

Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2015

Pearson Edexcel International GCSE in
Chemistry (4CH0) Paper 1CR

Pearson Edexcel International in Science
Double Award (4SC0) Paper 1CR

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General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

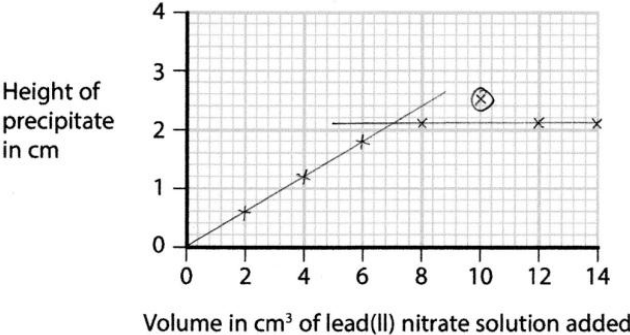
| Question number | Answer | Notes | Marks |
|----------------------|---|--|-------|
| 1 (a) | Diagram shows four circles well-spaced apart | accept minimum of 3 complete circles ignore size and shape of circles ignore arrows and other symbols implying movement ignore a pattern reject any touching circles reject circles joined by bonds no penalty for half-circles at edges of square | 1 |
| (b) | move freely/randomly | Accept fast OWTTE ignore references to vibrate | 1 |
| (c) | M1 – (average kinetic) energy of the particles increases M2 – <u>more</u> particles have enough energy to escape / particles can escape <u>more</u> easily OR <u>more</u> particles overcome the forces (of attraction) holding them together (in the liquid) OR the forces (of attraction) between the particles are overcome <u>more</u> often | accept particles move faster/more rapidly/more quickly allow the energy of the liquid increases accept particles escape <u>more</u> quickly accept molecules/atoms for particles for both M1 and M2 allow bonds for force of attraction | 2 |
| Total 4 marks | | | |

| Question number | Answer | Notes | Marks | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|-------------|---|------------------------|---|------------------------|---|---------------------|--|----------------------------|
| 2 (a) | <u>fractional</u> distillation | accept fractionation | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| (b) | <table border="1" data-bbox="394 344 1055 624"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="394 344 629 416">Fraction</th> <th data-bbox="629 344 1055 416">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="394 416 629 488">A</td> <td data-bbox="629 416 1055 488">it contains only gases</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="394 488 629 560">F</td> <td data-bbox="629 488 1055 560">it is the most viscous</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="394 560 629 624">F</td> <td data-bbox="629 560 1055 624">it contains bitumen</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Fraction | Description | A | it contains only gases | F | it is the most viscous | F | it contains bitumen | | <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> |
| Fraction | Description | | | | | | | | | | |
| A | it contains only gases | | | | | | | | | | |
| F | it is the most viscous | | | | | | | | | | |
| F | it contains bitumen | | | | | | | | | | |
| (c) | as the number of carbon atoms/it/they increases the boiling point increases | <p>accept reverse argument</p> <p>allow positive correlation</p> <p>ignore (directly) proportional</p> <p>ignore references to hydrogen atoms</p> | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Total 5 marks | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Question number | Answer | Notes | Marks |
|----------------------|---|---|-------------------|
| 3 (a) | <p>M1 – C</p> <p>M2 – (it) has a spot in line with/at the same height as (the spot produced by) bute/an illegal drug</p> | <p>Accept references to travelling same distance / having same R_f value</p> <p>M2 dep on M1</p> | <p>1</p> <p>1</p> |
| (b) | a substance/liquid that dissolves a solute/solid/another substance | Accept it forms a solution with a solute/solid/substance | 1 |
| (c) | <p>M1 $\frac{\text{correctly measured distance for lasix spot}}{\text{correctly measured distance of solvent front}}$</p> <p>M2 – any value in range 0.73 – 0.77</p> | <p>Lasix spot 62-64 mm / 6.2-6.4 cm Solvent front 84 mm / 8.4 cm</p> <p>Minimum of 2 dp correct answer with no working scores 2</p> <p>M2 csq on M1</p> | <p>1</p> <p>1</p> |
| (d) | the more soluble the substance the further it will travel | Allow distance increases with (increasing) solubility ignore any reference to proportionality | 1 |
| Total 6 marks | | | |

