CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2013 series

0620 CHEMISTRY

0620/62

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) pestle and / or mortar (1) filter / funnel (1)
 - **(b) (i)** labelled arrow at liquid in mortar (1)
 - (ii) labelled arrow at liquid in either tube or liquid in funnel or any combination (1)
 - (c) (i) top line labelled (1) [1]
 - (ii) three (1) [1]
- **2** (a) black (1) [1]
 - **(b) (i)** copper / Cu (1)
 - (ii) water / H_2O (1) accept: steam [2]
 - (c) boiling point / freezing point (1)

100°C / 0°C (1)

note: do not accept a chemical test [2]

Page 3			Mark Scheme	Syllabus		
. g			IGCSE – May/June 2013	0620		
(a)	table of results for Experiment 1 final and initial volumes and difference completed correctly 26.00, 0.0 and 26.0 (1)				6.	
	fina	final and initial volumes and difference completed correctly 26.00, 0.0 and 26.0 (1)				
	to 1 decimal place (1) accept: volumes to 2 d.p. (e.g. 26.00)				[2]	
(b)	table of results for Experiment 2					
	final and initial volumes and difference completed correctly 19.0 and 32.0 (1) 13.0 (1) ignore: decimal places, accept: 19, 32,13, allow: ecf on final and initial volumes					
(c)	(i)		urless not : clear to purple / pink (1) ept: colour change either way round		[1]	
	(ii)		an acid / alkali reaction or potassium manganate cator / there is already a colour change / owtte (1)	is coloured or pink / acts as	an [1]	
(d)	(i)	expe	eriment 1 (1) allow: ecf on (a) and (b)		[1]	
	(ii) experiment 1 is twice the volume of experiment 2 / experiment 2 is half the volume of experiment 1 (1) note: must be a quantitative comparison, do not allow quotes of figures from table allow: ecf (e.g. 13 times as much as experiment 2) [1]					
	(iii)	solu	tion B / experiment 1 more concentrated / stronger ((1) or converse		
			ble / twice (1) pre: reference to reactivity		[2]	
(e)	e) half value from table result for experiment 2 (6.5) (1) allow: ecf					
	cm ³	³ (1)				
	half volume of C used (1)				[3]	
(f)	oxio	dation	n (1) reduction (1)			
	or: electrons are lost (1) gained (1) transferred (2) accept: oxidation numbers increase (1) decrease (1) accept: hydrogen / H ₂ / H lost (1) gained (1) accept: oxygen / O ₂ / O gained (1) lost (1)				[2]	
(g)	advantage easy to use / quick / convenient (1) ignore: large volumes					
	disadvantage not accurate / owtte (1)				[2]	

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Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	.0	V
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4 (a) colourless (1) ignore: clear, not: white

(b)	white (1) precipitate (1)	
	dissolves / clears (1)	

(c) white precipitate (1) insoluble / does not dissolve (1) [2]

(d) no change / colourless solution / no reaction (1) [1]

(e) white (1) precipitate (1) [2]

(g) carbon dioxide / $CO_2(1)$ [1]

(h) calcium / Ca^{2+} (1) accept: any Group 2 metals carbonate / CO_3^{2-} (1) note: $CaCO_3 = 2$ [2]

5 (a) thermometer diagrams completed correctly (3) -1 each incorrect

23, 29, 35, 41, 39, 35, 31 **ignore**: decimal places [3]

(b) points plotted correctly (3), -1 each incorrect

two intersecting straight lines (1) [4] **allow:** lines extending beyond intercept but must be just two lines and no curves

(c) $16 \text{ (cm}^3) \pm 0.5 \text{ (1)}$ any indication (1) [2]

(d) 23(°C)(1) [1]

(e) good insulator or reference to minimising heat losses (1) [1]

(f) reaction produced heat or energy (1) accept: reaction is exothermic

reaction finished / reactant(s) used up / KOH used up / neutralised (1) **not:** acid used up/ neutralised [2]

(g) exothermic (1) [1]

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6 note: all methods can gain the first three marks but only methods that would give usa can gain the last three marks

known / same mass / amount of metal (1)

known / same volume / amount of acid (1)

test both **A** and **B** (1)

a method of collecting results (1)

time or run side by side (1)

comparison of results (1)

max 6 [6]