## UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

**International General Certificate of Secondary Education** 

## MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2012 question paper for the guidance of teachers

## 0653 COMBINED SCIENCE

0653/63

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

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

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2012 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.

		IGCSE – May/June 2012	0653	63	
(a) (i	(i) 37 °C; body temperature/optimal for enzymes/owtte;				
(i	i) 205, 217, 185 ;;				
(ii		2 s ; llow 1 mark max in parts <b>(i)</b> and <b>(ii)</b> if times only given	in minutes)	[1]	
fa <u>fa</u>	at is d atty ad	<u>ue</u> to sodium carbonate ; igested/broken down ; cids neutralise the alkali ; g phenolphthalein to change colour/neutralise ;		[max 2]	
		g process process to change colour, recallance,		[]	
	to ensure contents/tubes reach the temperature/all tubes the same temp/body temp;				
ro n <b>C</b>	repeat with boiled/heated/denatured lipase (demonstrates it is an enzyme); no change in pink colour/no reaction/very long time to change colour;  OR  repeat with different types of fat or named fat (demonstrates it breaks down fats);				
,	reaction works as before/owtte;				
				[Total: 10]	
(a) 1	13.7 ;			[1]	
(b) (i	ex	ngth ( <i>I</i> ) = 7.8 ; ternal diameter, ( <b>d</b> <sub>e</sub> ) = 2.5 ; ernal diameter, ( <b>d</b> <sub>i</sub> ) = 1.8 ;		[3]	
(i		5 <sup>2</sup> – 1.8 <sup>2</sup> ; (allow ecf) 3.01 ;		[2]	
(ii	ii) – (	$(\mathbf{V}) = 3.14 \times 3.01 \times 7.8 \div 4 = $ ; (allow ecf)			
	(be	etween) 18.1 and 18.5 ;		[2]	
		la used) density = mass/volume ; (allow ecf from incorrect values, but <b>not</b> from incorrec	t formula)	[2]	

Mark Scheme: Teachers' version

Syllabus

Paper

Page 2

1

2

Page 3	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2012	0653	63

- **3** (a) 20.<u>0</u>; 47.5; 43.5; (no tolerance) [3]
  - (b) (i) axes correct and both labelled with units; points correctly plotted; smooth curve through points; maximum;

[4]

(iii) from graph (should be about 34 but accept 32);

[1]

(iii) substitution 25 × 4.2 × ans (b)(iii); correctly worked out if use 34 = 3360;

[2]

[Total: 10]

4 (a) (i) correct answers in column 3;

[1]

time after drinking coffee/min	number of beats in 30 s	number of beats per min
0	36	72
5	39	78
10	42	84
15	45	90
20	45	90
25	37	74
30	36	72

(ii) suitable axes (scale and labels);

plotting correct;

decent curve drawn; [3]

(iii) correct estimate from graph (about 17.5); (do **not** allow range) [1]

(b) (i) exercise causes heart rate to increase (therefore not a fair test); [1]

(ii) volume of coffee;

concentration of coffee;

(amount of/quantity of coffee – max 1)

[2]

(iii) take readings more frequently (e.g. every 2 minutes); would see more clearly the peak in heart rate; more readings between 15 and 20 minutes;

[max 2]

[Total: 10]

	Page 4		Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper		
			IGCSE – May/June 2012	0653	63		
5	(a) (i)	9 (cn	m);		[1]		
	(ii)	9 × 3 × 2 =		[2]			
	` ,	correct sound owtte ;					
		(NOT just timing / experimental error)					
	(IV)	(iv) 1.76(5); (allow 1.76 or 1.77)					
		<ul> <li>(v) using their value from above ÷ their distance; answer; e.g. 540 ÷ 1.765 = 306</li> <li>(vi) must comment on their value, e.g. accurate as values are close together inaccurate as values far apart;</li> </ul>					
	` ,						
	long (req	(b) any two of the following:     longitudinal wave;     (requires) molecules/particles;     closer together;					
6		a) <u>lighted</u> splint; pops/small explosion etc;					
	(b) (i)	bubb	oles/gas/hydrogen floats Mg to surface/owtte ;		[1]		
	(ii)	(cop	per) doesn't react with <u>acid</u> ;		[1]		
		magnesium + copper produces hydrogen faster/steeper graph; copper acts as a catalyst/hydrogen given off faster (if say steeper graph);		[2]			
	(d) som	e ma	agnesium/solid remains ;		[1]		
	` '	ketch below others ; and) reaches same level ;					
	(f) conr	necte	ed to a syringe (labelled or graduations shown);		[1]		
					[Total: 10]		