



Cambridge IGCSE™

CO-ORDINATED SCIENCES (DOUBLE AWARD)

0654/32

Paper 3 Core Theory

March 2022

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 120

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.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the March 2022 series for most Cambridge IGCSE™, Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

This document consists of **13** printed pages.

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.

Examples of how to apply the list ruleState **three** reasons.... [3]

A	1. Correct	✓	2
	2. Correct	✓	
	3. Wrong	✗	

B (4 responses)	1. Correct, Correct	✓, ✓	3
	2. Correct	✓	
	3. Wrong	ignore	

C (4 responses)	1. Correct	✓	2
	2. Correct, Wrong	✓, ✗	
	3. Correct	ignore	

D (4 responses)	1. Correct	✓	2
	2. Correct, CON (of 2.)	✗, (discount 2)	
	3. Correct	✓	

E (4 responses)	1. Correct	✓	3
	2. Correct	✓	
	3. Correct, Wrong	✓	

F (4 responses)	1. Correct	✓	2
	2. Correct	✓	
	3. Correct CON (of 3.)	✗ (discount 3)	

G (5 responses)	1. Correct	✓	3
	2. Correct	✓	
	3. Correct Correct CON (of 4.)	✓ ignore ignore	

H (4 responses)	1. Correct	✓	2
	2. Correct	✗	
	3. CON (of 2.) Correct	(discount 2) ✓	

I (4 responses)	1. Correct	✓	2
	2. Correct	✗	
	3. Correct CON (of 2.)	✓ (discount 2)	

Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)(i)	fox ;	1
1(a)(ii)	6 ;	1
1(b)	enamel ;	1
1(c)	molar / pre molar ;	1
1(d)	brushing / using toothpaste / (regular) visits to dentist / consume less sugary food or drink ;	1
1(e)(i)	D ; E ; H ;	3
1(e)(ii)	pancreas ;	1
1(f)	break(ing) down ; mechanical ;	2
1(g)	plasma ;	1

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)(i)	contains carbon and hydrogen (atoms); only ;	2
2(a)(ii)	natural gas;	1
2(b)	correct symbols; 4 bonding pairs and all else correct;	2
2(c)(i)	gives out (thermal) energy;	1
2(c)(ii)	carbon dioxide; water;	2

Question	Answer	Marks
2(c)(iii)	death / poisoning / CO is toxic / reduces the oxygen carrying capacity of the red blood cells ;	1
2(d)(i)	alkene contains a double bond / alkane only has single bonds;	1
2(d)(ii)	aqueous bromine ; alkane – no colour change and alkene – orange to colourless / goes colourless;	2

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)(i)	γ – ray;	1
3(a)(ii)	infrared ;	1
3(b)(i)	refraction;	1
3(b)(ii)	normal;	1
3(b)(iii)	45(°);	1
3(b)(iv)	force / mass / weight; area;	2
3(b)(v)	density = mass / volume or 156 / 60 ; 2.60 (g / cm ³) ;	2
3(c)(i)	α β γ ;	1
3(c)(ii)	β ;	1
3(c)(iii)	γ ;	1

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)(i)	D ; E ; A ;	3
4(a)(ii)	filament ;	1
4(b)	ovule ;	1
4(c)	<i>any two from:</i> involves only one parent ; produces genetically identical offspring ; does not involve gametes ; does not involve the process of fertilisation ;	2
4(d)	excretion ticked ; sensitivity ticked ;	2

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)(i)	26;	1
5(a)(ii)	30;	1
5(a)(iii)	26;	1
5(b)	sodium hydroxide solution; orange / brown ppt;	2
5(c)(i)	mixture of metals / mixture of a metal and another element;	1
5(c)(ii)	cutlery / chemical plant;	1
5(c)(iii)	(presence of) oxygen; (presence of) water;	2

Question	Answer	Marks
5(c)(iv)	painting / galvanising / plating / greasing; relevant explanation for method chosen (e.g. stops water / oxygen);	2

Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)(i)	can hear lower frequencies because lower level is 20 Hz; cannot hear frequencies above 20 kHz;	2
6(a)(ii)	increases;	1
6(a)(iii)	time = distance / speed or 80 / 1600; = 0.05(1) (s);	2
6(b)(i)	accelerating / speed increasing;	1
6(b)(ii)	6 (m / s);	1
6(b)(iii)	area under graph or $\frac{1}{2} \times 15 \times 6$; 45.0 (m) :	2
6(c)	fast moving / most energetic particles; escape from surface of liquid;	2

Question	Answer	Marks
7(a)(i)	arrow drawn between dead organisms and carbon dioxide in the atmosphere ;	1
7(a)(ii)	<i>any three from:</i> chemical reaction that happens in cells ; releases energy ; ref to glucose and oxygen as reactants ; ref to carbon dioxide and water as products ;	3

Question	Answer	Marks
7(b)	<i>any three from:</i> carbon dioxide ; water ; chlorophyll ; light ; warm temperature ;	3
7(c)(i)	herbivore circled ; consumer circled ;	2
7(c)(ii)	wolf ;	1

Question	Answer	Marks
8(a)(i)	Cl_2 and H_2 ;	1
8(a)(ii)	HCl , / Cl_2 / H_2 ;	1
8(a)(iii)	CO_2 ;	1
8(b)(i)	nitrogen and hydrogen;	1
8(b)(ii)	4;	1
8(c)	a (liquid) in which other substances dissolve;	1
8(d)(i)	calcium chloride;	1
8(d)(ii)	evaporation;	1
8(d)(iii)	increase temperature; increase surface area / decrease particle size; increase concentration of acid;	2

Question	Answer	Marks
9(a)	vertical arrow downwards;	1
9(b)	solid has regular arrangement / liquid has irregular arrangement; particles are further apart in a liquid;	2
9(c)(i)	$(R = V / I =) 240 / 0.04 ;$	1
9(c)(ii)	3000 Ω ; combined resistance of two resistors in parallel is less than that of either resistor by itself;	2
9(d)	increase current; increase number of turns on coil;	2

Question	Answer	Marks
10(a)(i)	<p>The diagram shows a plant cell with a rectangular shape. On the left, there are four horizontal boxes labeled A, B, C, and D from top to bottom. On the right, there are four horizontal boxes labeled cell membrane, cell wall, chloroplast, and vacuole from top to bottom. Lines connect box A to cell wall, box C to chloroplast, and box D to vacuole. Below the boxes on the left, there are three dots (⋮).</p>	3
10(a)(ii)	B, E and F ;;	2
10(a)(iii)	elongated shape / no chloroplasts ;	1
10(a)(iv)	absorption (of water / mineral ions) ;	1
10(b)	2.5 ;	1

Question	Answer	Marks
10(c)	red blood cell ;	1

Question	Answer	Marks
11(a)(i)	lithium , potassium and sodium;	1
11(a)(ii)	calcium and magnesium;	1
11(b)	<i>any three from:</i> good thermal conductors; good electrical conductors; (relatively) high melting point / boiling point; malleable;	3
11(c)	negative <i>and</i> positive; electrolyte;	2

Question	Answer	Marks
12(a)(i)	<i>R</i> ;	1
12(a)(ii)	500 000 N;	1
12(b)	kinetic energy; gravitational potential energy;	2
12(c)	radiation;	1
12(d)	iron magnetises quicker / iron loses magnetism quicker;	1

Question	Answer	Marks
12(e)	coal / natural gas; hydroelectric / solar / tidal / waves / geothermal / biogas / wind;	2
12(f)	gain KE / move faster;	1