

Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2014

Pearson Edexcel GCSE in Chemistry (5CH2H) Paper 01

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| Question Number | Answers | | | | Acceptable Answers Mark |
|--------------------|-------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---|
| 1 (a) | | relative mass | relative charge | position in atom | ignore units reject relative mass of proton: +1/1+ |
| | proton | 1 | (+1) | in nucleus | for relative mass of electron: |
| | neutron | (1) | 0 | (in nucleus) | anything smaller than 1/1500/0.00067 (almost) 0/negligible/very |
| | electron | 1/183 7 | -1 | in shells | small for relative charge on |
| | all 6 corre | | | | neutron: none/no charge/neutral |
| | 2 or 3 cor | | | | for position of electron in an atom: in orbits / orbitals / energy levels / around the nucleus /outside the nucleus |
| | | | | | ignore rings ignore inner/outer (3) |

| Question | Answers | Acceptable Answers | Mark |
|----------|--|--------------------|------|
| Number | | | |
| 1 (b) | D equal numbers of protons and electrons | | (1) |

| Question | Answers | Acceptable Answers | Mark |
|----------|---------|--------------------|------|
| Number | | | |
| 1 (c)(i) | Ca | Reject CA / ca /cA | (1) |
| | | ignore calcium | |

| Question | Answers | Acceptable Answers | Mark |
|-----------|---------|---|------|
| Number | | | |
| 1 (c)(ii) | 0 | ignore any negative charge on the O ignore oxygen | (1) |
| | | reject: oxide/O ₂ | |

| Question Number | Answers | Acceptable Answers | Mark |
|--------------------|---------|--|------|
| 1 (d)(i) | 13 | Allow correct working even if wrong answer | (1) |

| Question | Answers | Acceptable Answers | Mark |
|-----------|--------------|--------------------|------|
| Number | | | |
| 1 (d)(ii) | D AIN | | (1) |

(total for Question 1 = 8 marks)

| Question Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
|--------------------|--|--------------------|------|
| 2(a) | A use hydrochloric acid which is more dilute | | (1) |

| Question Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
|--------------------|--|--|------|
| 2(b) | An explanation linking two of | | |
| | M1 {particles/reactants/collisions} have more energy (1) | atoms/ions/molecules as alternatives to particles | |
| | | reject electrons | |
| | | particles move faster | |
| | M2 more frequent collisions (1) | more collisions per unit time ignore collisions are more likely/greater chance/probability of collisions/faster collisions | |
| | M3 more {productive/successful/effective} collisions (1) | more particles have required activation energy | (2) |

| Question Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
|--------------------|--|--------------------|------|
| 2(c)(i) | С | | |
| | mass of catalyst A | | |
| | mass of catalyst B time | | |
| | mass of catalyst C U T T T T T T T T T T T T | | |
| | mass of catalyst D Time | | |
| | mass of catalyst A | | |
| | mass of catalyst B Time | | |
| | mass of catalyst | | |
| | mass of catalyst D order time | | (1) |

| Question Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|--|------|
| 2(c)(ii) | $2H_2O_2 \rightarrow 2H_2O + O_2$ (2) | multiples or halves | |
| | all formulae correct (1) | reject other reactants or products | |
| | balancing correct formulae (1) | ignore heat on arrow or elsewhere ignore state symbols ignore use of lower case h, lower case o, or use of superscripts or large numbers inside the formulae | (2) |

| M ¹ bo | in explanation linking 11 energy needed to break | | |
|-------------------|---|---|-----|
| bo en | /11 energy needed to break | | |
| | onds / nergy released when bonds ormed (1) | bond breaking is endothermic / bond making is exothermic if any contradictory statements made in M1, the mark cannot be awarded (and so M2 cannot be awarded either) | |
| rel | M2 more heat / energy is eleased than needed (1) M2 dependent on scoring M1 | ignore numbers of bonds eg more bonds formed than broken "more energy is released forming bonds than needed to break bonds" (2) | (2) |

