
CHEMISTRY

0620/62

Paper 6 Alternative to Practical

May/June 2017

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 will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2017 series for most Cambridge IGCSE[®], Cambridge International A and AS Level and Cambridge Pre-U components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

© IGCSE is a registered trademark.

This syllabus is approved for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 1/Level 2 Certificate.

This document consists of **4** printed pages.

Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)	measuring cylinder	1
	conical flask	1
1(b)	bubbles / fizz / effervescence	1
1(c)	time (taken)	1
	s / seconds / secs	1
1(d)(i)	80 and 40 (cm ³)	1
	Experiment 1 at twice / double the volume of Experiment 2	1
1(d)(ii)	two times as much / mass / amount / length magnesium used (in Experiment 1)	1
1(d)(iii)	curve drawn is steeper than Experiment 1	1
	curve drawn finishes at the same level as Experiment 1	1

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	initial volume completed correctly: 0.0 final volume completed correctly: 13.0	1
	difference: 13.0	1
2(b)	final volume, initial volume and difference completed correctly: 41.1, 2.1 and 39.0	1
	all readings in (a) and (b) to 1 d.p.	1
2(c)	there is a colour change at the end-point already	1
2(d)(i)	solution C	1
	a greater volume of potassium manganate(VII) / solution A was needed	1

Question	Answer	Marks
2(d)(ii)	3 × as concentrated	1
2(e)(i)	double the volume of solution C was used / double the volume of solution A was needed	1
	78 cm ³	1
2(e)(ii)	problem: volume of potassium manganate(VII) solution added would be greater than 50 cm ³	1
	solution: use more than one burette / refill burette	1
2(f)	advantage: easy (to use) / quick	1
	disadvantage: not accurate	1
2(g)	can take average or mean / can spot anomalies / more reliable	1

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	initial temperature and final temperature recorded correctly: 19, 23	1
	temperature difference correctly calculated: 4	1
3(b)	endothermic	1
3(c)	sulfur dioxide	1
3(d)	sodium / Na ⁺	1
	sulfite / SO ₃ ²⁻	1
3(e)	red	1
3(f)	white	1
	precipitate	1

Question	Answer	Marks
4	<p>the filtration method any 6 from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> weigh mixture (of calcium carbonate and kaolinite) add (dilute) hydrochloric acid in excess / continue adding until there is no more fizzing / add until no more gas is evolved filter wash residue / kaolinite dry weigh residue / kaolinite $(\text{change in mass} / \text{initial mass}) \cdot 100 (\%)$ 	6
	<p>the gas collection / loss of mass method any 6 from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> weigh mixture (of calcium carbonate and kaolinite) add (dilute) hydrochloric acid in excess / continue adding until there is no more fizzing / add until no more gas is evolved collect gas in a syringe / measure final total mass measure volume of gas / mass loss calculate moles of $\text{CaCO}_3 / \text{CO}_2$ calculate mass of CaCO_3 $(\text{mass of CaCO}_3 / \text{initial mass}) \cdot 100 (\%)$ 	
	<p>the calcium chloride method any 4 from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> weigh mixture (of calcium carbonate and kaolinite) add (dilute) hydrochloric acid in excess / continue adding until there is no more fizzing / add until no more gas is evolved filter 	1