

Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CHEMISTRY 0620/63

Paper 6 Alternative to Practical

October/November 2017

MARK SCHEME
Maximum Mark: 40

Published

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)	pestle	1
	(teat) pipette	1
1(b)	to increase surface area / make it dissolve faster	1
1(c)	nitric (acid)	1
1(d)	residue	1
1(e)	M1 add a more reactive metal (e.g. zinc / magnesium)	1
	M2 displaces lead / filter out lead	1

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	temperature boxes completed: 23, 16, 14, 13, 12, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11 all readings correct = [2] 8 or 9 readings correct = [1]	
2(b)	temperature boxes completed correctly: 22, 26, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 35, 35 all readings correct = [2] 8 or 9 readings correct = [1]	2
2(c)	all points plotted	1
	two smooth line graphs (one line graph correct = [1])	2
	both graphs appropriately labelled	1
2(d)(i)	value from graph	1
	shown clearly	1

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Question		Answer	Marks
2(d)(ii)	value from graph		1
	shown clearly		1
2(e)	exothermic		1
2(f)	room temperature / 22 °C AND reaction has finished / all the solid has dissolved		1
2(g)	source of error	improvement	4
	heat losses	use a lid / lag the apparatus	
	use of a measuring cylinder	use a pipette/burette	
	wet cup in the second experiment	use new/another cup OR dry the cup	
	the solid absorbs water from the air	store in a sealed container / airtight container / desiccator	
	only done once	repeat and average	
	different masses of solids used / masses of solids not measured	use same mass of solid / weigh the solids	
2(h)	fewer data / less detail / fewer readings / graph not as	s good / not enough readings whilst the solid is reacting	1

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Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)(i)	green	1
	precipitate	1
3(a)(ii)	green solution / precipitate dissolves	1
3(a)(iii)	bubbles / fizzing / effervescence	1
	(red) litmus paper / Universal Indicator paper	1
	(red litmus paper) turns blue / (Universal Indicator paper) turns purple	1
3(b)	ammonia / NH ₃	1
3(c)	(aqueous) ammonia / NH ₃	1

Question	Answer	Marks
4		6
	heating to dryness method	
	max [6]:	
	M1 weigh (any) sample of washing soda	
	M2 heat (to remove water of crystallisation)	
	M3 in named container	
	M4 cool	
	M5 reweigh	
	M6 repeat heating	
	M7 to constant mass	
	M8 appropriate calculation suggested for the percentage of water	
	mass of water method	
	max [6]:	
	M1 weigh (any) sample of washing soda	
	M2 heat to remove water of crystallisation	
	M3 in named container	
	M4 using apparatus capable of collecting water (vapour)	
	M5 cool / condense (water vapour)	
	M6 continue until no more collects	
	M7 weigh water	
	M8 appropriate calculation suggested for the percentage of water	

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