| Question number | Answer | | Notes | Marks |
|----------------------|---|--|--|-------|
| 4 (a) | Description of reaction | Metal | 3 correct = 2 marks 1 correct = 1 mark accept symbols | 2 |
| | it explodes on contact with water | caesium | | |
| | it fizzes gently | lithium | | |
| | it reacts violently and forms a lilac flame | potassium | | |
| (b) (i) | M1 – hydrogen | | ignore symbol or formula even if incorrect | 1 |
| | M2 – H ₂ | | reject H accept H ₂ (g) as a <u>product</u> in an equation | 1 |
| (ii) | M1 – lithium hydroxide | | ignore formula even if incorrect | 1 |
| | M2 – LiOH | | ignore name even if incorrect | 1 |
| (iii) | M1 – add (red) litmus | | accept any named indicator | 1 |
| | M2 - turns blue | | accept correct colour for named indicator | 1 |
| | OR | | ignore purple | |
| | M1 – use a pH meter / measure pH | | | |
| M2 - pH > 7 | | M2 DEP on M1 do not award M1 or M2 if blue litmus is used | | |
| Total 8 marks | | | | |

| Question number | Answer | Notes | Marks |
|----------------------|--|--|-------|
| 5 (a) (i) | M1 – E | | 1 |
| | M2 – volume of carbon dioxide/gas (given off) is half / is 30 cm ³ (not 60 cm ³) | accept volume of carbon dioxide/gas is less accept amount for volume ignore references to rate in (i) | 1 |
| (ii) | M1 – C | | 1 |
| | M2 – curve levels off later / curve is less steep | Accept the reaction is slower /carbon dioxide/gas given off <u>more</u> slowly / takes <u>longer</u> for reaction to complete | 1 |
| (iii) | M1 – B | | 1 |
| | M2 – curve levels off earlier / curve is <u>steeper</u> | Accept the reaction is faster / carbon dioxide/gas given off <u>more</u> quickly / takes <u>less</u> time for reaction to complete ignore references to collision theory throughout part (a) M2 dep on M1 correct or missing for all answers to part (a) | 1 |
| (b) | (Gas) syringe / measuring cylinder (over water) / burette (over water) | Allow graduated tube | 1 |
| Total 7 marks | | | |

| Question number | Answer | Notes | Marks |
|-----------------|--|---|--|
| 6 (a) | <p>all of the sodium chloride has reacted / the sodium chloride has been used up</p> | <p>Accept no more sodium chloride left (to react) Accept sodium chloride is the limiting reagent reject all reactants used up Ignore reaction has stopped/is complete</p> | 1 |
| (b) (i) |  <p>Height of precipitate in cm</p> <p>Volume in cm³ of lead(II) nitrate solution added</p> | <p>M1 & M2 - all points correctly plotted deduct one mark for each point incorrectly plotted</p> <p>M3 - two straight lines drawn lines must be drawn with the aid of a ruler first line does not need to go through origin second line must be horizontal</p> <p>M4 - lines intersect</p> <p>M4 dep on M3</p> | <p>2</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> |
| (ii) | circle drawn around point (2.5,10) | | 1 |
| (iii) | A (the precipitate was not allowed to settle before its height was measured) | | 1 |
| (iv) | no precipitate is produced when no lead(II) nitrate is added | <p>Accept the height of precipitate is (directly) proportional to the volume of lead(II) nitrate (added)</p> <p>Accept the two variables (plotted) are (directly) proportional (to one another)</p> | 1 |

| | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|---|--|
| (v) | 7 (cm ³) | Ignore no reaction / reaction not started accept any value between 6.8 and 7.2 | |
| Total 9 marks | | | |

