

Cambridge International Examinations

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CO-ORDINATED SCIENCES

0654/22

Paper 2 Core Theory

Maximum Mark: 120

May/June 2016

MARK SCHEME

Published

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P	age 2	2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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1	(a)	(i)	carbon dioxide; reference to limewater;		[2]
		(ii)	magnesium chloride ; hydrogen ;		[2]
	(b)	(i)	(B or C) (reaction causes) temperature increase ;		[1]
		(ii)	no change in temperature (suggests) no reaction; because copper (too) unreactive (to displace hydrogen from dilute	acid) ;	[2]
	(c)	con	ous oxide covalent ; npound of two non-metals ; gnesium nitride ionic/eletrovalent ;		
			npound of metal and non-metal ;		[4]
					[Total: 11]
2	(a)	(i)	leaves/stomata/mesophyll surface;		[1]
		(ii)	transpiration;		[1]
	(b)	(i)	15.30–16.30 ; 17.00 ;		[2]
		(ii)	similar pattern/correlated; water uptake lags behind water loss; appropriate ref to figures in the graph;		[max 2]
	(c)	(i)	photosynthesis/turgor/support/solvent;		[1]
		(ii)	transported/transports ions in solution;		[1]
					[Total: 8]
3	(a)		night line ; n (0, 0) to (30, 60) ;		[2]
	/ L\	/:\	kingtia angres //grayitatianal\ natartial angress		[4]
	(b)		kinetic energy/(gravitational) potential energy;		[1]
		(ii)	chemical energy;		[1]
	(c)	(i)	R;		
			Q ;		[2]
		(ii)	equal and opposite ;		[1]

Pá	age :	3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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	(d)	ele	tion between fuel and pipe ; ctrons transferred ; n pipe to fuel ;		[max 2]
		1101	in pipe to facil,		[max 2]
					[Total: 9]
4	(a)	(i)	oxygen 21 (%); nitrogen 78 (%);		[2]
		(ii)	reference to the combustion products of propane/hydrocarbons which rise into balloon mixing with air inside; higher amounts of $CO_2/CO/H_2O$;		
			so lower amounts of oxygen ;		[max 2]
	(b)	(i)	fractional distillation ;		
			compound ; mixture ;		[3]
		(ii)	compound containing only hydrogen and carbon;		
		(,	having only single bonds / containing as much hydrogen as possible double bonds;	e/no	[2]
	(c)		erence to helium being unreactive/greater reactivity of hydrogen/refety/reducing fire risk;	erence to	[1]
					[Total: 10]
5	(a)		al = 39 500 ;		
		÷ 5	= 7900 ;		[2]
	(b)		a of the country ;		
			a of the forest ; v replanting (elsewhere) ;		[max 2]
	(c)	(i)	use land for agriculture/building/mining;		
	(-,	()	for fuel; use wood for construction etc.;		[max 2]
		(ii)	extinction; loss of animal habitat;		
			disruption of food chains/webs ; loss of soil ;		
			flooding ; increased CO ₂ (in atmosphere) ;		[max 2]
					[Total: 8]

-	age .	*	Cambridge IGCSE – May/June 2016	0654	22
6	(a)	(i)	visible placed to left of UV ;		[1]
		(ii)	right hand side/gamma end ;		[1]
	(b)	(i)	radiation that causes atoms/molecules to ionise/lose electrons;		[1]
		(ii)	cancer/mutations; etc.		[1]
		(iii)	gamma more penetrating; gamma has no charge, alpha has (positive) charge; gamma is a wave, alpha is a particle; gamma less ionising;		[max 2]
	(c)	(i)	B ;		[1]
		(ii)	E ;		[1]
	(d)	not	or labelled ; total internal reflection/wave leaves fibre/ gles of incidence and reflection not equal ;		[2]
	(e)	(i)	principal focus correctly labelled;		[1]
		(ii)	focal length correctly shown;		[1]
					[Total: 12]
7	(a)		intaining constant ; ernal environment ;		[2]
	(b)	(i)	K = (named type of) receptor ; L = sweat gland ;		[2]
		(ii)	fat(ty);		[1]
		(iii)	arterioles ;		
			vasoconstriction ; capillaries ;		[3]
					[Total: 8]
8	(a)		eed =) distance/time or 70/1.2 ; 8.3(3) (km/hr) ;		[2]
	(b)	(i)	radiation ;		[1]

Syllabus

Paper

Pa	age	5	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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		(ii)	particles move faster/have more KE; collide with type walls more often/hit tyre wall harder/with greater	force ;	[2]
	(c)		temperature at which ; olid turns into a liquid ;		[2]
	(d)	use	e a magnet – steel as magnetic ;		[1]
	(e)	(i)	20 (allow 10) (Hz) ; to 20 000 (allow 25 000) (Hz) ;		[2]
		(ii)	high frequency;		[1]
					[Total: 11]
9	(a)	(i)	a lead atom/nucleus contains 82 protons; the total number of particles in the atom/nucleus is 207/ the total number of protons + neutrons in the lead atom is 207;		[2]
		(ii)	isotopes;		[1]
	(b)	(i)	label line goes to the negative electrode and nowhere else;		[1]
		(ii)	melt the lead bromide ;		[1]
		(iii)	bromine is produced; orange/brown;		[2]
	(c)	(i)	8 to 14 ;		
	(-)	(-)	lithium hydroxide solution is alkaline		[2]
		(ii)	hydrogen;		[1]
		(iii)	lithium hydroxide + carbon dioxide → lithium carbonate + water	• •	[1]
					[Total: 11]
10	(a)	onl not nee	o or more alternative forms of a gene; y expressed when dominant allele is not present/ expressed when dominant allele is present/ eds two present to show/ expressed when heterozygous;		[2]

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	(b)	P =	· Nn ;		
	` ,	Q =	NN ; or Nn ;		
		R=	nn ;		[4]
	(c)	(i)	(the physical or other) features/characteristics of an organism (due its genotype and environment;	to both	[1]
		(ii)	has genotype Nn/contains two different alleles;		[1]
		` '			[Total: 8]
					[10tal. 0]
11	(a)	(i)	molecule;		[1]
		(ii)	S ₈ ;		[1]
	(b)	(i)	reference to gain of oxygen (by sulfur atoms);		[1]
		(ii)	red/orange;		[0]
			solution is acidic/sulfur dioxide is acidic/non-metal oxides are acid	ic ;	[2]
		(iii)	reference to formation of sulfur dioxide; sulfur dioxide reacts forming acid rain;		
			acid rain causes chemical damage to buildings; biological damage to plant/animal life;		
			sulfur dioxide poses health risks for humans ;		[max 3]
					[Total: 8]
12	(a)	(i)	all components present and the correct number; in series circuit;		
			all symbols correct;		[3]
		(ii)	voltmeter (correct symbol) connected in parallel across lamp;		[1]
	(b)	(i)	not a straight line ;		[1]
		(ii)	0.7 (A);		[1]
	(c)	P_	= R ₁ + R ₂ or 4 + 12 ;		
	(0)		$= 16 (\Omega);$		[2]
					[Total: 8]
13	(a)	ado hea	Benedict's solution ;		
			(precipitate) ;		[3]

Syllabus

Paper

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(b) (i) nucleus; cell wall; chloroplast;(ii) cell wall;[3]

(iii) prevents constipation;

[Total: 8]

[1]