount of light entering the eye</td><td>;</td></tr><tr><td>optic nerve</td><td>G</td><td>transfer impulses to brain</td><td>;</td></tr><tr><td>retina</td><td>A</td><td>contains light receptors / detects light</td><td>;</td></tr><tr><td>cornea</td><td>D</td><td>refracts light entering the eye</td><td>;</td></tr></table>	4
7(a)(ii)	E and F ;	1
7(a)(iii)	circular ; radial ;	2
7(b)	eating a burger ; reading a book ;	2

Question	Answer	Marks
8(a)	lead(II) bromide is solid / needs to be in solution or molten ; because <u>ions</u> cannot move in the solid / because <u>ions</u> can only move in liquid or in solution ;	2
8(b)	graphite's structure contains layers of carbon atoms / is giant / is (giant) covalent / is a macromolecule ; graphite contains delocalised electrons / description of delocalised electrons / electrons that are free to move ;	2
8(c)(i)	damp litmus paper ; (is) bleached ;	2
8(c)(ii)	conversion of 3.3 cm³ to 0.0033 dm³ **or** use of 24 000 dm³ ; moles of Cl_2 = 3.3 ÷ 24 000 **or** 0.0033 ÷ 24 = 0.0001375 ; M_r Cl_2 = 71 ; mass of Cl_2 = 0.0001375 × 71 = 0.01 ;	4

Question	Answer	Marks
9(a)(i)	(W =) mg **or** 0.0065×10 ; 0.065 (N) ;	**2**
9(a)(ii)	(F =) kx **or** 0.45×0.50 ; 0.225 (N) ;	**2**
9(a)(iii)	0.29 (N) ;	**1**
9(b)(i)	black ; absorbs more, radiation / heat, than other colours ;	**2**
9(b)(ii)	molecules, gain kinetic energy / speed up / move faster ; molecules collide more often with the balloon / so the molecules exert a larger force on the inside of the balloon ; so the molecules exert higher pressure ;	**3**

Question	Answer	Marks
10(a)(i)	(9100 – 7800) = 1300 (kJ) ;	1
10(a)(ii)	a fetus requires energy ; for, growth / development (of the fetus) ;	2
10(b)	(named), fruit / vegetables ;	1
10(c)	*any three from:* carbohydrates ; fats ; protein ; fibre ; water ;	3
10(d)	 amniotic fluid — protects the fetus from mechanical damage placenta — acts as a barrier against toxins umbilical cord — transfers materials between fetus and the placenta uterus — where the fetus develops ;;;	3
10(e)	carbon dioxide ;	1

Question	Answer	Marks
11(a)	group VI / group 6 ; (because) 6 electrons in the <u>outer</u> shell ;	2
11(b)	sodium ion – Na^+ ; oxide ion – O^{2-} ; sodium oxide – Na_2O ;	3
11(c)	 ;;;	3
11(d)	D ;	1
11(e)	$[2 \times 27] + 32 + [4 \times 16]$; = 150 ;	2
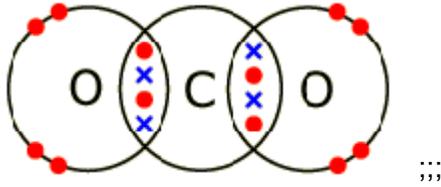
Question	Answer	Marks
12(a)(i)	3×10^8 (m / s) ;	1
12(a)(ii)	(f =) v / λ **or** 3×10^8 / 7.1×10^{-7} ; 4.23×10^{14} (Hz) ;	2
12(b)(i)	refraction ;	1
12(b)(ii)	change of speed (of the light) ; at the boundary (between materials / different densities) ;	2
12(c)	(useful output ÷ eff) × 100 **or** (1200÷80) × 100 **or** 1200 ÷ 0.8 ; 1500 (W) ;	2