CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2014 series

0653 COMBINED SCIENCE

0653/62

Paper 6 (Alternative Practical), maximum raw mark 60

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1 (a) (i) iodine (solution)/ I_2 ; [1] (ii) changes from blue-black to brown; starch is broken down/no longer present/digested; broken down/digested by the amylase; [3] [1] (b) (i) starch/it is still present; [1] (ii) amylase/enzyme is denatured/not working/inactive; (c) difficulty in distinguishing colours by eye; drops not all the same size/pipette has no volume; both tubes not tested at the same time; cross contamination with dropping pipette used/uses same dropping pipette; wells not labelled/mixing up results/owtte; doesn't measure amount amylase/tubes C and D; [max 1] (d) at least three temperatures (in a suitable range); no boiled amylase; (compare) time for samples to become brown; keeping other factors constant/a named factor constant; [max 3] [Total: 10] 2 (a) ensure rapid solution/dissolves quickly/owtte; [1] **(b) (i)** 29.2; [2] 16.8; (ii) -1.1, +7.2, -4.9 (ecf) all numbers correct; all signs correct; [2] (c) exothermic; endothermic; [2] (d) use insulated container/use plastic stirrer/cover the beaker/more accurate or digital thermometer; [max 1] (e) more energy given out (when bonds are formed); than is taken in (when ions are pulled apart); (allow 1 mark max temperature increases because energy given out/overall [2] energy is given out) [Total: 10]

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3 (a) (i) 10.3; 20.5; [2]

(ii) the extension is proportional to the load;

the load is proportional to the extension; [max 1]

(b) 3.7; 2.2; [2]

(c) (i) $\frac{3.7}{3.7 - 2.2} = \frac{3.7}{1.5} = 2.5 \,(\text{g/cm}^3)$; [1]

(ii) <u>mass</u>; [1]

(iii) volume; [1]

(d) any two from:

the wire may have a different density;

wire adds to the volume;

wire adds to the mass;

stone not fully immersed;

spring could be in the water;

pointer hitting the side of the beaker;

stone touching the beaker;

other sensible answer explained; [max 2]

[Total: 10]

- **4** (a) (i) to confirm all the carbon dioxide has been removed from the air/to see if carbon dioxide still in air/to test for CO₂; [1]
 - (ii) colourless; [1]
 - (b) (i) to see if carbon dioxide has been produced; [1]
 - (ii) milky; [1]
 - (c) flask 3 would have no insect/empty; [1]
 - (d) (i) red/orange/yellow; [1]
 - (ii) carbon dioxide;

dissolves;

production of acid (changes colour of the indicator)/owtte; [3]

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(e) respiration; [1] [Total: 10] 5 [1] (a) (i) hydrogen; (ii) apply a lighted splint; 'pop' or gas burns with a small explosion; [2] (b) (i) calcium carbonate; [1] [1] (ii) calcium hydroxide; (c) metal A is magnesium; [1] (d) (i) white precipitate/solid/deposit; which re-dissolves (when more NaOH is added); [2] [1] (ii) $Fe(OH)_2$; (e) white precipitate/solid/deposit (of silver chloride); [1] [Total: 10] 6 (a) (i) (angle of incidence =) 55 (degrees); (angle of reflection =) 65 (degrees); [2] (ii) the normal is not at 90°/perpendicular (to the mirror line); [1] (iii) not obeyed because they should be equal/because angles of incidence and reflection not measured (because the normal is incorrect); [1] (b) (i) both rays drawn correctly, touching the marks and meeting at the junction of the mirror line and the normal; [1] (ii) (incidence =) 35 (degrees); [2] (reflected =) 31 (degrees); (iii) the mirror was not exactly in line with the mirror line/owtte; the pencil mark(s) were in the wrong place/not in the centre of the beam; [2] (c) electrons; [1] [Total: 10]