

Mark Scheme (Results)

March 2013

GCSE Chemistry 5CH1H/01

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Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
1(a)	nitrogen	Name only	(1)
Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
1(b)	oxygen	Name only	(1)
Ougation	Amouron	Acceptable appropria	Mork

Question	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
Number			
1(c)	D (the gas dissolving in oceans)		(1)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
1(d)	 An explanation linking two of: no humans on Earth (1) no measurements taken (1) 	no evidence/data/records (gases in) ice core or rock data not old enough Ignore little/insufficient/limited evidence	(2)
	 different sources conflict (1) websites may refer to different times (1) 	websites can be wrong Ignore websites can give different information	

Question	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
Number			
1(e)(i)	50 – 41 (1) M1 (= 9)		(2)
	9/50 x 100 (1) M2 (= 18)	ECF from M1	
		give full marks for correct answer with no working If 82% allow 1 mark out of 2	

Question	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
Number			
1(e)(ii)	2 Cu + O ₂ → 2 CuO	any multiples of all the equation eg 4 Cu + 2O ₂ →4 CuO	(1)

Question	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
Number			
2(a)(i)	D marble		(1)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
2(a)(ii)	An explanation linking		(2)
	sedimentary (1) M1(contains) fossils (1) M2	M2 independent of M1 fossils unlikely to exist in igneous/metamorphic rocks	

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
2(b)	An explanation linking any three of the following • magma/lava/molten rock (1) M1 • cools (1) M2	If no reference to magma/lava/molten rock max 2 marks	(3)
	 (A cools) quickly to form small crystals (1) M3 (B cools) slowly to form large crystals (1) M4 	reference to reason for different rates of cooling e.g. (rock A forms) on surface/extrusive so small crystals e.g. (rock B forms) underground/intrusive so large crystals	

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
2(c)	An explanation linking three of:		(3)
	 (waste) gases acidic (1) M1 calcium carbonate basic (1) M2 (calcium carbonate) reacts with/neutralises/forms (correctly named) salt with (waste acidic gases) (1) M3 coal contains sulfur (impurity) (1) M4 	Ignore harmful gases Ignore alkali(ne) Ignore absorbs/eliminates	
	 (burns to form) sulfur dioxide (1) M5 sulfur dioxide causes acid rain M6 (calcium carbonate) reduces acid rain (1) M7 	Only credit causes acid rain if sulfur dioxide mentioned	

Ougation	Amounton	Acceptable appropria	Mosts
Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
3(a)(i)	fuel oil		(1)
Ougation	Anguar	Assertable anguero	Morle
Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
3(a)(ii)	gases	gas	(1)
Question	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
Number	Allawei	Acceptable allswers	IVICITY
3(a)(iii)	diesel oil	diesel	(1)
0		A	D.C. 1
Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
3(b)	C hydrogen		(1)
Question	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
Number 3(c)(i)	• 2CH ₄ + 3 O ₂ (1)		(2)
	20114 202 (1)		(=)
	• 2CO + 4 H ₂ O (1)		
Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
3(c)(ii)	An description linking		(2)
	 (carbon monoxide) combines with haemoglobin/red blood cells (1) lack of oxygen (to brain/cells) (1) 	forms carboxyhaemoglobin reacts with/joins (on to) haemoglobin so less/no oxygen can be carried carbon monoxide replaces	
		oxygen Ignore suffocation	

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
3(d)	 An explanation linking two of uses up (farm)land/space/area (to grow crops for fuel) (1) M1 less (farm)land to grow crops for food (1) M2 can cause food prices to rise (1) M3 (could lead to) food shortages/famine/starvatio n/ poverty (1) M4 	less food produced/grown	(2)
	(could lead to) deforestation/soil erosion (1) M5	Ignore reference to habitats Ignore decrease in biodiversity Ignore reference to carbon dioxide levels/greenhouse effect	

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
4(a)	D a salt and water only		(1)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
4(b)(i)	 A description including two of (acid) colourless (liquid/solution) (1) (carbonate) green (solid) (1) disappears (1) effervesces/fizzes/bubbles (1) blue (solution) (forms) (1) 	Ignore clear dissolves Ignore gas/carbon dioxide given off	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
4(b)(ii)	CuCO ₃ + 2HNO ₃ \rightarrow Cu(NO ₃) ₂ + H ₂ O + CO ₂ reactants (1) products (1) balancing of correct formulae (1)	multiples	(3)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
4(c)(i)	 An explanation linking decomposition (of compound/substance) (1) M1 	splitting up/breaking down/breaking up (of compound/substance) Reject splitting of atoms/elements for M1 Ignore separating	(2)
	• (by) (direct electric) current (1) M2	(by) electricity/electrical energy/direct current Reject alternating current/ac	

Question	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
Number			
4(c)(ii)	A description linking		(2)
	 glowing splint (1) M1 	smouldering splint	
		Reject unlit (splint)	
	relights (1) M2	Ignore blown out (splint)	
		M2 dependent on M1 but	
		lighted splint burns brighter = 2	

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
5(a)	An explanation including two of does not corrode/tarnish	Ignore does not rust	(2)
	(1) M1 • unreactive (1) M2	does not react with oxygen and/or water	
		Ignore least reactive/less reactive/not very reactive/reacts very slowly	
	shiny/lustrous (1) M3malleable/easily shaped (1) M4	attractive Ignore soft/strong	
	 scarce/expensive/maintain s its value (1) M5 	valuable	

