



Cambridge IGCSE™

COMBINED SCIENCE**0653/62**

Paper 6 Alternative to Practical

February/March 2022**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 February/March 2022 series for most Cambridge IGCSE™, Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

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

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	<u>'List rule' guidance</u> For questions that require <i>n</i> responses (e.g. State two reasons ...): - The response should be read as continuous prose, even when numbered answer spaces are provided. - Any response marked <i>ignore</i> in the mark scheme should not count towards <i>n</i>. - Incorrect responses should not be awarded credit but will still count towards <i>n</i>. - 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 <i>n</i> 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)	15 ;	1
1(a)(ii)	one value correct ; 9, 15 and 27 ;	2
1(a)(iii)	3, 5 and 9 ;	1
1(b)(i)	axes correct orientation, labelled with quantity and unit ; sensible linear scales with plotted points covering at least half of the grid ; plots correct $\pm \frac{1}{2}$ small square ;	3
1(b)(ii)	suitable line of best-fit drawn ;	1
1(b)(iii)	rate of reaction increases as (total surface) area increases ;	1
1(b)(iv)	correct interpolation from graph $\pm$ half a small square ;	1
1(b)(v)	surface area used/measured (instead of number of pieces) / longer time period / (cut) from same potato ;	1
1(b)(vi)	collect in gas syringe / collect over water in measuring cylinder ;	1
1(b)(vii)	glowing splint AND relights ;	1

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)(i)	any number higher than 7 and less than 10 ;	1
2(a)(ii)	idea that one colour may have more than one pH / the colour can only give a range of pH / can only quote pH to an integer ;	1
2(b)(i)	ammonia ;	1
2(b)(ii)	ammonium (ion) ;	1
2(b)(iii)	<i>any one from:</i> point test-tube away from other students in case liquid spits out which could harm eyes or skin ; hold test-tube with holder so hands do not get burnt ; wear goggles and protect eye from ammonia/gas or wear goggles as ammonia is harmful ;	1
2(c)(i)	bubbles / fizzes / effervesces ;	1
2(c)(ii)	carbonate ;	1

Question	Answer	Marks
3	one marking point from each section and any two others (one section missing max 6 marks etc.) apparatus gas syringe / displacement of water with a measuring cylinder used for collecting gas/CO₂ ; balance ; Bunsen burner / spirit burner ; brief description and safety precautions heat magnesium carbonate and collect/measure gas ; idea of waiting for complete reaction / waiting for the volume of gas/CO₂ to stop increasing / to end of reaction ; repeat experiment for same mass/amount of magnesium carbonate ; safety goggles to keep magnesium carbonate powder out of eyes ; measurements <u>masses</u>/<u>amounts</u> of magnesium carbonate ; <u>volume</u> of gas/CO₂ made (at end of reaction) ; idea of using at least five different masses ; table of results headings mass and volume ; units g and cm³ ; processing take averages from repeated experiments (to recognise anomalies) ; plot graph of volume against mass ; idea of conclusion from graph or results e.g. straight line through the origin indicates proportional / look for trend in volume of CO₂ as mass of MgCO₃ increases or decreases ;	7

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)(i)	$h = 6.4$ (cm) ;	1
4(a)(ii)	$l = 16.1$ (cm) ;	1
4(a)(iii)	$H = 64$ (cm) ; $L = 161$ (cm) ;	1
4(b)	0.39 (N) ; answer given to 2 sig. figs. ;	2
4(c)	0.63 (J) ;	1
4(d)(i)	stop-watch / data logger ;	1
4(d)(ii)	trial 3 / 5.40 AND value significantly bigger / different from all other values / all other values are close together ;	1
4(d)(iii)	started timing early / stopped timing too late / didn't reset stop-watch from previous trial ;	1
4(d)(iv)	2.70 ;;	2
4(e)	longer ramp / shallower slope ; reaction time is a smaller % of the total time ; OR video / record / tape / film; no reaction time / on screen timing ; OR data logger (connected to computer/timer); reduced / no reaction time ;	2