

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2014 series

0653 COMBINED SCIENCE

0653/62

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.

Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	IGCSE – May/June 2014	0653

- 1 (a) (purple due to) pH above 8 / alkaline (conditions) ;
- (b) heading for time taken with units (allow units in table) ;
 128 s for block **A** ;
 72 s for block **B** ; [3]
 (allow reference to dimensions or letter or volume to identify blocks)
- (c) (i) diffusion ; (**NOT** osmosis) [1]
 (ii) reduces pH / takes pH below 8 (so it goes colourless) ; [1]
- (d) (i) (**B** quicker as) smaller distance / volume / size / surface area / other correct ; [1]
 (ii) alveoli (walls) / lungs / capillaries one cell thick / large surface (area) / thin / shorter path (way) ; [1]
- (e) (i) different sized blocks / greater range of block sizes ; [1]
 (ii) *on either axis:*
time and volume / (surface) area / dimensions / size ; (ignore units, and any line drawn) [1]

[Total: 10]

- 2 (a) (i) carbonate / CO_3^{2-} ; [1]
 (ii) either order:
 (aqueous) silver nitrate / AgNO_3 / lead nitrate / $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$;
 nitric acid / HNO_3 ; [2]
 (iii) exothermic ; [1]
- (b) (i) copper / Cu^{2+} ;
 iron(II) / Fe^{2+} ; [2]
 (ii) filtration diagram must see both funnel and paper ;
 two relevant labels ; [2]
 (iii) darkens / (turns) brown ;
 oxidation ; [2]

[Total: 10]

Page 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	IGCSE – May/June 2014	0653

- 3 (a) (i) 0.14 (A) ;
1.30 (V) ;
- (ii) 0.38
0.29
0.23
0.18 (ecf)
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) ;;
(all correct = 2 marks, one error = 1 mark BUT max 1 if any rounding error) [2]
- (ii) straight line, positive slope ;
passing through origin ; [2]
- (iii) disagree (no mark)
 $\frac{V}{l}$ not constant / as length / l increases, V decreases ; [1]
- [Total: 10]**

- 4 (a) *process* –
transpiration ; [1]
explanation –
evaporation of water (at mesophyll cells) ;
loss of water vapour from leaves (through stomata) / water given off by leaves ; [1]
- (b) means of varying wind speed e.g. hairdryer / fan ;
record start / end distance ;
timing / 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) ; [max 4]
- (c) (i) reading from left, right or middle of bubble (1.0, 1.5 or 2.0 at start) to match (2.5, 3.0 or 3.5) at end ; [1]
- (ii) 4.5 (high) ;
1.5 (low) ; (ecf) [2]
- (d) (environmental) temp ;
humidity ;
water availability ;
rainfall ; [max 1]
- [Total: 10]**

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	IGCSE – May/June 2014	0653

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

(a) add **A** to **B** will produce/gas/bubbles/ CO_2 therefore **C** is BaCl_2 ;
 add **B** to **C** will produce(white) ppt therefore **B** is Na_2CO_3 ;
 therefore **A** must be HCl ; [3]
 (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) ammonia ;
 white ppt ;
 dissolves in excess/(solution) turns colourless ; [3]
 (if WRONG reagent, maximum mark 1 for white ppt)

[Total: 10]

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

(ii) 3600 ; [1]

(iii) $4.5 \times 12 \times 3600$ (ecf) ;
 194 400 ; [2]

(b) (i) 83°C ; [2]
 63°C (ecf) ;

(ii) $0.5 (\times 4200 \times 63)$ (ecf) ; [2]
 132 300 (J) ;

(c) efficiency = $\frac{\text{useful (energy) out}}{\text{total (energy) in}} (\times 100 \%)$;
 $\frac{132\,300}{194\,400} = 68\%$ (ecf) ; [2]

[Total: 10]