MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2010 question paper

for the guidance of teachers

0654 CO-ORDINATED SCIENCES

0654/61 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.

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	Page 2			Mark Scheme: Teachers' version		Syllabus	Paper
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1	(a)	 a) batch A mass 8.8 g ; batch B mass 8.3 g ; 					[2]
	(b) averag			mass for batch A time	0 = 0.88 1 = 1.74 4 = 2.57 7 = 3.26		
		average mass for batch B time (allow ecf)					
					(all correct 2 marks, 1 error	1 mark)	[2]
	(c)	scale correct ; plotting of points for both batches correct ; reasonable curve(s) drawn ;					
				-linear scale only curve	s can score)		[3]
	(d)	(i)	(see	d/seedlings) took up/	absorbed water ;		[1]
		(ii)	canr	dlings will die ; not photosynthesise / ha pre references to water	ave used up stored energy ;)		[2]
							[Total: 10]
2	(a)	(i)	1.55	; 1.6(0) (no tolerance)	; (allow 1 mark if reversed)		[2]
		(ii)		× 0.25 = 0.39 (ecf) ; × 0.12 = 0.19(2) (ecf) ;			[2]
		(iii)	Watt	t(s)/W;			[1]
	(b)	(i)	diag	ram shows 2 lamps in	parallel ;		[1]
		(ii)	0.48	(+/- 0.01);			[1]
		(iii)	0.48	× 1.5 = 0.72 (allow 0.7	'05 to 0.74) (ecf);		[1]
	(c)	both statements are true/statement 1 is true and statement 2 is true but not as accurate ; (allow statement(s) is/are false if justified)					
	(d)	cloc	k/wa	atch/timer;			[1]
							[Total: 10]

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3	amr	 (a) blue ; ammonia ; ammonium (accept NH₄) ; 				
	(b) (i)	iron((II) ; (III) ; (allow 1 mark if oxidation state missing or reve lation ;	ersed)	[3]	
	(ii)		um chloride (nitrate) ; <u>e</u> precipitate / ppt. / solid / residue ;		[2]	
			c ; (must score before award of next mark) er nitrate / lead nitrate ;		[2]	
					[Total: 10]	
4	(a) 23.2 44.8		(no tolerance)		[2]	
	(b) 95.8 97.9		(no tolerance)		[2]	
	(c) 97.9	9 – 95	5.8 = 2.1 g (ecf) ;		[1]	
	(d) 44.8	8 – 23	3.2 = 21.6 °C (ecf) ;		[1]	
	(e) (i)	cond	densation / condensing ;		[1]	
	(ii)	on c (not	ecules (particles)/gas lose energy/move more slow changing from gas to liquid/owtte ; t molecules/particles come closer together) . gas molecules lose energy when they become liqu		[2]	
	(f) som	1e (2.	.1 g) water / steam cools (from 100 °C to 44.8 °C);		[1]	
					[Total: 10]	

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5 (a)	C and E A, B and D B C and D		purple ; blue ;				[2]
(b)			blue / black ; brown / yellow ; (i	gnore colour	s in other boxe	es)	[2]
(c)		tube D ; (Benedict's solution) changes (from blue) to red / shows a positive test ;					
(d)	 (d) put starch / solution B into two test-tubes ; add protein solution to each / use C and E ; allow to react / leave for some time ; at a temperature of 35 °C (allow 30 °C to 40 °C) / warming ; test-tubes with Benedict's solution ; 						
	positive result with amylase ;					[max 4]	
							[Total: 10]
6 (a)	(i) (dark) red or red-brown (do not accept 'brown' on its		ʻbrown' on its o	wn) ;	[1]		
	(ii) bl	ack ;					[1]
(b)) litmus (turns red and then) is bleached / loses colour ;				[1]		
(c)) (i) blue-bla		k colour (accept 'b	lue' or 'black	<');		[1]
	al		$\rightarrow 2\text{KC}l + I_2$ ae correct ; ;				[2]
(d)	(i) et	hene ;					[1]
	(ii) ur	nsatura	ed/(molecules) co	ontain a doul	ole bond/C=C	;	[1]
(e)	(i) pu	urple ;					[1]
	(ii) su	ublimati	on/subliming ; (igr	nore reverse)		[1]
							[Total: 10]
							[Total: 10]