| Question number | Answer | Notes | Marks |
|-----------------|---|--|------------|
| 7 (a) (i) | (saturated) – <u>all</u> (carbon to carbon) bonds are single / no (carbon to carbon) double bonds | accept no (carbon to carbon) multiple bonds ignore any references to hydrogen | 1 |
| (ii) | M1 - (compounds/substances/molecules) containing hydrogen and carbon (atoms/elements) M2 - only | reject atoms/elements/ions/mixture in place of compounds reject compounds/substances/molecules in place of atoms/elements accept other terms with same meaning, e.g. solely, exclusively, just | 1 1 |
| (iii) | C (C ₅ H ₁₂) | M2 DEP on mention of hydrogen and carbon / C and H and no other element | 1 |
| (b) (i) | C ₈ H ₁₈ + 12.5O ₂ → 8CO ₂ + 9H ₂ O M1 – all formulae correct M2 – balanced using correct formulae | accept multiples | 2 |
| (ii) | carbon monoxide | If both name and formula given, mark name only accept correct formula | 1 |

| Question number | Answer | Notes | Marks |
|-----------------|--|---|-------|
| 7 (c) | (i) (provides an alternative pathway of) lower activation energy | Accept (molecules adsorb onto catalyst and covalent) bonds weakened | 1 |
| | (ii) silica/silicon dioxide/alumina/aluminium oxide | accept correct formulae accept aluminosilicate(s) accept zeolite(s) ignore silica oxide and alumina oxide If both name and formula given, mark name only | 1 |
| | (iii) C ₂ H ₄ | Accept structural or displayed formula | 1 |
| | (iv) ethene | accept ethylene | 1 |

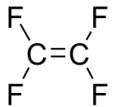
| Question number | Answer | Notes | Marks |
|-----------------|--|---|--------|
| 8 (a) (i) | <p>M1 & M2 – any two from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • does not melt/high melting point • does not colour the flame • inert/unreactive / does not burn/react with oxygen/air | Ignore general physical properties of metals, eg boiling point | 2 |
| (ii) | to remove any substance that may affect the colour | ignore references to removing impurities Allow result/flame for colour | 1 |
| (iii) | difficult to see the colour produced by the substance (under test) | Accept flame not hot enough (to vaporise the sample) Accept the temperature is not high enough (to vaporise the sample) Allow flame is (already) coloured | 1 |
| (b) (i) | <p>(X) M1 – sodium M2 – chloride</p> <p>(Y) M3 – lithium M4 – sulfate</p> | Accept symbol in any formula | 1 1 |
| (ii) | iron(II) / Fe ²⁺ / Fe ⁺² / Fe ⁺⁺ | accept Li symbol and SO ₄ in any formula accept strontium for M3 accept ferrous ignore iron ion if both name and formula given both must be correct | 1 |

| | | | |
|-----|---|--|---|
| (c) | M1 – add (dilute) acid | | 1 |
| | M2 – test gas/bubbles/carbon dioxide with limewater | If incorrect gas mentioned, only M1 can be awarded | 1 |
| | M3 – limewater turns milky | M3 DEP on mention of gas | 1 |

| | | | |
|-------|--|--|---|
| 9 (c) | $\text{Cl}_2 + 2 \text{NaOH} \rightarrow \text{NaCl} + \text{NaClO} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ M1 – all formulae correct M2 – balanced using correct formulae | | 2 |
|-------|--|--|---|

| Question number | Answer | Notes | Marks |
|-----------------|--|---|-------|
| 10 (a) (i) | $\text{Zn(s)} + 2 \text{HCl(aq)} \rightarrow \text{ZnCl}_2\text{(aq)} + \text{H}_2\text{(g)}$ <p>M1 – all formulae correct and equation balanced</p> <p>M2 – state symbols correct</p> | <p>M2 can be awarded for near misses on formulae, e.g. ZnCl and H</p> <p>accept upper case letters for state symbols</p> | 2 |
| (b) | <p>M1 bubbles/fizzing/effervescence</p> <p>M2 zinc/solid gets smaller/disappears</p> | <p>accept gas given off ignore hydrogen given off</p> <p>accept zinc/solid dissolves / (final) solution is <u>colourless</u> reject zinc melts and other Group 1 observations, eg floats / moves across surface</p> <p>Ignore references to heat and temperature change</p> | 2 |

