

Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

BIOLOGY 0610/63

Paper 6 Alternative to Practical

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MARK SCHEME
Maximum Mark: 40

Published

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[Turn over

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Mark schemes will use these abbreviations

• ; separates marking points

/ alternatives

I ignoreR reject

• A accept (for answers correctly cued by the question, or guidance for examiners)

AW alternative wording (where responses vary more than usual)

AVP any valid point

• ecf credit a correct statement / calculation that follows a previous wrong response

ora or reverse argument

• () the word / phrase in brackets is not required, but sets the context

• <u>underline</u> actual word given must be used by candidate (grammatical variants excepted)

max indicates the maximum number of marks that can be given

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Question	Answer		Marks	Guidance	
1(a)(i)		type of fruit	volume of juice / cm ³	1	Ignore units in table
	1	orange	13		A 13.0, 18.0, 7.0
	2	grapefruit	18		
	3	lemon	7		
				;	
1(a)(ii)	table drawn with (ruled) lines, appropriate columns and (heading) underlined; suitable headings;		3		
	all colo	urs recorded for start and	end;		
1(a)(iii)	Benedict's (reagent);			1	
1(a)(iv)	80°C;			1	
1(a)(v)	orange and grapefruit;			1	
1(a)(vi)	idea of looking for colour change (as the starting colour may not be blue);			1	
1(b)		variable	controlled by	2	one mark for the variable, one mark for method of controlling which must related
	volum	e of fruit juice	measuring 2 cm ³ for all		
	volum	e of Benedict's / solution	measuring 2 cm ³ for all		
	time in	water-bath	five minutes in water-bath		
	tempe	rature	thermostatically controlled / maintained water-bath		
		;	;		

Question	Answer			Marks	Guidance	
1(c)	error improvement	improvement		4	one mark for error, one mark for improvement which must match	
	temperature of water-bath	any method of keeping the temperature the same				
	judging colour by eye	colour standard / colorimeter				
	idea of age of fruit differs	use fruit of the same age / ripeness				
	Benedict's and juice mixed at different times	test each fruit separately / get other people to add solutions				
	no replicates / repeats	at least 2 more replicates / repeats needed				
	no control	do with no vitamin C / water				
	contamination	wash apparatus				
	no mixing	method of mixing given				
	solids in the juice	Filter				
		";				
1(d)	add biuret;			2		
	(blue) to lilac / mauve / purple / violet for positive test;					

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1(e)	any six from: 1 at least two temperatures / or stated temperatures; 2 use of water-bath; 3 same volume juice; 4 same fruit used; 5 same time / stated time; 6 add DCPIP; 7 measure number of drops of DCPIP; 8 control (no vitamin C / water); 9 repeats; 10 safety;	6	A iodine titration method if independent variable is time heated: 1 stated temperature > 80°C 2 use of water-bath; 3 time intervals (at least two); 4 same volume juice; 5 same fruit used; 6 add DCPIP; 7 measure number of drops of DCPIP; 8 control (no vitamin C / water); 9 repeats; 10 safety;
1(f)	O single clear lines with no shading; S at least 80 mm in diameter; D1 inner star shape shown; D2 8–16 segments shown;		

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2(a)(i)	18.4 ;;	2	working $\frac{18+17+19+20+18}{5} / \frac{92}{5} = 1 \text{ mark}$
2(a)(ii)	5 circled on Table 2.1;	2	ecf if incorrect result circled
	12.8;		A 12.7

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2(a)(iii)	A(xes) – labelled with units;	4	
	S(cale) – even scales on both axes;		
	$\mathbf{P}(lot)$ – all points plotted accurately \pm half a small square ;		
	L(ines) – line;		
2(a)(iv)	low concentrations increase root growth;	3	
	high concentrations decrease root growth;		
	0.4% identified as the concentration that produces longest root growth;		
	correct data quote with units ;		ecf for incorrect graph
2(b)	(length of MN) 30±1 mm;	3	
	0.25 mm ;;		ecf for incorrect measurement

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