## **CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS**

**Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education** 

## MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2015 series

## 0653 COMBINED SCIENCE

0653/51

Paper 5 (Practical Test), maximum raw mark 30

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.

Cambridge will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2015 series for most Cambridge IGCSE<sup>®</sup>, Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.



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1 (a) outline concave on one side;

projections on the other side ; [2]

(b) (i)

test solution	observation		
Benedict's reagent	green/yellow/orange/red;		
biuret solution	blue/no change/colour stays the same ;		
iodine solution	brown/orange/no change/colour stays the same ;		

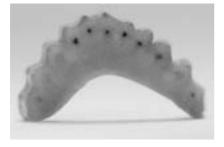
[3]

(ii) reducing sugar / glucose;(NOT sugar. DO NOT ALLOW additional food groups)

[1]

[1]

(c) (i) several small circles labelled 'stained' or 'coloured' or (c)(i) or red;



(ii) water transport; [1] (ALLOW water and any idea of movement, 'absorbs water' is not enough)

(d) different temperatures in separate experiments;

time for coloured water to appear at top of cut stem/set time and measure distance moved :

all other conditions/named condition kept constant;

(if one experiment proposed with gradual increase in temperature then can only score 2nd marking point)

[max 2]

Pa	ige (	3	Mark Scheme S Cambridge IGCSE – May/June 2015	Syllabus 0653	Paper 51
2	(a)	(i)	white ppt/milky/cloudy white ;		[1]
		(ii)	blue/purple <b>AND</b> pH value in range 8–14;		[1]
		(iii)	calcium oxide/CaO; (ALLOW quicklime/limewater/calcium hydroxide/Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub> note: accept answer if seen in (iv)		[1]
		(iv)	base/basic/alkali/alkaline;		[1]
	(b)	(i)	blue (and white) ppt.;		[1]
		(ii)	blue (and white) ppt.; (some) ppt dissolves soluble in excess (ammonia); to form darker blue (solution);		[3]
		(iii)	Cu <sup>2+</sup> /Cu(II)/copper ( <b>not</b> Cu); copper oxide/CuO; <b>note</b> : both marks depend on 'blue' being reported in <b>(b)(i)</b> or <b>(b)(ii)</b>		[2]
3	(a)	all	t values present and increasing ;		
			(ALLOW 0:12 format)		
		Tv	alues correct minimum 2 sig. fig. ;		
			(if 0:12 format used for t then T = 12/20 <b>NOT</b> 0.12/20) ( <b>ALLOW</b> ecf from T)		
		$T^2$	values correct <b>AND</b> to 2 sig. fig. ;		[3]
			(ALLOW ecf from T)		
	(b)	(i)	suitable choice of scales from $(0,0)$ using at least half of each axis (m likely to be 0.1 per 2cm);		
			at least three plots correct to ± ½ small square ;		
			good best-fit straight line judgement ;		[3]
			( <b>if non-linear</b> then do not award scale, plot or line marks <b>EXCEPT</b> if region is just between 0 and 0.2 kg then do not award scale mark)	non-linea	r
		(ii)	indication on graph of how data obtained AND ⇒ half the line used	· ,	
			correct calculation using data from graph;		[2]
		(iii)	correct calculation of $k$ to 2/3 sig. fig. and correctly rounded;		[1]
	(c)	eye	e level with top/bottom/middle of oscillations/equivalent;		[1]