

**MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2011 question paper
for the guidance of teachers**

0653 COMBINED SCIENCE

0653/23

Paper 2 (Core Theory), maximum raw mark 80

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 must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the report on the examination.

- Cambridge will not enter into discussions or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2011 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.

Page 2	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	
	IGCSE – October/November 2011	0653	

- 1 (a) (i) carbon dioxide ;
- (ii) HCl ;
- (iii) reaction has stopped ;
acid has been used up / owtte ; [2]
- (iv) calcium ; [1]
- (b) (i) carbon dioxide reacts with (sea)water ;
makes water more acidic / less alkaline / pH decreases ;
non-metal oxides are acidic ; [max 2]
- (ii) accept any reasonable science based idea:
e.g. calcium carbonate may react with more acidic water / lower pH makes it
more difficult for coral to extract ions from sea / coral organism does not
survive in more acidic water / enzymes (in coral) denatured / ref. to global
warming ; [max 1]
- [Total: 8]
- 2 (a) (i) air resistance / friction / drag ; [1]
- (ii) equal and opposite / cancel each other out ; [1]
- (iii) constant speed ;
(allow constant velocity) [1]
- (b) distance = speed \times time ;
= $80 \times 3600 = 288\,000\text{ m}$; [2]
- (c) (i) mutations / damage DNA ;
cause cancer ;
kills cells ;
radiation burns ;
radiation sickness ; [max 2]
- (ii) (granite) rocks ; [1]
- (d) name ;
appropriate use ; [2]
- [Total: 10]

Page 3	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	
	IGCSE – October/November 2011	0653	

- 3 (a) glucose ;
water + carbon dioxide ;
- (b) in the blood / in an artery / in a capillary ;
ref. to haemoglobin ;
in red blood cells ; [max 2]
- (c) (i) 0.4 dm^3 ; [1]
- (ii) (assume answer refers to fast run unless otherwise stated)
more (oxygen used per minute) ;
increases more rapidly ;
 0.9 dm^3 more ; [max 2]
- (iii) more energy used when running faster ;
muscles working harder ;
therefore more respiration ; [max 2]
- (d) breakdown of walls of alveoli / reduction of surface area ; [1]
- [Total: 10]
- 4 (a) (i) switches 1 and 2 / both ; [1]
- (ii) voltmeter in parallel and ammeter in series ;
everything else unchanged ; [2]
- (b) (i) coal / oil / gas ; [1]
- (ii) to reduce energy losses ; [1]
- (iii) $(5000 / 400000 = 10000 / N_s, \text{ so } N_s =) 800000$ (turns) ; [1]
- (iv) voltage needs to be lower ;
for safety ; [2]
- [Total: 8]

Page 4	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus
	IGCSE – October/November 2011	0653

- 5 (a) (i) attract insects ;
produce, pollen / male gametes / male sex cells ;
- (ii) ovule ;
ovary ; [2]

(b)

statement	asexual reproduction	sexual reproduction
gametes are involved	x	✓
new individuals are produced	✓	✓
a zygote is produced	x	✓
offspring are genetically identical	✓	x

one mark for each correct row
(do not allow for anything where it is not clear whether it is a tick or a cross) [3]

[Total: 7]

- 6 (a) (i) 89 (%) ; [1]
- (ii) metals are melted together ; [1]
- (iii) iron ; [1]
- (iv) unreactive ;
strong / hard / not easily bent or deformed ;
malleable ; [max 2]
- (b) (i) tin oxide + carbon → tin + carbon monoxide ; [1]
- (ii) carbon ;
gains / bonds with oxygen ; [2]
- (c) (i) negative electrode ;
compound in liquid form / solution / molten ;
which conducts a current / contains free ions ; [3]
- (ii) group number = outer electrons / Al is in Group 3 ; [1]

[Total: 12]

Page 5	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus
	IGCSE – October/November 2011	0653

- 7 (a) work = force \times distance ;
= 100 \times 2000 = 200 000 J ;
- (b) (i) kinetic / movement ; [1]
(ii) heat / sound ; [1]
(iii) surroundings ; [1]
- (c) (i) 40 kg ; [1]
(ii) volume = mass / density ;
= 40 / 1020 = 0.04 m³ ; [2]
- [Total: 8]
- 8 (a) (i) digestion ; [1]
(ii) so, nutrients / molecules, can be absorbed ; [1]
(iii) proteins ;
oxygen ;
denatured ; [3]
- (b) (i) the number of different, species / types of organisms ; [1]
(ii) affect, food chains / food webs ;
predators of frogs may reduce in numbers ;
insects / prey of frogs, may increase in numbers ; [max 2]
- [Total: 8]

Page 6	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus
	IGCSE – October/November 2011	0653

- 9 (a) (i) formed as fossil fuel / decay of organic matter / digestive system of ruminants / vulcanism ;
- (ii) H only other symbol ;
H × 4 bonded to central C with all single bonds ; [2]
- (iii) (carbon dioxide)
global warming / (runaway) greenhouse effect ;
detail of mechanism e.g. reflects heat back to Earth ;
causing climate change / or example of ; [max 2]
- (carbon monoxide)
toxic (to humans) ; [max 1]
- (b) (i) fractional distillation / fractionation ; [1]
- (ii) the greater the molecular mass ;
the higher the boiling point ;
use of the data e.g. C₁₂H₂₆ most massive and has highest boiling point ; [max 2]
- [Total: 9]