## **CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS**

**International General Certificate of Secondary Education** 

## MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2014 series

## 0654 CO-ORDINATED SCIENCES

**0654/62** 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.

Cambridge will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2014 series for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level components and some Ordinary Level components.



				IGCSE – May/June 2014	0654	62
1	(a)	(pu	rple d	lue to) pH above 8/alkaline (conditions) ;		[1]
	(b)	128 729	eading for time taken with units (allow units in table); 28 s for block <b>A</b> ; 2 s for block <b>B</b> ; allow reference to dimensions or letter or volume to identify blocks)			
	(c)	(i)	diffu	sion ; (NOT osmosis)		[1]
		(ii)	redu	ices pH/takes pH below 8 (so it goes colourless);		[1]
	(d)	(i)	( <b>B</b> q	uicker as) smaller distance/volume/size/surface a	rea/other correct	; [1]
		(ii)		oli (walls)/lungs/capillaries one cell thick/large ter path(way);	surface (area)/th	nin / [1]
	(e)	(i)	diffe	rent sized blocks/greater range of block sizes;		[1]
		(ii)	<u>time</u>	either axis: and volume/(surface) area/dimensions/size; (idrawn)	gnore units, and	any [1]
						[Total: 10]
2	(a)	(i)	carl	conate/CO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup> ;		[1]
		(ii)	(aqu	er order: leous) silver nitrate/AgNO <sub>3</sub> /lead nitrate/Pb(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> ; c acid/HNO <sub>3</sub> ;		[2]
		(iii)	exot	hermic ;		[1]
	(b)	(i)	copp iron(	per/Cu <sup>2+</sup> ; (II)/Fe <sup>2+</sup> ;		[2]
		(ii)		tion diagram must <u>see</u> both funnel and paper ; relevant labels ;		[2]
		(iii)		tens/(turns) brown ; ation ;		[2]

Mark Scheme

Syllabus

Paper

[Total: 10]

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				IGCSE – May/June 2014	0654	62	
3	(a)	(i)		(A); (V);		[2]	
		(ii)		(ecf)		101	
			0.15	"		[2]	
		(iii) (lamp is) less bright/dimmer;			[1]		
(b) (i) 0.18 (0.181 0.09 (0.086 0.04 (0.038 0.02 (0.022 0.01 (0.015				(0.086) (0.038) (0.022)	any rounding error)	[2]	
		(ii)	strai	ght line, positive slope ;	a,		
			pass	sing through origin ;		[2]	
		(iii)	17	gree (no mark)			
			$\frac{1}{l}$ n	ot constant/as length/lincreases, V decreases;		[1]	
						[Total: 10]	
4	(a)	•	cess -			[1]	
		<u>transpiration</u> ; explanation –					
			evaporation of water (at mesophyll cells); oss of water vapour from leaves (through stomata)/water given off by leaves;				
	(b)	rece timi	neans of varying wind speed e.g. hairdryer/fan ; ecord start/end distance ; iming/use of a stopclock;				
		repeats/more than one experiment; other (or one) conditions constant e.g. same plant, plant size, temp, light (looking for experimental method not the effect);					
	(c)	(i)		ling from left, right or middle of bubble (1.0, 1.5 or 3.0 or 3.5) at end ;	2.0 at start) to match	[1]	
		(ii)		high); low);(ecf)		[2]	
	(d)	humidity					
			er availability ; ıfall ;				
						[Total: 10]	

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5 note: for part (a) and part (b)(i) allow letter or name

(a) add A to B will produce/gas/bubbles/CO<sub>2</sub> therefore C is BaCl<sub>2</sub>;
 add B to C will produce(white) ppt therefore B is Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>;
 therefore A must be HCl;
 (or any other way)

(b) (i) A and B (either order) or names; [1]

(ii) evaporation; [1]

(iii) diagram; (allow a 'series' of diagrams to show evaporation in a beaker) two relevant labels; [2]

(c) use of sodium hydroxide (aq) and/or (aq) ammo<u>nia</u>; white ppt; dissolves in excess/(solution) turns colourless; (if WRONG reagent, maximum mark 1 for white ppt)

[Total: 10]

[3]

**6 (a) (i)** 4.5; [1]

(ii) 3600; [1]

(iii)  $4.5 \times 12 \times 3600$  (ecf); 194400; [2]

(b) (i) 83 °C; 63 °C (ecf);

(ii)  $0.5 \times 4200 \times 63 \text{ (ecf) )}$ ; [2] 132300 (J);

(c) efficiency =  $\frac{\text{useful (energy) out}}{\text{total (energy) in}}$  (× 100 %);

 $\frac{132\,300}{194\,400}$  = 68% (ecf);

[Total: 10]