Question	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
Number			
5(b)	C 24 carat		(1)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
5(c)	 (gold) atoms all same size (1) M1 {layers/sheets} (of atoms) {slide/slip/move} M2 (over one another easily) (1) (alloy) added metals atoms are different size (1) M3 disrupt{layers/structure/ arrangement} of gold atoms (1) M4 prevent {layers/atoms} {slide/slip/move} (1) M5 	Marks can be gained from suitable diagrams No mention of layers/sheets in answer maximum 2 marks Accept particles/ions for atoms reject molecules (once only) {lock/hold} layers/atoms together	(3)

Question		Indicative Content	Mark
Number QWC	*5(d)	An explanation including some of the following points	
2000	J(d)	reactivity series • aluminium more reactive than iron/aluminium higher than iron in reactivity series • aluminium forms stronger bonds with oxygen than iron does • aluminium oxide more stable (to decomposition) than iron oxide • aluminium more reactive than carbon/aluminium higher than carbon in reactivity series cost	
		 electrolysis/electricity (more) expensive (than heating with carbon) heating with carbon is (relatively) cheap method 	(6)
Lovel	0	carbon more reactive than iron/iron less reactive than carbon iron oxide reduced by heating with carbon no need to use (expensive) electrolysis Aluminium aluminium oxide difficult to reduce aluminium oxide cannot be reduced by (heating with) carbon (cheaper) reduction with carbon does not work need more powerful method of reduction therefore must use electrolysis No rewardable content	
Level 1	0 1 - 2	a limited description e.g. aluminium is very reactive	
	- -	 e.g. aluminium extracted by electrolysis e.g. iron extracted using carbon e.g. costs more to extract aluminium the answer communicates ideas using simple language an limited scientific terminology spelling, punctuation and grammar are used with limited accuracy 	d uses

2	3 - 4	a simple description containing two statements referring to one method of extraction and a cost e.g. iron is extracted by heating iron oxide with carbon and this is cheaper
		OR the relative reactivity of one metal and a method of extraction e.g. aluminium is extracted by electrolysis. Aluminium is more reactive than iron (has made a comparison in reactivity)
		OR the relative reactivity of one metal and reference to cost e.g. aluminium is a more reactive metal and so is expensive to extract
		 the answer communicates ideas showing some evidence of clarity and organisation and uses scientific terminology appropriately spelling, punctuation and grammar are used with some accuracy
3	5 - 6	a detailed description containing at least three statements referring to relative reactivity of both metals, a method of extraction of at least one metal, and a cost reference
		 e.g. aluminium is more reactive than iron so is extracted by electrolysis which is expensive the answer communicates ideas clearly and coherently uses a range of scientific terminology accurately spelling, punctuation and grammar are used with few errors

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
6(a)	C alkenes are unsaturated hydrocarbons		(1)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
6(b)	poly(ethene) (1) $ \begin{pmatrix} H & H \\ $	continuation bonds need not go through brackets Allow bond pointing to any part of CH ₃	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
6(c)	An explanation linking two of		(2)
	non biodegradable (1)	{do not/take (very) long time to} decompose/rot/disintegrate/degrade	
	persist in landfill sites (1)		
		stays for long time	
	OD	take up a lot of space (in landfill	
	OR produce gases/fumes when burnt (1) M1	sites)	
	gases may be toxic/harmful (1)		
	M2	a named gas linked to the environmental problem it causes e.g. carbon dioxide is a greenhouse gas	
		Lamana malli itanta	
	OR	Ignore pollutants	
	cannot be recycled (1)		
	new {raw material/crude oil} needed (1)	(need to use) finite resources	

Question		Indicative Content	Mark
Questio Number QWC		An explanation including some of the following points A good fuel should Burning considerations ignite easily burn easily release a lot of /sufficient heat energy when it is burnt Usage considerations be safe to use be safe/easy to transport be { safe/easy/convenient} to store be reasonably cheap Supply considerations readily available/good supply be renewable/sustainable/not finite Products considerations not produce (much) solid/ash when burnt	(6)
		 not produce (much) solid/ash when burnt 	
		 not produce much/any smoke 	
		 contain little/no sulfur 	
		not produce {toxic/harmful} gases/fumes	
		carbon neutral	
		 not produce too much carbon dioxide or other named gas such as sulfur dioxide or greenhouse gases 	
Level	0	No rewardable content	
1	1 - 2	 a limited description covering two aspects: e.g. burn easil safe to use 	y and
		OR one aspect covered in more detail e.g. is cheap and easy to transport	
		the answer communicates ideas using simple language and limited scientific terminology, spelling, punctuation and graare used with limited accuracy	

2	3 - 4	a simple description covering three aspects e.g. burn easily, safe to use and readily available OR one aspect covered simply and one covered in more detail e.g. is cheap, easy to store and transport and ignites easily
		 the answer communicates ideas showing some evidence of clarity and organisation and uses scientific terminology appropriately spelling, punctuation and grammar are used with some accuracy
3	5 - 6	 a detailed description covering four aspects e.g. burn easily, safe to use and transport, renewable and does not produce harmful gases
		OR three aspects with one in depth e.g. ignites easily, produces large amounts of energy and produces no smoke and can be easily transported
		 the answer communicates ideas clearly and coherently uses a range of scientific terminology accurately spelling, punctuation and grammar are used with few errors

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