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CAMBRIDGE
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Cambridge IGCSE™

CHEMISTRY **0620/31**

Paper 3 Theory (Core) **October/November 2024**

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 80

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 2024 series for most Cambridge IGCSE, Cambridge International A and AS Level components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

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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 descriptions 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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)(i)	K	**1**
1(a)(ii)	F	**1**
1(a)(iii)	Ar	**1**
1(a)(iv)	Ca	**1**
1(a)(v)	S	**1**
1(a)(vi)	Ni	**1**
1(b)	one mark each for any two of: • contains two or more different substances not chemically bonded • does not have a fixed amount of each substance in it / has variable amounts of each substance in it • substances in mixture can be separated by physical methods • substances in mixture keep their own chemical properties	**2**

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)(i)	has two atoms (in a molecule)	**1**
2(a)(ii)	78 (%)	**1**
2(b)	3 bonding pairs between each H and N **AND** no extra electrons on H atoms (1) two non-bonding electrons on N atom (1)	**2**
2(c)(i)	cation	**1**

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(c)(ii)	high melting point / high boiling point **OR** (good) electrical conductivity when molten **OR** (good) electrical conductivity in aqueous solution	**1**
2(d)(i)	lubricant	**1**
2(d)(i)	4th box down ticked (giant covalent)	**1**

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	one mark each for any two of: • (some) metal compounds • sewage • nitrates	**2**
3(b)(i)	bromide	**1**
3(b)(ii)	nitrate	**1**
3(b)(iii)	2.3 (mg)	**1**
3(c)(i)	chlorination	**1**
3(c)(ii)	to remove tastes / to remove odours	**1**

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Question	Answer	Marks
3(d)(i)	**M1** **heat** to melting point OR **coo**l to freezing point of the sample and **measure** melting point **OR** **cool** to 0 °C and observe if it's freezing OR **cool** below 0 °C and then allow to warm and observe if it's melting **M2** either: (only) **pure** water melts / freezes at 0 °C / sharp melting point / if not 0 °C then it must be impure **OR** impure water melts / freezes at a lower melting point than 0 °C / melts over a range of temperatures **OR** compare the melting point of the water sample to the melting point of (known) pure water.	**2**
3(e)	2(H_3PO_4) (1) 10(HC*l*) (1)	**2**

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)(i)	C=C bond / carbon-carbon double bond	**1**
4(a)(ii)	contains carbon and hydrogen **only** / contains carbon and hydrogen and no other element	**1**
4(a)(iii)	C_5H_{10}	**1**
4(b)(i)	$C_nH_{2n+1}OH$	**1**

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Question	Answer	Marks
4(b)(ii)	*substances needed:* • (aqueous) glucose • yeast *conditions:* any two of: • absence of oxygen • 25–45 °C • aqueous / in water	**4**
4(b)(iii)	solvent / fuel	**1**
4(c)(i)	family of similar chemical compounds / compounds with similar chemical properties (1) with same functional group (1)	**2**
4(c)(ii)	132 (2) if two marks not scored one mark for 48 (for O) **OR** 12 (for H)	**2**

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)(i)	values between –5°C and 180 °C inclusive	**1**
5(a)(ii)	values between 0.098 nm and 0.01 nm	**1**
5(a)(iii)	liquid (1) temperature between –7°C and +59°C / 0°C is between the melting and boiling point (1)	**2**
5(b)(i)	iodine (1) potassium chloride (1)	**2**

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Question	Answer	Marks
5(b)(ii)	iodine is less reactive than bromine / bromine is more reactive than iodine / bromine is higher in the electrochemical series than iodine	**1**
5(c)(i)	4(NaF) (1) O_2 (1)	**2**
5(c)(ii)	glowing splint (1) relights (1)	**2**

Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)	one mark each for any three of: • malleable • ductile • high melting point / high boiling point • good thermal conductor	**3**
6(b)(i)	number of neutrons in K = 22 (1) number of electrons in Ni^{2+} = 26 (1) number of protons in K = 19 **AND** number of protons in Ni^{2+} = 28 (1)	**3**
6(b)(ii)	2,8,8,1	**1**
6(c)	2nd box down ticked (forms coloured compounds)	**1**
6(d)	nickel(II) oxide loses oxygen	**1**
6(e)	niobium < copper < chromium < magnesium (2) if two marks not scored: one mark for one pair reversed **OR** reverse order	**2**

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Question	Answer	Marks
7(a)(i)	*acid:* hydrochloric (acid) (1) *alkali:* potassium hydroxide (1)	**2**
7(a)(ii)	neutralisation	**1**
7(a)(iii)	*pH 2:* colourless (1) *pH 12:* blue (1)	**2**
7(a)(iv)	one mark each for any two of: • evaporate some of the water / heat to the point of crystallisation / heat until crystals seen • filter off crystals / pick out crystals • dry crystals with filter paper	**2**
7(b)(i)	absorption of thermal energy	**1**
7(b)(ii)	*state symbol:* liquid (1) *explanation:* the energy of the products is higher than the energy of the reactants / the energy of KC*l* + H_2O is greater than the energy of KC*l*(aq) (1)	**2**

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Question	Answer	Marks
8(a)(i)	0.2 0.8 0.4	**1**
8(a)(ii)	shorter time / decreases time	**1**
8(a)(iii)	longer time / increases time	**1**
8(b)(i)	*positive electrode:* oxygen (1) *negative electrode:* hydrogen (1)	**2**
8(b)(ii)	platinum	**1**
8(c)	*arrangement:* regular (1) *separation:* touching / (close) together (1)	**2**

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