## **UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS**

**International General Certificate of Secondary Education** 

## MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2006 question paper

## 0654 CO-ORDINATED SCIENCES

**0654/05** Paper 5 - Practical, maximum raw mark 45

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, 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.

All Examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the report on the examination.

The grade thresholds for various grades are published in the report on the examination for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses.

CIE will not enter into discussions or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.

CIE is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2006 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.

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Page 2		2	Mark Scheme	Syllabu	o V
			IGCSE – OCT/NOV 2006	0654	Bar
1	(a)		ings have descending values for both tubes, sharp drop te gradual; temperatures for tube <b>B</b> reaching much lower t	o start, then han <b>A</b> ;	O ADAC AMB
	(b)	(i)	suitable scale; correct plotting of points; drawing 2 smooth curves;		[3]
		(ii)	В		[1]
		(iii)	air is trapped; air is a poor conductor/good insulator (of heat)		[2]
	(c)		different amounts of water; different amounts of cotton wool; different starting temperatures; no bung;		
			evaporation from surfaces;		[2 max]
	(d)	(i)	mammals' temperatures virtually constant whereas the temperature fell;	test-tube's	[1]
		(ii)	oil is removed so water can wet fur/becomes like test-tu air no longer trapped so poor insulation;	be <b>B</b> ;	[2]
				[T	otal: 15]
2	(a)	(i)	distance is 70 or 71 mm		[1]
		(ii)(i	ii)Table Values clearly in mm  x values are spaced by 4-6 mm each time y values decrease as x increases		[3]
	(b)	(i)	Graph Axes labelled correctly Sensible scales chosen Plotting correct Best straight line. If not straight or line is wrong, los none for <b>(b)</b> part <b>(ii)</b>	se this mark ar	nd give <b>[4]</b>
		(ii)	$y_o$ correctly determined, see note above re. line value is between 73 and 75		[2]
	(c)	(i)	outline drawn and correctly labelled <b>cg</b> is correct for candidate's figure		[2]
		(ii)	line correct measurement is between 124 and 126 mm		[2]
		(iii)	point <b>M</b> correctly marked		[1]
				[Т	otal: 15]

[3]

[Total: 15]

	Page 3		Mark Scheme Syllabl	2	ŗ
			IGCSE – OCT/NOV 2006 0654	Day	-
3	` ,		A fizzing/effervescence	apaca .	3
		solid <b>E</b>	no reaction or white ppt.		(
	(b)	solid A	no reaction or dissolves		7
			red litmus blue, therefore ammonia con reaction	[4	.]
	(c)	solid <b>E</b>	no reaction (allow slight white ppt.)		
		solid (	white ppt., soluble in excess	[3	•]
	` '		is an acid because fizzes with sodium carbonate		
			B is a base because it liberates ammonia with NH4 <sup>+</sup> C is a salt because it precipitates with aq. ammonia (or by deduct	ion) <b>[3</b>	<b>3</b> 1
			use <b>C</b> , no ppt. with Ag <sup>+</sup> (ONE) white ppt. for sulphate test (ONE)	,	•
	(e)	iviust t	ise C, no ppi. with Ag (ONE) white ppi. for sulphate test (ONE)		

Sulphate (ONE)