

**CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS**

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

## **MARK SCHEME for the March 2015 series**

### **0620 CHEMISTRY**

**0620/62**

Paper 6 (Alternative to Practical), maximum raw mark 60

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Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – March 2015	0620	62

- 1 (a) thermometer (1)
- condenser (1) [2]
- (b) (i) ethanoic acid (1)
- lower boiling point/evaporates first (1) [2]
- (ii) temperature reading will rise/gap in liquid coming over/no more collected at 118°C (1) [1]
- (c) larger surface area (1) [1]
- (d) test: named indicator/pH meter/pH paper (1)
- result: correct colour change/pH < 7 (1) [2]
- 2 (a) **Table of results**
- volume boxes completed correctly (3),  
all 7 correct (3)  
6 correct (2)  
5 correct (1)  
4 or fewer correct (0)
- 0, 45, 48, 72, 74, 75, 75 [3]
- (b) points plotted correctly, including origin (3),  
all 7 correct (3)  
6 correct (2)  
5 correct (1)  
4 or fewer correct (0)
- Smooth line graph(1) [4]
- (c) (i) point at 2 min/3<sup>rd</sup> point/48 cm<sup>3</sup> (1)
- off curve (1) [2]
- (ii) reading from graph, 62–64 (cm<sup>3</sup>) (1)
- indication (1) [2]
- (d) curve to left of original (1)
- to same level (1) [2]

Page 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – March 2015	0620	62

- 3 (a) electrolysis (1) [1]
- (b) aluminium would react/platinum is inert/less reactive (1) [1]
- (c) (i) chlorine (1)
- (ii) colourless/bleached/pale yellow (1) [2]
- 4 (d) **Table of results**
- total volume of water boxes completed correctly (1),
- 10, 12, 14, 18
- temperature boxes completed (2)
- all 4 correct (2)
- 3 correct (1)
- 2 or fewer correct (0)
- 91, 73, 65, 54 [3]
- (e) appropriate scale for y axis (1)
- note:** must use at least 4 large squares vertically to plot points
- all points correctly plotted (3),
- all 4 correct (3)
- 3 correct (2)
- 2 correct (1)
- 1 or fewer correct (0)
- note:** origin should not be included
- smooth line graph (1) [5]
- (f) value from graph for 20 cm<sup>3</sup> water, 50–53 (1) ± half a small square
- shown clearly by extrapolation (1)
- unit, °C (1) [3]

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – March 2015	0620	62

(g) clear / colourless liquid forms / no solid / crystals / salt visible (1) [1]

(h) salt would not all dissolve (1)

use of figures (1) [2]  
e.g. only 5.7 g would dissolve in 10 cm<sup>3</sup> water at 100 °C

(i) sketch graph always above line (1)

label (1) [2]

(j) any **one** improvement from: (1)

do not remove thermometer from solution  
use IT method / second person to note formation of crystals  
repeat  
do separate experiments  
use smaller volumes of water  
evaporation

linked explanation (1)

loss of solid on thermometer  
observing formation of first crystals may vary  
average  
more results to plot on graph  
method of avoiding evaporation e.g. separate experiments, lid [2]

## 5 tests on solution E

(a) yellow / green / any combination of yellow / green [1]

(b) white precipitate (1) [1]

(c) (i) green (1) precipitate (1) [2]

(ii) indicator paper turns blue (1)  
pungent / sharp smell (1) [2]

Page 5	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – March 2015	0620	62

(d) brown precipitate (1) [1]

(g) hydrogen (1) [1]

(h) any **two** from:  
 transition metal (1)  
 different valencies / colours (1)  
 acidic solution (1) [2]

6 any **seven** from:

**extraction**

cut leaves up / small pieces / grind / crush (1)

use of pestle / mortar (1)

add water (1)

sand (1)

boil / heat / stir / mix / shake (1)

**separation**

decant / filter (1)

**obtaining crystals**

evaporate / heat solution (1)

to crystallising point / until crystals start to form (1)

leave to cool (1) [7]