CAMBRIDGE
International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™

PHYSICS **0625/62**

Paper 6 Alternative to Practical **February/March 2025**

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 2025 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.

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 ***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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Acronyms and shorthand in the mark scheme.

acronym / shorthand	**explanation**
Brackets ( )	Words not explicitly needed in an answer, however if a contradictory word/phrase/unit to that in the brackets is seen the mark is not awarded.
Underlining	The underlined word (or a synonym) must be present for the mark to be scored. If the word is a technical scientific term, the word must be there.
/ or **OR**	Alternative answers any one of which gains the credit for that mark.
owtte	Or words to that effect.
ignore	Indicates either an incorrect or irrelevant point which may be disregarded, i.e., not treated as contradictory.
insufficient	an answer not worthy of credit on its own.
CON	An incorrect point which contradicts any correct point and means the mark cannot be scored.
ecf [question part]	Indicates that a candidate using an erroneous value from the stated question part must be given credit here if the erroneous value is used correctly here.
cao	correct answer only

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)	**Two** techniques from: reading viewed perpendicularly; ruler close to spring; use of set-square / short ruler to measure length of spring; use of set-square to check ruler is vertical; use of horizontal marker.	**2**
1(b)	graph: • axes correct way round and labelled with quantity and unit	**1**
	• appropriate scales (plots occupying at least ½ grid)	**1**
	• plots all correct to ½ small square <u>and</u> precise plots	**1**
	• well-judged line <u>and</u> thin line	**1**
1(c)	correct reading of intercept	**1**
1(d)(i)	l_x = <u>10.0 cm</u>	**1**
1(d)(ii)	lines / mark on graph to show how value used	**1**
	m_x in range 180 g to 240 g	**1**
1(e)	130 is more suitable <u>and</u> data values in table to less significant figures than other answer / reference to precision of apparatus	**1**

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)(i)	θ_R = 21(°C)	**1**
2(a)(ii)	read scale perpendicularly	**1**
2(b)	reference to how to take reading at precise time e.g. have stop-watch and thermometer near each other; e.g. set a timer for every 30 s; e.g. one student watch timer & another student read thermometer	**1**
2(c)	beaker A / insulated beaker cools more slowly (owtte)	**1**
	comparison of temperature changes over 180 s, matching statement (need to see values used in justification)	**1**
2(d)(i)	x_1 = 0.067 and x_2 = 0.044	**1**
2(d)(ii)	units °C / s	**1**
2(e)	comparison of their x_1 and x_2	**1**
	yes / therefore beaker A and B must start at same temperature and so comparison only depends on insulation	**1**
2(f)(i)	add lids to both beakers / add insulation all over both beakers / cover both beakers	**1**
2(f)(ii)	cooling rates decrease	**1**

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Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)(i)	normal correct	**1**
3(a)(ii)	$\theta = 40° \pm 1°$	**1**
3(b)(i)	d = 4(.0 cm)	**1**
3(b)(ii)	not a suitable distance apart / owtte and pin separation should be as large as possible / pin separation is too small / owtte	**1**
3(c)	set of lines present and in correct positions In this context: Line FG must touch P3 and P4 Line EJ must be straight (accept EJ not shown within block)	**1**
3(d)(i)	$\alpha = 53° \pm 2°$ and $\beta = 50° \pm 2°$	**1**
3(d)(ii)	statement matching results	**1**
	justification matching statement ('within limits of experimental accuracy'/ within 10% / close together owtte)	**1**
3(e)	**Two** valid techniques from: draw thin rays / draw thin lines / use sharp pencil; look at base of pins / keep pins vertical; use thin pins; ensure pins are as far apart as possible	**2**
3(f)	difficult to align pins accurately	**1**

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Question	Answer		Marks
4	**MP1**	**circuit diagram:** correct voltmeter circuit symbol shown in parallel with all or part of wire	**1**
	MP2	**apparatus:** metre ruler	**1**
	MP3	**method:** measure / record length; measure p.d. and current; specific reference to repeating with different length	**1**
	MP4	**key / control variable:** constant diameter / radius / gauge of wire material of wire / same wire / same type of wire	**1**
	MP5	**table:** columns, with units, for length, p.d., current, resistance	**1**
	MP6	**analysis:** compare readings in the table to see <u>if</u> change in length produces change in resistance plot resistance-length or length-resistance graph	**1**
	MP7	**additional point** (one from)**:** at least 5 sets of data taken; repeat for each length <u>and</u> take average; 2nd control variable: diameter / material / temperature of wire; use of protective resistor	**1**

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