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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Р	age 2	2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
			Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2014	0654	63
1	(a)		t 1: red/orange ; t 2: purple ;		[2]
	(b)	В –	protein ; starch ; (reducing) sugar ;		[3]
	(c)	kee hea yell	ne volume of each solution/ D and E ; p other factors/named factor constant; t/warm (until no further change)/excess Benedict's; ow/green = less concentrated; nge/red = more concentrated;		
		orai	ige/red = more concentrated;		[max 3]
	(d)		solve in/add ethanol AND add water ; sy/cloudy/white (emulsion) ;		[2]
					[Total: 10]
					[101411 10]
2	(a)	(i)	delivery tube leading into limewater in suitable vessel; delivery tube above liquid level in reaction vessel and below liquid limewater;	level in	[2]
		(ii)	limewater becomes milky/white precipitate/cloudy;		[1]
		(iii)	carbon dioxide ;		[1]
		• •	carbonate ;		[1]
		(14)	carbonate,		ניז
	(b)	(i)	(solution D contains) OH ⁻ /hydroxide <u>ions</u> /is alkaline/is base ;		[1]
		(ii)	copper(II) hydroxide;		[1]
	(c)	(i)	magnesium carbonate/solid A (when heated) gives off carbon diox and becomes magnesium oxide/owtte;	kide ;	[2]
		(ii)	(magnesium oxide reacts with water and becomes) magnesium hy	droxide ;	[1]
					[Total: 10]
					-

Page 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2014	0654	63

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]

(ii)
$$11340 \text{ J/(d)(i)} \times 420 \text{ (ecf)}$$
; [1]

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

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

[Total: 10]

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

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

(c) suitable linear scale;

4 correct plots \pm 0.5 square ; smooth curve ; [3]

Page	4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
		Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2014	0654	63
(d)		e to show ; rrect 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)	wi	suitable linear scales chosen with both labelled with the variable and at least one with the correct unit; 4 correct points plotted $\pm \frac{1}{2}$ square;		
		nooth curves drawn and at least one labelled ;		[4]
(c)	(i)	copper sulfate (no mark) because the temperature rise is greater/more energy released/fastemperature increase;	ster	[1]
	(ii	there will be a greater temperature rise AND because magnesium reactive than zinc/is higher in the electrochemical series;	is more	[1]
(d)		lid: copper ; lution: zinc sulfate ;		[2]
				[Total: 10]
6 (a)	(i)	24 ;		[1]
	(ii	65 ; 273 ;		[2]
	(ii	density of A <i>l</i> is: 2.7(083333) (ecf); density of lead is: 11.4/11.375/11.38 (ecf);		[2]
	(iv	e) 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 ³ correctly recorded in the table twice;		[1]

Page 5	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2014	0654	63

(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]