

Cambridge International Examinations

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CHEMISTRY 0620/06

Paper 6 Alternative to Practical SPECIMEN MARK SCHEME

For Examination from 2016

1 hour

MAXIMUM MARK: 40

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

This document consists of 4 printed pages.



[Turn over

mark scheme abbreviations

; separates marking points

/ alternative responses for the same marking point

not do not allow

allow accept the response

ecf error carried forward

avp any valid point

ora or reverse argument

owtte or words to that effect

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

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

max indicates the maximum number of marks

Any [number] from: accept the [number] of valid responses

note: additional marking guidance

1	(a)	tap / separating / dropping funnel; not: burette	[1]
		delivery tube; gas jar; allow: measuring cylinder	[1] [1]
	(b)	gas should be collected downwards / owtte	[1]
	(c)	to remove water / to remove impurities	[1]
2	(a)	volume boxes completed correctly 0, 13, 22, 30, 36, 43, 49 note: all 7 correct = 2, 6 correct = 1, <6 correct = 0	[2]
	(b)	volume boxes completed correctly 0, 5, 10, 13, 17, 20, 23 note: all 7 correct = 2, 6 correct = 1, <6 correct = 0	[2]
	(c)	appropriate scale on <i>x</i> -axis and <i>y</i> -axis and labels and units; note: scale should cover at least half of grid points plotted to ± half a small square accuracy;; note: >12 correct = 2, 10–12 correct = 1, <10 correct = 0 two labelled smooth line graphs and must plot volume at t = 0;	[1] [2] [1]
	(d)	Experiment 1 / acid X and statement that acid X is stronger or more concentrated / ora	[1]
	(e)	71–73 s and indication shown on graph; allow: ecf from incorrect graph	[1]
	(f)	$13 \div 30 = 0.43$; allow: 0.4	[1]
		allow: ecf on plotting cm ³ /s / cm ³ s ⁻¹ / cm ³ per s; allow: sec	[1]
	(g)	advantage: convenient / easy / quick to use; disadvantage: reference to inaccurate measurement;	[1] [1]
	(h)	graduated pipette / burette / gas syringe / mass of magnesium rather than strips / repeand take average / take more frequent readings / suitable method for reducing initial los gas and any suitable comment on improved accuracy; note: explanation must relate to reason	

3	(a)	platinum / graphite / carbon	[1]
	(b)	damp blue litmus paper / Universal indicator paper / pH paper; bleaches / turns white;	[1] [1]
	(c)	hydrogen	[1]
4	(a)	(i) white precipitate	[1]
		(ii) precipitate dissolves in excess;	[1]
	((iii) white precipitate; no change / precipitate remains;	[1] [1]
	(b)	contains water / hydrated	[1]
	(c)	ammonia not: ammonium	[1]
	(d)	Any two from: nitrate; hydrated salt / contains water; it is not a sulfate;	[2]
	(e)	sodium hydroxide is hazardous / irritant / caustic; allow: toxic boiling causes mixture to spit / blow-out;	[1] [1]
5	(a)	Universal indicator / pH paper; pH of 4–6 / yellow / orange; note: any suitable test with appropriate result	[1] [1]
	(b)	Any four from: chromatography; description of applying food colouring to paper; use of solvent; results / number of spots; compare results to known sample / reference to $R_{\rm f}$ value; marks can be obtained from a labelled diagram	[4]