Cambridge Assessment
International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™

CO-ORDINATED SCIENCES **0654/62**

Paper 6 Alternative to Practical **October/November 2020**

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 60

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.

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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.

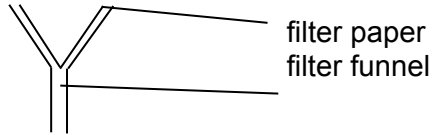| 6	Calculation specific guidance
	Correct answers to calculations should be given full credit even if there is no working or incorrect working, **unless** the question states 'show your working'.
	For questions in which the number of significant figures required is not stated, credit should be awarded 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)	minute(s) / min(s) ;	**1**
1(a)(ii)	syringe ;	**1**
1(b)(i)	any one of: (bag) iodine moves in / iodine diffuses / small molecules move in / through ; starch **and** iodine produce blue-black / black / darker colour ; (A) no starch / starch can't move out of the bag / starch can't diffuse / large molecules can't move out / diffuse ;	**2**
1(b)(ii)	no starch present ;	**1**
1(c)(i)	4 (minutes) / after 3 / between 3 and 4 ;	**1**
1(c)(ii)	both iodine / same chemical move / enter at same time / rate / same rate of diffusion	**1**
1(d)	avoid contamination / remove starch / remove solution on the surface of the bag AW ;	**1**
1(e)	faster ;	**1**
1(f)	Benedict's; heat; green / yellow / orange / red	**3**

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	clear and continuous outline, (but might be shaded) ; larger than original; central detail;	3
2(b)(i)	43 ± 1;	1
2(b)(ii)	line drawn **and** correct measurement ;	1
2(b)(iii)	correct calculation **AND** correct rounding;	1
2(c)(i)	biuret ;	1
2(c)(ii)	purple / lilac / mauve / violet AW	1

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)(i)	to dissolve (the soluble compound) it quicker ;	1
3(a)(ii)	turns limewater milky ;	1
3(a)(iii)	carbonate / CO_3^{2-} ;	1
3(a)(iv)	copper / Cu^{2+} ;	1
3(a)(v)	prevent contamination (by soluble compound) ;	1
3(b)	sulfate / SO_4^{2-} ;	1
3(c)	filter paper filter funnel	1

Question	Answer	Marks

4(a)(i)	two or three reaction times correctly recorded any dp 150
	     35
	five reaction times recorded correctly any dp 15
	     12
	all reaction times recorded correctly to the nearest second ; 10
		3

4(a)(ii)	reaction will be too fast / reaction time will be too short	**1**
4(a)(iii)	**Any two from:** volume of solution / mixture ; temperature ; mass of magnesium / length of magnesium ribbon / thickness of magnesium / amount of magnesium ;	**2**
4(b)(i)	correct labels with units ; linear scale so plotted points cover at least half of the grid ; all points plotted correctly to within ± half a square ;	**3**
4(b)(ii)	curve of best fit ;	**1**
4(c)	as volume increases the reaction time deceases ; some reference to the relationship not being linear ;	**2**
4(d)	smaller error / lower uncertainty in reading ;	1

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)(i)	correct symbol ; correct parallel connection ;	**2**
5(a)(ii)	0.19 ; 1.8 ;	**2**
5(a)(iii)	A, V ;	**1**
5(a)(iv)	so that cell does not run down / wire does not overheat / circuit doesn't overheat ;	**1**
5(b)(i)	8.2 ;	**1**
5(b)(ii)	(as length of wire increases) the resistance of the wire decreases ;	**1**
5(c)(i)	0.18 (W) ;	**1**
5(c)(ii)	lamp gets dimmer / less bright / gets dim / current / voltage gets less ;	**1**
5(c)(iii)	no **and** R / P is not constant / similar ;	**1**
5(d)	check that the ammeter gives a reading ;	**1**
5(e)	rheostat / variable resistor ;	**1**

Question	Answer	Marks
6	**One mark from each section and any other 2 marks.** **If one section missed max 6 etc.** **method**: measure initial length of spring ; (suspend) spring and hang load ; measure new length ; repeat with a spring of different length ; **key variables** diameter / width of spring ; same material ; same mass ; **accuracy and processing** check length doesn't change after taking off the mass ; calculate extension = new length – original length ; repeat for each and average for each spring ; plot length / extension graphs ; **table**: headings: (mass) length of spring at start, length after mass added ; (extension) cm / mm ; **conclusion**: (compare extensions for different lengths) look to see if longer springs give longer / shorter extensions look for relationship / trend **on graph** ;	