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MARK SCHEME
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Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)(i)	C; A; D;	3
1(a)(ii)	where fetus / baby, develops ;	1
1(b)(i)	joining of male and female gamete / sperm and egg ; joining / fusion, of <u>nuclei</u> ;	2
1(b)(ii)	zygote;	1
1(c)	requires two parents ; produces genetically dissimilar offspring ; involves haploid cell / gametes / sex cells ;	max 2

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	nucleus <i>then</i> protons and neutrons ; negative ; positive ;	3
2(b)(i)	lithium, sodium, potassium ; copper, potassium ;	2
2(b)(ii)	potassium sodium lithium copper ;	1
2(b)(iii)	burning / lighted splint; pops;	2

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(c)	no change / no reaction AND argon is unreactive / is an inert gas ;	3
	solution becomes orange; bromine is released / chlorine displaces bromine / chlorine more reactive than bromine;	

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)(i)	angle of incidence correctly labelled ;	1
3(a)(ii)	30°; angle of incidence = angle of reflection;	2
3(a)(iii)	electrical energy to light energy ;	1
3(b)(i)	GM tube etc.;	1
3(b)(ii)	Electron;	1
3(b)(iii)	reference to background radiation / decay is a random process ;	1
3(b)(iv)	(β–)radiation cannot penetrate lead ;	1
3(c)(i)	54 (N);	1
3(c)(ii)	change in speed / direction of motion ;	1

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Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)(i)	(thorn) acacias \rightarrow (desert) mice \rightarrow snake \rightarrow hawk	2
	organisms in correct order; arrows in the correct direction;	
4(a)(ii)	(thorn) acacias;	1
4(a)(iii)	(desert) mice ;	1
4(b)	Sun;	1
4(c)	greater chance of passing on genes ; by the best adapted organisms / AW ;	2

Question	Answer				Marks			
5(a)(i)		substance	element	ionic compound	covalent compound	mixture		3
		air				✓		
		bromine	✓					
		carbon dioxide			✓			
		iron oxide		✓				
	1 or 2 ticks correct; 3 ticks correct; 4 ticks correct;							
5(a)(ii)	contains carbon hydrog shows 6 × C 12 × H 6							2
5(b)(i)	electrolysis;							1

Question	Answer	Marks
5(b)(ii)	anode – bubbles / gas released ; cathode – colour change / coloured layer forms / pink / orange layer forms ;	2
5(b)(iii)	lead oxide + carbon → (lead) + carbon dioxide / monoxide	2
	LHS correct; RHS correct;	
5(b)(iv)	(lead oxide) oxygen removed;	1

Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)(i)	small amplitude because quiet noise / amplitude determines loudness ;	1
6(a)(ii)	high frequency because high pitch / frequency determines pitch ;	1
6(b)(i)	B anywhere from 2 minutes to 5 minutes ; temperature is constant when boiling / water boils at 100 °C ;	2
6(b)(ii)	temperature at which a liquid boils / turns into a gas ;	1
6(b)(iii)	water – B AND particles are close together / touching and randomly arranged; steam – C AND particles are widely spaced / spread out (and randomly arranged);	2
6(c)	cable broken / no insulation / wire exposed ; danger of electrocution / short circuit / electric shock / fire ;	2
6(d)	visible light is missing; microwaves and / or infra-red in wrong place / in each other's place;	2

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Question	Answer	Marks
7(a)(i)	type of tooth function	2
	canine biting and cutting	
	incisor grinding and chewing	
	molar piercing and tearing	
	1 or 2 correct; 3 correct;	
7(a)(ii)	(molar is) flatter / broader / larger surface area / has cusps / uneven surface / more than one root ;	1
7(b)	<u>bacteria</u> ;	1
7(c)(i)	ref to no consumer choice; side effects / long term effects not known; fluorosis / discolouration of teeth;	max 1
7(c)(ii)	brushing teeth ; avoid sugary, food / drinks ; visiting dentist / regular checkups ;	max 2

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Question	Answer	Marks
8(a)(i)	7;	1
8(a)(ii)	salt ; water ;	2
8(a)(iii)	soil too acidic / calcium oxide is a base ; calcium oxide neutralises / reacts with the acid in the soil ; improves conditions for plant growth ;	max 2
8(b)(i)	burning fossil fuels (that still contain sulfur) ; reference to volcanism / hot springs ;	2
8(b)(ii)	reference to the formation of acid rain / example of a consequence of acid rain ;	1

Question	Answer	Marks
9(a)(i)	accelerating / increasing speed;	1
9(a)(ii)	speed = distance / time / = 560 / 60 ; = 9.33 (m / s) ;	2
9(a)(iii)	kinetic energy to thermal / sound ;	1
9(b)	volume = $15 \times 15 \times 12$ / = 2700 cm^3 ; density = mass/volume or 7500 / 2700 ; = $2.78 \text{ (g / cm}^3)$;	3
9(c)	first reflection ; second reflection parallel to incident ray ;	2
9(d)(i)	Parallel ;	1
9(d)(ii)	I = V/R or 12/5; = 2.4 (A);	2

Question	Answer	Marks
10(a)	geotropism;	1
10(b)(i)	respiration;	1
10(b)(ii)	moisture / water ; warm (temperature) / suitable temperature ;	2
10(c)(i)	(seedling is) underground / no light;	1
10(c)(ii)	LHS carbon dioxide + water ; RHS glucose + oxygen ;	2
10(d)	magnesium ;	1

Question	Answer	Marks
11(a)(i)	ethane;	1
11(a)(ii)	H H I I C = C I I I H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H	2
11(b)(i)	CO ₂ and H ₂ O from the (complete) combustion of propane / the fuel / the hydrocarbon;	1
11(b)(ii)	nitrogen and argon from / in the air (taken in with the fuel) ; nitrogen and argon are inert / do not react / burn ;	2
11(c)(i)	calcium carbonate / CaCO ₃ ; calcium oxide / lime / CaO / carbon dioxide / CO ₂ ;	2

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Question	Answer	Marks
11(c)(ii)	cobalt oxide / CoO and copper oxide / CuO ; reference to transition metals ;	2

Question	Answer	Marks
12(a)	Friction / description of friction; transfer of electrons;	2
12(b)	low a magnetic iron switch high 2 correct; 4 correct;	2
12(c)	coal / gas ; solar / wind / waves / tides / geothermal / hydroelectricity ;	2
12(d)	use a magnet (no mark) steel is magnetic / will attract magnet or aluminium is not magnetic / will not attract magnet;	1

Question	Answer	Marks
13(a)	70;	1
13(b)(i)	poaching / hunting / animal predators ; disease ; pollution ; competition ;	max 2

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Question	Answer	Marks
13(b)(ii)	soil erosion / loss of soil ; flooding ; carbon dioxide build-up ; species extinction / endangerment ;	max 2
13(c)	creating national parks / protected areas ; legislation / banning hunting ; breeding programmes ; eco-tourism / ref to raising awareness / education ;	max 2
13(d)	water; fossil fuels;	2

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