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COMBINED SCIENCE

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Paper 3 Core Theory MARK SCHEME Maximum Mark: 80

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)	three lines drawn to produce haploid pollen ; need oxygen for germination of seeds ; have root hair cells for water uptake ;	3
1(b)(i)	any two from (large) petals ; (bright) colour ; scented ; nectar ;	Max 2
1(b)(ii)	anthers / stamens are below stigma in 2 and level with stigma in 1 ;	1
1(c)	flower 2 (no mark) the stigma is higher than the anthers / anthers lower than the stigma ;	1

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)(i)	covalent ;	1
2(a)(ii)	non-metal(lic);	1
2(b)(i)	(methane) + oxygen → carbon dioxide + water Oxygen on LHS ; RHS any order ; - - - - -	2
2(b)(ii)	releases heat / thermal energy when it reacts / burns / is used ;	1
2(c)(i)	natural gas ;	1
2(c)(ii)	coal and petroleum (either order) ;	
2(d)(i)	fractional distillation ;	1

Question	Answer	Marks
2(d)(ii)	heating / cooking ;	1

Question			Answer	Marks
3(a)(i)	name of force	letter on Fig. 1.1		2
	driving force	В		
	frictional force	D		
	upthrust of water	С		
	weight	Α		
	two letters correct ; two more letters correc	t ;		
3(a)(ii)	(Force C is 1200 N) no no vertical motion / forc	mark es (A and C) must bal	ance ;	1
3(a)(iii)	B / driving force ;			1
3(b)	12 km / h (= 12 000 m /	h = 200 m / min) = 3.3	m/s;	1
3(c)(i)	(magnitude of) force ; distance (moved) ;			2
3(c)(ii)	kinetic (energy) / KE ;			1
3(c)(iii)	transferred to other form	ms of energy ;		1

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	an animal that gets its energy / eats (only) plants ; an animal that gets its energy / eats (only) animals ;	2
4(b)(i)	(amount of) light / light intensity ; (amount of) carbon dioxide / concentration of carbon dioxide ;	2
4(b)(ii)	food chains, any one from seaweed→limpet→crab→seagull / phytoplankton→mussel→ crab→seagull / phytoplankton→zooplankton→mussel →crab→seagull ; arrows in correct direction ;	2
4(b)(iii)	(increase) crabs no longer feeding on the mussels ; (decrease) seagulls have fewer crabs to feed on ; so they eat more mussels instead ;	3

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)(i)	carbon dioxide ; copper sulfate ;	2
5(a)(ii)	increases ; salt making / neutralisation ;	2
5(b)	runs out of / no more (sulfuric) acid / copper carbonate / powder ;	1
5(c)	higher temperature / more concentrated (acid) / decrease particle size (of powder) / agitate the flask ;	1
5(d)(i)	three / 3 ; seven / 7 ;	2
5(d)(ii)	(acidified) barium ions / barium nitrate (soln) ; (result) white ppt / white solid ;	2

Question	Answer	Marks		
6(a)(i)	(transfer by) radiation ; infra-red ;	2		
6(a)(ii)	idea of feet lose heat / thermal energy ; heat / thermal energy lost to water ; water is colder (than the feet of the man) ;			
6(a)(iii)	(line 1) (more) energetic/faster and (line 3) energy / speed ; (line 4) temperature ;	2		
6(b)(i)	(position of X implies) correct refraction at surface ; unbroken ray in a straight line from X joining with ray to eye ;	2		
6(b)(ii)	refraction ;			
6(c)	gamma rays visible light micro- waves ; radio waves	1		

Question	Answer	Marks
7(a)	vitamins ; mineral salts / minerals ;	2
7(b)	energy from eggs = 37 × 11 + 17 + 13 × 17 ; = 645 (kJ) ;	2
7(c)(i)	carbon dioxide and water ; either order	1
7(c)(ii)	carried by haemoglobin ; in <u>red</u> blood cells ; red cells carried in plasma ;	Max 2
7(d)	in any order mouth ; stomach ; small intestine duodenum / ileum ;	3

Question	Answer	Marks
8(a)(i)	transition ;	1
8(a)(ii)	copper oxide / CuO ;	1
8(a)(iii)	ductile / high melting point ;	1
8(a)(iv)	Iron / Fe is too reactive / reacts / rusts (with water) / copper is less reactive (than iron);	1
8(a)(v)	stronger / does not get damaged ;	1
8(b)	(metal) magnesium ; (gas) hydrogen ;	2

Question	Answer	Marks
9(a)(i)	any two from one or two metals <i>or</i> alloys (other than copper) ; graphite / carbon ;	1
9(a)(ii)	any two non-metallic materials (other than carbon / graphite);	1
9(a)(iii)	insulators;	1
9(b)	to limit the current / protect the circuit ;	1
9(c)(i)	voltmeter symbol ; parallel connection ;	2
9(c)(ii)	R = V/I ; = 2/0.5 = 4 ; ohms/Ω ;	3