## MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2015 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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Pa	age 2	2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper	
			Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2015	0654	63	
1	(a)	<u>mi</u>	nutes ;		[1]	
	(b)	ax co co tw	es labelled with units; temperature/°C <b>and</b> time/mins ; rrect plots for set <b>A</b> $\pm$ half square ; rrect plots for set <b>B</b> $\pm$ half square <i>(allow 1 incorrect per set)</i> ; o best-fit curves ;		[4]	
	(c)	lar pro	ge test-tubes cooled more slowly/retained heat ; events penguins getting too cold/helps body temperature to be maint	ained ;	[2]	
	(d)	(i)	water cooler at start in last tube poured/can't read both thermomet same time/only measures temperature in one tube in <b>A</b> ;	ers at the	[max 1]	
		(ii)	do each set separately/have two people reading the thermometers three tubes and average ;	/read all	[max 1]	
	(e)	re	peat the experiment ;		[1]	
					[Total 10]	
2	(a)	(i)	43 ; 32.5 ; 29.5 ;		[3]	
		(ii)	23, 12.5, 8. <u>0</u> (all required for mark) ;		[1]	
	(b)	(i)	the temperature changes get less as volume of ${\boldsymbol{X}}$ increases ;		[1]	
		(ii)	X reacts with copper sulfate/some copper sulfate is removed from less copper sulfate to <u>react</u> with zinc/less heat produced ;	the solution	; [2]	
	(c)	SO	dium hydroxide/potassium hydroxide/sodium carbonate/potassium	carbonate ;	[1]	
	(d)	pla he	astic absorbs less heat (than glass)/more accurate temperature chan at losses/better insulation ;	ge/reduces	[max 1]	
	(e)	to so fai	to keep the volume constant for a fair comparison of the temperature rise/owtte; solution ${\bf X}$ is the only variable; fair test;			
				Г	Total: 10]	
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Pa	age :	3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
			Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2015	0654	63
3	(a)	(i)	1.5 cm (± 0.1 cm) ;		[1]
		(ii)	light rays cannot bend (so part of the screen is not lit)/the object bl	ocks the lig	ht ;  [1]
	(b)	(d (d	= 15 cm): 6.1 ± 0.1 ; (must have 1dp) = 25 cm): 3.8 ± 0.1 ; (must have 1dp)		[2]
	(c)	(i)	points correctly plotted $\pm \frac{1}{2}$ small square (allow 1 error) (ecf) ; smooth curve drawn ;		[2]
		(ii)	H <sub>30</sub> <b>or</b> suitable line marked on the graph ; equation used correctly ;		[2]
	(d)	(i)	<i>h</i> correctly read from candidate's extrapolation at $d = 10 \text{ cm}$ ;		[1]
		(ii)	shadow will not fit on screen/will become blurred ;		[1]
					[Total: 10]
4	(a)	COI	ntrol ;		[1]
	(b)	(i)8	<b>k(ii)</b> 4.3 (cm) for <b>A</b> ;		
			2.9 (cm) for <b>B</b> ; 0.1 (cm) for <b>A and</b> 3.1 (cm) for <b>B</b> ;		[3]
	(c)	(i)	may have cooled/warmed slightly ;		[1]
		(ii)	(use a) water-bath ;		[1]
	(d)	org in i	janisms use up oxygen (in flask) ; æspiration ;		
		cai	bon dioxide produced absorbed (by soda lime) ;		[3]
	(e)	oil	drop travels further (to left)/faster/AW ;		[1]
					[Total 10]

Pa	age /	4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
			Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2015	0654	63
5	(a)	(i)	80 (cm <sup>3</sup> ) ; 125 (cm <sup>3</sup> ) ;		[2]
		(ii)	both points plotted correctly $\pm \frac{1}{2}$ square ;		
			beginning at the origin $\pm \frac{1}{2}$ or 1 square ;		[3]
	(b)	hyo	drogen does not dissolve in water/does not react with water ;		[1]
	(c)	the	reaction slows ;		
		as	reactant used up/gets less concentrated ;		
		and	d stops (when level)/no more $H_2$ produced ;		[max 3]
	(d)	zin	zinc is less reactive/zinc pieces have lower surface area/pieces of zinc are		
		lar	ger/ORA ;		[max 1]
					[Total: 10]
6	(a)	74	$78  (\mathrm{cm}^3)$		
•	(4)	36,	54 (°C) ;;		
		all	4 correct 2 marks, 3 or 2 correct 1 mark		[max 2]
	(b)	(i)	so that the syringe/gas are at the same temperature as the water/	owtte ;	[1]
		(ii)	add ice to water/put in freezer ;		[1]
	(c)	mo	lecules move faster/have more energy/gas has more (kinetic) energ	jy;	
		mo	lecules get further apart ;		
		mo	lecules hit syringe with more force/harder ;		[max 2]
	(d)	gas	s <b>G</b> turns to a liquid/condenses ;		[1]
	(e)	wa	ter level too low/all of gas not in water;		
		ten ver	nperature of water not gas ; tical syringe gravity acting on barrel compresses gas ;		
		no gaj	stirring / thermometer too high ; o between seal and syringe ;		[max 2]
		-			_
	(f)	<b>C</b> r	narked on barrel – above the level of the beaker ;		[1]
					[Total: 10]