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.

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1	(a)	(pu	rple due to) pH above 8/alkaline (conditions) ;	[1]
	(b)	128 728	ading for time taken with units (allow units in table); Is for block A ; Is for block B ; It is for block B ; I	[3]
	(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/Pb(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 <u>see</u> both funnel and paper ; two relevant labels ;	[2]
		(iii)	darkens/(turns) brown; oxidation;	[2]
				[Total: 10]

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3 **(a) (i)** 0.14(A); 1.30(V); [2] (ii) 0.38 0.29 0.23 0.18 (ecf) [2] 0.15;; (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) $\frac{V}{I}$ 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]

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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/CO₂ therefore C is BaCl₂; add B to C will produce(white) ppt therefore B is Na₂CO₃; 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) 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;

(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 %);

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

[Total: 10]