| Question number | Answer | Notes | Marks | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--|-------|-------|--|------|------|---|-------|-------|---|--|
| 10 (c) (i) | <table border="1" data-bbox="427 252 1218 485"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Experiment 1</th> <th>Experiment 2</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Final burette reading in cm³</td> <td>10.40</td> <td>22.70</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Initial burette reading in cm³</td> <td>0.00</td> <td>1.90</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Volume of acid added in cm³</td> <td>10.40</td> <td>20.80</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="421 560 1205 738"> M1 – all four burette readings correct M2 – subtractions correct M3 – all six values in table given to 2 decimal places </p> <p data-bbox="338 847 1263 954"> (ii) M1 – (because) the volume/amount of acid required has doubled M2 – the concentration is half / 0.37 (mol dm⁻³) </p> <p data-bbox="409 994 461 1023">OR</p> <p data-bbox="409 1066 1155 1094"> M1 for use of an expression such as $V_1c_1 = V_2c_2$ </p> <p data-bbox="409 1137 1305 1241"> M2 for indicating how c_2 can be calculated (e.g. because $V_1, c_1,$ and V_2 are known) / for an answer of 0.37 (mol dm⁻³) </p> | | Experiment 1 | Experiment 2 | Final burette reading in cm ³ | 10.40 | 22.70 | Initial burette reading in cm ³ | 0.00 | 1.90 | Volume of acid added in cm ³ | 10.40 | 20.80 | <p data-bbox="1339 560 1854 627">Ignore trailing zeroes for M1 and M2</p> <p data-bbox="1339 667 1854 734">M2 CSQ on burette readings given in table</p> <p data-bbox="1350 847 1641 882">Mark independently</p> <p data-bbox="1339 1066 1794 1133">accept either a calculation or a description</p> | <p data-bbox="1944 312 1966 341">3</p> <p data-bbox="1944 852 1966 880">1</p> <p data-bbox="1944 924 1966 952">1</p> |
| | Experiment 1 | Experiment 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Final burette reading in cm ³ | 10.40 | 22.70 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Initial burette reading in cm ³ | 0.00 | 1.90 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Volume of acid added in cm ³ | 10.40 | 20.80 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Question number | Answer | Notes | Marks |
|-----------------|--|---|------------|
| 11 (a) (i) |  | ignore bond angles Ignore brackets and n Do not penalise FI | 1 |
| (ii) | M1 – a long chain (molecule) M2 – formed when (many) small molecules/monomers join (together) | accept large molecule / macromolecule Accept react/bond/add/link for join | 1 1 |
| (iii) | poly(tetrafluoroethene)/poly(tetrafluoroethylene) | accept names without brackets Ignore minor spelling errors Ignore PTFE accept Teflon | 1 |
| (b) | M1 (name) – ethene M2 (formula) – C ₂ H ₄ | accept ethylene reject structural or displayed formula Penalise inappropriate use of upper and lower case letters or numbers No penalty for correct answers on wrong lines | 1 1 |

| | | | |
|-----|--|--|---|
| (c) | M1 – (they) do not biodegrade | accept not broken down by bacteria / microbes / decomposers / microorganisms / enzymes | 1 |
| | M2 – (because) they are inert / do not react / are unreactive | ignore do not react with any named chemical ignore references to bond strengths / bond breaking Mark independently | 1 |

| Question number | Answer | Notes | Marks |
|-----------------|--|---|-------|
| 12 (a) | copper | ignore symbol reject copper(II) / copper(II) ions / Cu ²⁺ | 1 |
| (b) | zinc cannot displace itself | Accept zinc cannot react with zinc ions/zinc nitrate Accept the two metals involved have the same reactivity | 1 |
| (c) | aluminium zinc M copper M1 – aluminium at top <u>and</u> copper at bottom M2 – zinc above M | award M2 irrespective of where zinc is placed in the list | 2 |

