



Cambridge IGCSE™

COMBINED SCIENCE

0653/63

Paper 6 Alternative to Practical

October/November 2020

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 40

Published

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 International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2020 series for most Cambridge IGCSE™, Cambridge International A and AS Level and Cambridge Pre-U components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

This document consists of **8** printed pages.

PUBLISHED**Generic Marking Principles**

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

Marks awarded are always **whole marks** (not half marks, or other fractions).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

Rules must be applied consistently, e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however ; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

Science-Specific Marking Principles

- 1 Examiners should consider the context and scientific use of any keywords when awarding marks. Although keywords may be present, marks should not be awarded if the keywords are used incorrectly.
- 2 The examiner should not choose between contradictory statements given in the same question part, and credit should not be awarded for any correct statement that is contradicted within the same question part. Wrong science that is irrelevant to the question should be ignored.
- 3 Although spellings do not have to be correct, spellings of syllabus terms must allow for clear and unambiguous separation from other syllabus terms with which they may be confused (e.g. ethane / ethene, glucagon / glycogen, refraction / reflection).
- 4 The error carried forward (ecf) principle should be applied, where appropriate. If an incorrect answer is subsequently used in a scientifically correct way, the candidate should be awarded these subsequent marking points. Further guidance will be included in the mark scheme where necessary and any exceptions to this general principle will be noted.
- 5 'List rule' guidance
For questions that require *n* responses (e.g. State **two** reasons ...):
 - The response should be read as continuous prose, even when numbered answer spaces are provided.
 - Any response marked *ignore* in the mark scheme should not count towards *n*.
 - Incorrect responses should not be awarded credit but will still count towards *n*.
 - Read the entire response to check for any responses that contradict those that would otherwise be credited. Credit should **not** be awarded for any responses that are contradicted within the rest of the response. Where two responses contradict one another, this should be treated as a single incorrect response.
 - Non-contradictory responses after the first *n* responses may be ignored even if they include incorrect science.

6 Calculation specific guidance

Correct answers to calculations should be given full credit even if there is no working or incorrect working, **unless** the question states 'show your working'.

For questions in which the number of significant figures required is not stated, credit should be awarded for correct answers when rounded by the examiner to the number of significant figures given in the mark scheme. This may not apply to measured values.

For answers given in standard form (e.g. $a \times 10^n$) in which the convention of restricting the value of the coefficient (a) to a value between 1 and 10 is not followed, credit may still be awarded if the answer can be converted to the answer given in the mark scheme.

Unless a separate mark is given for a unit, a missing or incorrect unit will normally mean that the final calculation mark is not awarded. Exceptions to this general principle will be noted in the mark scheme.

7 Guidance for chemical equations

Multiples / fractions of coefficients used in chemical equations are acceptable unless stated otherwise in the mark scheme.

State symbols given in an equation should be ignored unless asked for in the question or stated otherwise in the mark scheme.

Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)(i)	to be able to make a (valid) comparison / to see if the mineral makes a difference / only change one variable / because different species grow differently ;	1
1(a)(ii)	correct units used, mm ; plant C = 82 ;	2
1(a)(iii)	(percentage difference = $(93 - 60) \div 60 \times 100 =$) 55% ;	1
1(b)	<i>any two from:</i> number of leaves (C has more leaves than B) ; size of leaves (leaves on C bigger than B) ; size / length, of roots (roots are longer on C) ; colour of leaves (B has green leaves and C has yellow leaves) ;	2
1(c)	magnesium needed to make chlorophyll / chloroplasts ;	1

Question	Answer	Marks
2	<p>1 mark from each section and then additional 2 marks</p> <p>1 apparatus / chemicals lamp / light source / sun ; stop-watch / timer ; ruler / thermometer / light meter ;</p> <p>2 method (independent variable) vary / double, light intensity ; (dependent variable) measure amount of gas produced ; in fixed amount of time ; OR measure time taken ; for fixed amount of gas to be produced ;</p> <p>3 measurements light intensity, e.g. number of lamps, brightness / voltage of lamp, distance of lamp from plant, AVP ; volume of gas, e.g. count number of bubbles, height of gas in test tube, AVP ; time, e.g. in one minute, measure with stop-watch, AVP ;</p> <p>4 control variables CO₂ / pH ; temperature ; distance between lamp and plant (if changing lamp / lamp brightness) ; size / type of plant / volume of water (for repeats) ;</p> <p>5 processing repeat and find average ; calculate rate, e.g. volume per sec, number of bubbles per minute ; positive relationship between rate and intensity, e.g. rate of photosynthesis increases as, number of lamps increases / distance from lamp is reduced ; candidate explains how results will test hypothesis statement ;</p>	7

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)(i)	51.0 ;	1
3(a)(ii)	55 ; 14 ;	2
3(b)(i)	axes labelled with quantity and unit (time s, temperature °C) ; linear scales so points cover over half of the grid (time on vertical axis) ; points plotted correctly ;	3
3(b)(ii)	point at 51.0 circled ;	1
3(b)(iii)	(anomalous result is too) high AND stopped stopwatch too late / difficult to see when the cross has disappeared / difficult to decide on end point ;	1
3(b)(iv)	line of best-fit ;	1
3(b)(v)	rate increases as temperature increases ; as temperature increases the increase in rate becomes less ;	2
3(b)(vi)	too fast / time too short to measure ;	1
3(c)	use a light meter to judge when the mixture becomes opaque / measure temperature immediately after adding hydrochloric acid / acid and thiosulfate at same starting temperature (e.g. by using a water bath) ;	1

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)(i)	to show that there is only a temperature change when the wool is wet / to show that it's the liquid that affects the temperature (not the cotton wool) / so the wet and dry ones can be compared ;	1
4(a)(ii)	all temperature changes correctly calculated ; all temperatures recorded to nearest 0.5 °C ;	2
4(a)(iii)	B A C ;	1
4(a)(iv)	<i>any two from:</i> use same, amount / mass / volume, of each liquid ; measure temperature change over a longer time interval ; use more precise thermometer / datalogger ;	2
4(b)(i)	(liquid with) smallest energy needed for evaporation has greatest temperature change ORA ;	1
4(b)(ii)	($E = 3.0 \times 2257 =$) 6771 ; 6800 (kJ) ;	2
4(c)(i)	53.38 (g) ;	1
4(c)(ii)	(53.38 – 43.77 =) 9.61 (g) ;	1
4(c)(iii)	(53.38 – 53.23 =) 0.15 (g) ;	1
4(c)(iv)	increase temperature / larger beaker / bigger surface (area) ;	1