Cambridge Assessment
International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™

COMBINED SCIENCE 0653/43

Paper 4 Theory (Extended) **May/June 2022**

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 80

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.

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PUBLISHED
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	‘List rule’ guidance 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)(i)	<table><tr><td>**letter**</td><td>**function**</td></tr><tr><td>**C ;**</td><td>(digests protein and uses hydrochloric acid to kill bacteria)</td></tr><tr><td>**A ;**</td><td>(ingestion)</td></tr><tr><td>**(B)**</td><td>(secretes the enzyme) amylase ;</td></tr></table>	**3**
1(a)(ii)	label line to large intestine labelled **L** ;	**1**
1(b)	digestion of protein ; to form amino acids ;	**2**
1(c)	*any two from:* arteries have a thicker (muscle) wall / ORA ; arteries have a smaller centre / ORA ; only veins have valves ;	**2**
1(d)	blockage ; genetic ;	**2**

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	value between melting point of sodium and rubidium ;	**1**
2(b)	reacts, quickly / slower than sodium,(to give hydrogen and an alkaline solution) ;	**1**
2(c)(i)	green/yellow to purple/blue ;	**1**
2(c)(ii)	sodium hydroxide ;	**1**
2(d)(i)	(all their atoms have) one electron in the outer shell ;	**1**

Question	Answer	Marks
2(d)(ii)	potassium has (one) more shell than sodium ;	1
2(e)(i)	higher higher lower ;	1
2(e)(ii)	*method:* oil / grease / paint *explanation:* keeps out **oxygen / water** ;	1

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)(i)	$W = mg$ *(in any form)* OR $(m =)$ 75 ÷ 10 ; = 7.5 (kg) ;	2
3(a)(ii)	$\Delta PE = mg\Delta h$ OR $= W \times$ distance *(in any form)* OR = 75 × 1.2 ; = 90 (J) ;	2
3(a)(iii)	pressure = force ÷ area *(in any form)* ; pascals is N / m^2 so area of 400 cm^2 is 0.04 m^2 ; $(p = 75 \div 0.04 =)$ 1875 OR 1880 (Pa) ;	3
3(b)	*will cool bucket A more effectively:* conduction AND *reason:* because metal is a good conductor / shiny metal is not a good radiator ; *will cool bucket B more effectively:* radiation AND *reason:* dull black is good radiator / plastic is not a good conductor ;	2

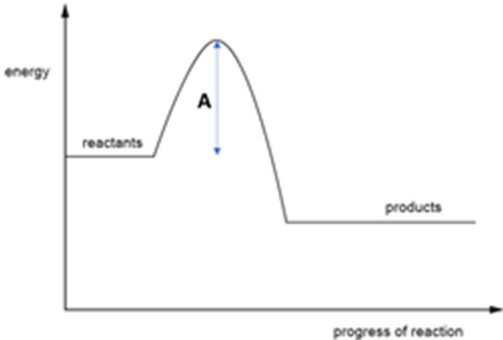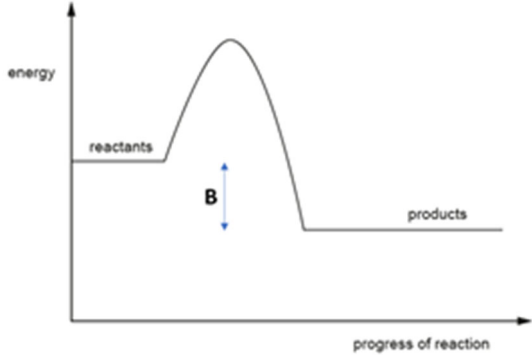| Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)(i)	**P** – larynx ; **Q** – bronchus ;	2
4(a)(ii)	*any two from:* large surface area ; thin surface ; good blood supply ; good ventilation ;	2
4(b)(i)	*any three from:* (volume of oxygen taken in increases because,) more energy required ; increased contraction of muscles ; muscles require more oxygen ; (oxygen required) for respiration / respiration (rate) increases ;	3
4(b)(ii)	decrease in rate (of breathing) ; decrease in depth (of breathing) ;	2
4(c)	nicotine ;	1

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)	(carbon-carbon) double bond ;	1
5(b)	cracking ;	1
5(c)(i)	poly(ethene) / polyethene ;	1
5(c)(ii)	addition ;	1

Question	Answer	Marks
5(d)(i)	(anhydrous) cobalt(II) chloride ; from blue to pink ; OR (anhydrous) copper(II) sulfate ; from white to blue ;	**2**
5(d)(ii)	condensation / condenses ;	**1**
5(d)(iii)	carbon dioxide ;	**1**

Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)(i)	0 (° C) ;	**1**
6(a)(ii)	thermal ; temperature ;	**2**
6(b)	weaker forces between molecules in liquid than in solid ; molecules able to move **around** in liquid / not able to move **around** in solid ;	**2**
6(c)(i)	(time = distance / speed =) 1900 / 330 = 5.76 s (= 5.8 s) ;	**1**
6(c)(ii)	speed of light 3×10^8 m/s (greater than 330 m/s for sound) ; light travels faster than sound ORA ;	**2**
6(c)(iii)	(takes less time) so (sound) travelled at a higher speed (than 330 m/s) ; (sound) travelled through ice ;	**2**

Question	Answer	Marks
7(a)	shrimp ;	1
7(b)	*any four from:* increased growth of, producers / pond weed / plants ; blocks light / reduced photosynthesis (of plants below surface) ; death of, producers / pond weed / plants ; decomposition of, producers / pond weed / plants ; increased (aerobic) respiration by <u>decomposers</u> / <u>bacteria</u> / <u>microorganisms</u> ; reduction in oxygen levels ; AVP ;	4
7(c)	plants take in carbon dioxide ; reference to photosynthesis ;	2

Question	Answer	Marks
8(a)	carbon dioxide ;	1
8(b)	$CaCl_2$;	1
8(c)(i)	increases rate / higher rate / faster ;	1
8(c)(ii)	3 and 4 OR 1 and 5 ; need to keep concentration same / 3 and 4 both have concentration of 0.5 / 1 and 5 both have concentration of 1.0 ;	2

Question	Answer	Marks
8(c)(iii)	4 has a lower concentration than 1 / lower concentration has a lower rate ORA ; particles are further apart in 4 / fewer particles per unit volume ORA ; collisions less frequent in 4 / fewer successful collisions in 4 ORA ;	3
8(d)(i)	arrow **A** starts and ends in the correct place ; e.g. 	1
8(d)(ii)	arrow **B** starts and ends in the correct place ; 	1

Question	Answer	Marks
9(a)(i)	<table><tr><td colspan="6">← increasing frequency</td></tr><tr><td>(gamma radiation)</td><td></td><td></td><td>visible light ;</td><td></td><td>(microwaves)</td><td>(radio waves)</td></tr></table>	1
9(a)(ii)	$v = f\lambda$ *(in any form)* OR ($\lambda =$) $3 \times 10^8 \div 4.58 \times 10^{14}$; $= 6.55 \times 10^{-7}$ (m) ;	2
9(b)(i)	$P = IV$ *(in any form)* OR ($I =$) $60 \div 110$; $= 0.55$ (A) ;	2
9(b)(ii)	$(0.55 + 0.55 =)$ 1.1 (A) ;	1
9(b)(iii)	if one light breaks, the others still work ; each lamp can be individually / independently switched on and off ;	2