Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CHEMISTRY **0620/52**

Paper 5 Practical Test **May/June 2016**

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 will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2016 series for most Cambridge IGCSE®, Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

® IGCSE is the registered trademark of Cambridge International Examinations.

This syllabus is approved for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 1/Level 2 Certificate.

© UCLES 2016

Abbreviations used in the Mark Scheme

- ; separates marking points
- / separates alternatives within a marking point
- **OR** gives alternative marking point
- **R** reject
- **I** ignore mark as if this material was not present
- **A** accept (a less than ideal answer which should be marked correct)
- **COND** indicates mark is conditional on previous marking point
- owtte or words to that effect (accept other ways of expressing the same idea)
- max indicates the maximum number of marks that can be awarded
- ecf credit a correct statement that follows a previous wrong response
- ( ) the word / phrase in brackets is not required, but sets the context
- ora or reverse argument

© Cambridge International Examinations 2016

Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)		**4**
	M1 all 4 volumes of aqueous sodium thiosulfate completed to 1 decimal place;	1
	M2 all 7 times completed;	1
	M3 all times in seconds;	1
	M4 times increase from top to bottom;	1
1(b)		**5**
	M1 *y*-axis scale is linear;	1
	M2 points cover at least half the available space on the *y*-axis;	1
	M3 and **M4**:	2
	all points plotted correctly = [2]	
	6 points plotted correctly = [1]	
	< 6 plotted correctly = [0]	1
	M5 best-fit straight line graph covering all plotted points;	
1(c)(i)		**3**
	M1 value from graph;	1
	M2 unit shown as s or seconds;	1
	M3 correct extrapolation of graph line shown;	1
1(c)(ii)	sketch line below the original line **and** diverging from the original line;	**1**
1(d)	as an indicator;	**1**
1(e)(i)	(more) accurate;	**1**
1(e)(ii)		**2**
	solution is slow to run out of a pipette;	1
	difficult to know when to start timer / reaction does not start at once / inaccurate time measurement;	1
1(f)	difficulty in swirling / mixing;	**1**

© Cambridge International Examinations 2016

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)(i)	no change;	**1**
2(a)(ii)	**M1** white precipitate; **M2** dissolves;	**2** 1 1
2(a)(iii)	**M1** (turns) from purple / pink; **M2** to colourless / white;	**2** 1 1
2(b)	yellow;	**1**
2(c)	**M1** sodium; **M2** sulfite;	**2** 1 1
2(d)	white;	**1**
2(e)(i)	any 3 from: • melts / becomes liquid; • correct description of sublimate; • litmus turns blue; • (solid) turns yellow; • pungent smell;	**3**
2(e)(ii)	pink / purple / mauve / lilac (solution);	**1**
2(f)	**M1** red litmus / pH paper; **M2** blue / dark green / pH > 7;	**2** 1 1
2(g)	ammonium / NH_4^+;	**1**

© Cambridge International Examinations 2016

3	**making the salt** any 4 from: • to a known volume sulfuric acid; • add named indicator; • add potassium hydroxide solution to the acid until the indicator changes colour / is neutralised; • note / measure volume of potassium hydroxide solution added; • repeat without indicator **OR** add (decolourising) charcoal; **obtaining crystals** any 2 from: • heat / evaporate solution to crystallising point **OR** until half evaporated **OR** until crystals (start to) form **OR** until saturated; • leave to cool; • filter to get crystals; • dry crystals (on filter paper) / leave to dry;	**6**

© Cambridge International Examinations 2016