| Question number | Answer | Notes | Marks |
|-----------------|--|---|---------------------|
| 13 (a) | measuring cylinder/measuring jug | accept burette/pipette | 1 |
| (b) | no more bubbles/fizzing/effervescence/gas given off OR solid/zinc carbonate can be seen in the beaker OR the solid/zinc carbonate stops disappearing/dissolving OR a suspension (of zinc carbonate) forms OR the liquid turns cloudy | allow solid remains in the solution ignore the reaction stops | 1 |
| (c) | filtration | accept filtering accept centrifuging | 1 |
| (d) | M1 – <u>heat/boil</u> to <u>partially</u> evaporate (the water) M2 – leave to crystallise / leave until crystals form M3 – filter (to remove excess liquid) M4 – appropriate method of drying crystals | accept to remove <u>some</u> of the water accept heat to form a saturated/concentrated solution / heat until crystals form on (cold) glass rod / heat until crystals (just start to) form If evaporated to dryness then award no marks for whole question accept leave to cool accept pour off/decant (excess) liquid e.g. use filter paper/blotting paper/kitchen towel / leave in (warm) oven/drying oven Accept leave to dry Do not accept hot oven/heat with a Bunsen flame | 1 1 1 |

| Question number | Answer | Notes | Marks |
|-----------------|---|---|---------------------|
| 14 (a) (i) | <p>M1 – (covalent) bonds have to be broken</p> <p>M2 – large amount of energy required / bonds are strong</p> <p>(ii) the (covalent) bonding in silicon dioxide is stronger (than the (ionic) bonding in sodium chloride)</p> | <p>any mention of ions / metallic bonding / molecules / intermolecular forces scores 0/2</p> <p>Accept large number of bonds to be broken Accept forces (of attraction) between <u>atoms</u> in place of bonds</p> <p>Accept the covalent bonds (in silicon dioxide) are stronger than the ionic bonds (in sodium chloride) Accept more energy is required to break the (covalent) bonds in silicon dioxide (than is required to break the (ionic) bonds in sodium chloride) Accept forces (of attraction) between <u>atoms</u> in place of bonds</p> | 1 1 1 |
| (b) | <u>ions</u> flow/move (to the electrodes) | Accept ions are mobile/can move reject electrons | 1 |
| (c) | weak forces (of attraction) between <u>molecules</u> / weak <u>intermolecular</u> forces (of attraction) / little energy is required to separate <u>molecules</u> | Accept boiling point is below room temperature reject any mention of covalent bonds broken | 1 |

| Question number | Answer | Notes | Marks |
|-----------------|---|---------------------------------|-------|
| 15 (d) (i) | <p>M1 $\frac{20(.00) \times 0.02(00)}{1000}$</p> <p>-</p> <p>M2 - $4(.00) \times 10^{-4}$ (mol)</p> | 0.4(00) scores 1 | 1 |
| (ii) | $5 \times \mathbf{M2}$ from (i) / $4(.00) \times 10^{-4} \times 5 / 2(.00) \times 10^{-3}$ | | 1 |
| (iii) | $10 \times$ answer to (ii) / $2(.00) \times 10^{-2}$ | | 1 |
| (iv) | answer to (iii) $\times 152 / (2(.00) \times 10^{-2} \times 152) = 3.04$ (g) | | 1 |
| (e) (i) | $m(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = (24.2 - 15.2) = 9(.0)$ (g) | must be given as a whole number | 1 |
| (ii) | answer to (i) $\div 18 / n(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = (9.00 \div 18) = 0.5(0)$ (mol) | | 1 |
| (iii) | $n(\text{FeSO}_4) = (15.2 \div 152) = 0.1(00)$ (mol) | | 1 |
| (iv) | $x =$ answer to (ii) \div answer to (iii) / 5 | | 1 |

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