



# Cambridge IGCSE™

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## COMBINED SCIENCE

0653/62

Paper 6 Alternative to Practical

October/November 2023

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 40

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**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 2023 series for most Cambridge IGCSE, Cambridge International A and AS Level components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

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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 '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.

**Mark scheme abbreviations**

;	separates marking points
/	separates alternative responses for the same marking point
ecf	error carried forward
AVP	any valid point
ORA	or reverse argument
AW	alternative wording
<u>underline</u>	actual word given must be used by candidate (grammatical variants accepted)
( )	the word / phrase in brackets is not required but sets the context

Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)(i)	8 ; 10 ;	2
1(a)(ii)	96 AND 120 ;	1
1(a)(iii)	both axes labelled with units heart rate BPM (vertical axis) AND running time (mins) ; suitable linear scales such that plots occupy more than half of the grid ; plots correct $\pm \frac{1}{2}$ small square ;	3
1(a)(iv)	suitable curve of best fit drawn ;	1
1(a)(v)	as running time increases, heart rate increases AND becomes constant AW ;	1
1(a)(vi)	because speed also affects heart rate / so results at each running time are comparable / so there is only one independent variable ;	1
1(b)	0.95 (mV) ; 0.8(0) (s) ;	2
1(c)	<i>similarity</i> any <u>description</u> that identifies <b>PQR</b> as being the same, e.g. <b>R</b> same amplitude/voltage, <b>PQR</b> same duration, etc. ;  <i>difference</i> any <u>description</u> that that identifies <b>ST</b> as being different (in second ECG / ORA), e.g. trough at <b>S</b> is smaller/lengthened, <b>T</b> is inverted/smaller/delayed / <b>S</b> is missing, etc. ;	2

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	1.2 (g) ;	1
2(b)	to, increase the contact between the iron powder and the acid ;	1
2(c)	hydrogen / H <sub>2</sub> ;	1
2(d)	labelled diagram of filter paper in (filter) funnel AND named collecting vessel, e.g. conical flask, beaker test-tube, boiling tube ; residue and filtrate correctly labelled ;	2
2(e)(i)	sulfate ;	1
2(e)(ii)	iron(II) ;	1

Question	Answer	Marks
3	<p><i>one mark from each section and any two other marking points</i></p> <p><b>1 apparatus</b> balance ; measuring cylinder / burette / graduated pipette / volumetric pipette to measure sodium hydroxide ; safety goggles to keep, citric acid / sodium hydroxide out of eyes OR goggles / gloves, because sodium hydroxide is corrosive to skin ;</p> <p><b>2 method</b> add two or more different masses of citric acid to (aqueous) sodium hydroxide and use of (universal) indicator ; use at least five different masses ;</p> <p><b>3 measurements</b> mass of citric acid / stated mass (e.g. 20 grams) ; compare colour (to chart) to determine pH, value / number ; volume of (aqueous) sodium hydroxide / stated volume (e.g. 20 cm<sup>3</sup>) ;</p> <p><b>4 control variables</b> (at different masses) use the same concentration of (aqueous) sodium hydroxide ; (at different masses) use the same volume of (aqueous) sodium hydroxide ;</p> <p><b>5 processing and drawing a conclusion</b> plot <u>graph</u> of pH (number) against mass of citric acid ; take averages of pH from repeated experiments (at the same mass) / repeat and exclude anomalous results (at the same mass) ;</p>	7

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)(i)	220(.0) (cm <sup>3</sup> ) ;	1
4(a)(ii)	read perpendicular to the, scale / reading / meniscus ;	1
4(b)(i)	$\theta_M = 68.5$ ; $\theta_G = 71.0$ ;	2
4(b)(ii)	$\Delta\theta_M = 11.5$ (°C) AND $\Delta\theta_G = 9.5$ (°C) ;	1
4(b)(iii)	$R_M = 1.9$ AND $R_G = 1.6$ ; both answers to two significant figures ; °C/min ;	3
4(b)(iv)	calculates difference between higher and lower value, e.g. $1.9 - 1.6 = 0.3$ ; calculates percentage difference AND states appropriate conclusion, e.g. $0.3 \div 1.9 \times 100 = 15.8\%$ / $0.3 \div 1.6 \times 100 = 18.8\%$ , so not equal as difference is greater than 10% ;  OR  calculates 10%, decrease of higher value / increase of lower value, e.g. $1.9 - 10\% = 1.71$ / $1.6 + 10\% = 1.76$ ; compares, lower value to 10% decrease of higher value / higher value to 10% increase of lower value, AND states appropriate conclusion, e.g. $1.71 > 1.6$ / $1.76 < 1.9$ , so not equal as difference is greater than 10% ;	2
4(c)(i)	to allow, the thermometer to rise to the temperature of the hot water / temperature reading to stabilise ;	1
4(c)(ii)	<i>any two from:</i>  use same starting temperature of water (in both containers) ; repeat (the experiment) AND take the mean of the readings / exclude anomalies ; put lids on the containers ; stir the water before each temperature reading ; use two containers that have the same, shape / size / thickness ;	2