## **CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS**

**Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education** 

## MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2014 series

## 0654 CO-ORDINATED SCIENCES

0654/63

Paper 6 (Alternative to Practical), maximum raw mark 60

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.

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1	(a)		et 1: red/orange; et 2: purple;		[2]
	(b)	В-	protein ; starch ; (reducing) sugar ;		[3]
	(c)	kee hea yell	ne volume of each solution/ <b>D</b> and <b>E</b> ; p other factors/named factor constant; t/warm (until no further change)/excess Benedict's; ow/green = less concentrated; nge/red = more concentrated;		
					[max 3]
	(d)		solve in/add ethanol <b>AND</b> add water ; ky/cloudy/white (emulsion) ;		[2]
					[Total: 10]
2	(a)	(i)	delivery tube leading into limewater in suitable vessel; delivery tube above liquid level in reaction vessel and below liquid limewater;	evel in	[2]
		(ii)	limewater becomes milky/white precipitate/cloudy;		[1]
		(iii)	carbon dioxide ;		[1]
		(iv)	carbonate ;		[1]
	(b)	(i)	(solution <b>D</b> contains) OH <sup>-</sup> /hydroxide <u>ions</u> /is alkaline/is base;		[1]
		(ii)	copper(II) hydroxide ;		[1]
	(c)	(i)	magnesium carbonate/solid <b>A</b> (when heated) gives off carbon diox and becomes magnesium oxide/owtte;	ide ;	[2]
		(ii)	(magnesium oxide reacts with water and becomes) magnesium hyd	<u>lroxide</u> ;	[1]
					[Total: 10]

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3 (a) measuring cylinder; [1]

(b) 
$$T_2 = 81^{\circ}C$$
;  
 $T_3 = 49^{\circ}C$ ; [2]

(c) fall, rise, lose, gain (in correct order); [1]

(d) (i) 
$$27^{\circ}C/T_3 - 22$$
 (ecf); [1]

(ii) 
$$32^{\circ}C/T_2 - T_3$$
 (ecf); [1]

(e) (i) 
$$13440 \text{ J/(d)(ii)} \times 420 \text{ (ecf)}$$
; [1]

(iii) 
$$2100 J/(e)(i) - (e)(ii)$$
 (ecf); [1]

(iv) 
$$0.9(15) / \frac{\text{(e)(iii)}}{\text{(d)(i)} \times 85}$$
 (ecf); [1]

[Total: 10]

[2]

4 (a) arrow for d to centre of beaker; [1]

(b)

Distance	Number of bubbles
70	17
50	28
40	43
30	65
20	99

,,

(all five correct is 2 marks, three or four correct is 1 mark)

(c) suitable linear scale;

4 correct plots  $\pm$  0.5 square ;

smooth curve; [3]

Pa	ige 4	1	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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	(d)		to show ; rect reading from 60 cm on graph $\pm$ 0.5 square ;		[2]
	(e)	(i)	photosynthesis;		[1]
		(ii)	as <u>light intensity</u> increases rate (of photosynthesis) increases ;		[1]
					[Total: 10]
5	(a)	77 ; 52 ;			[2]
	(b)	with	able linear scales chosen with both labelled with the variable and at the correct unit; prrect points plotted $\pm \frac{1}{2}$ square ;;	least one	
			poth curves drawn and at least one labelled ;		[4]
	(c)	(i)	copper sulfate (no mark) because the temperature rise is greater/more energy released/fas temperature increase;	ter	[1]
		(ii)	there will be a greater temperature rise <b>AND</b> because magnesium is reactive than zinc/is higher in the electrochemical series;	s more	[1]
	(d)		d: copper ; ution: zinc sulfate ;		[2]
					[Total: 10]
6	(a)	(i)	24;		[1]
		(ii)	65 ; 273 ;		[2]
		(iii)	density of A <i>l</i> is: 2.7(083333) (ecf); density of lead is: 11.4/11.375/11.38 (ecf);		[2]
		(iv)	lead atoms are heavier than Al atoms;		[1]
	(b)	(i)	length = 8.0 cm width = 3.0 cm height = 2.0 cm;		[1]
		(ii)	48 cm <sup>3</sup> correctly recorded in the table twice;		[1]

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(c) (i) the wood has absorbed water;

[1]

(ii) there are more air spaces in the balsa wood/balsa wood grows faster so is less dense;

[1]

[Total: 10]