(total for Question 2 = 8 marks)

| Question Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
|--------------------|--|--------------------|------|
| 3(a) | B potassium and caesium, copper and iron | | (1) |

| Question | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
|----------|---|--|------|
| Number | | | |
| 3(b)(i) | A description linking | Any reference to molecules/molecular/intermolecul ar/covalent scores 0 marks overall | |
| | (regular arrangement of) positive ions /cations (1) | metal ions | |
| | | reject "negative and positive particles" / positive atoms / protons | |
| | (surrounded by) {delocalised/sea of} electrons (1) | ignore descriptions of atoms in rows/ layers of particles etc | |
| | ., | cloud of electrons ignore free | (2) |

| Question Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|--|------|--|--|--|
| 3(b)(ii) | An explanation linking | | | | | |
| | M1 electrons (1) | M1 electrons (1) | | | | |
| | M2 move/flow (1) | pass through / travel | | | | |
| | M2 dep on M1 | For M2: ignore free/delocalised (electrons) ignore electricity flows ignore (electrons) vibrate ignore carry/pass the current/charge | (2) | | | |

| Question Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|---|------|
| 3(c)(i) | A description including any two from | moves (around) on the surface (2) | |
| | floats (1) | | |
| | moves (around) (1) | | |
| | effervescence / fizzing / bubbles (1) | white smoke formed ignore gas/hydrogen given off | |
| | melts/changes to a ball shape (1) | dissolves / explodes | |
| | becomes smaller /disappears (1) | Ignore: burns/catches fire/ignites/flame/sparks ignore addition of indicators | (2) |

| Question Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
|--------------------|--|--|------|
| 3(c)(ii) | 2Na + 2H ₂ O → 2NaOH + H ₂ | NaHO | |
| | LHS (1) RHS (1) | ignore brackets around OH | |
| | balancing of correct formulae(1) | Use of lower case h, upper case A, lower case o, or use of superscripts or large numbers inside the formulae loses 1 mark only | |
| | | ignore state symbols | (3) |

(total for Question 3 = 10 marks)

| Question Number | Answers | Acceptable Answers | Mark |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|------|
| 4 (a) | A aluminium nitrate and lead sulfate | | (1) |

| Question Number | Answers | Acceptable Answers | Mark |
|--------------------|--|---|------|
| 4 (b) | An explanation linking two of the following | Any reference to molecules/molecular/intermolecular/covalent scores 0 marks overall | |
| | strong (forces of / electrostatic) attraction (1) | strong bonds ignore "between atoms" for this mark ignore strong lattice / giant structure | |
| | (between) oppositely charged ions (1) | positive and negative <u>ions</u> reject between bonds reject charged atoms for this mark | |
| | requires lot of heat/energy {to separate ions/overcome forces/break bonds} | {high / more} {heat / energy} ignore hard to melt/high temperature needed | |
| | | | (2) |

| Question Number | Answers | Acceptable Answers | Mark |
|--------------------|--|--------------------|------|
| 4 (c)(i) | <pre>white { precipitate /solid}</pre> | white powder | (1) |

| Question | Answers | Acceptable Answers | Mark |
|-----------|------------------------------|---|------|
| Number | | | |
| 4 (c)(ii) | BaSO ₄ + 2KCl (2) | SO₄Ba / CIK | |
| | | | |
| | OR | | |
| | | Ignore incorrect use of case, or use of | (2) |
| | BaSO ₄ + KCI (1) | superscript or large number 4 | |

| Question Number | Answers | Acceptable Answers | Mark |
|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|------|
| 4(d)(i) | C K ⁺ | | |
| | | | (1) |

| Question Number | Answers | Acceptable Answers | Mark |
|--------------------|--|--|------|
| 4 (d)(ii) | A description linking three of the following | | |
| | (sequence has to be correct for full marks) | | |
| | M1 add/mix/react only sodium carbonate (solution) and lead | add/mix/react the (two) solutions/them | |
| | nitrate (solution) (1) | for M1 ignore warm/heat mixture | |
| | | if any indication of heating to evaporate anywhere only M1 can be scored | |
| | | if any other reagent added eg acid can score max 2 for question | |
| | M2 filter (off precipitate) (1) | decant (off the solution) | |
| | M3 dep on M2 | | |
| | M3 wash/rinse (solid/residue with distilled water) | reject if wash with acid or other reagent | |
| | OR | | |
| | dry using {filter paper/paper towel/in a (warm/drying) oven} (1) | leave to dry / in the sun / on a radiator / near a window reject heat/hot oven | |
| | | reject heat/hot oven | (3) |

(total for Question 4 = 10 marks)

| Question Number | Answers | | | Acceptable Answers | Mark |
|--------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|------|
| 5 (a)(i) | number | chlorine- 35 | chlorine- 37 | | |
| | of protons | | | | |
| | number of neutrons | 18 | 20 | | |
| | number of electrons | 17 | 17 | | |
| | | | | | |
| | the four 1 | 7s (1) | | | |
| | the 18 and | d 20 (1) | | | (2) |

| Question | Answers | Acceptable Answers | Mark |
|-----------|---|---|------|
| Number | | | |
| 5 (a)(ii) | An explanation linking | | |
| | M1 average (mass of atoms/isotopes present) (1) | mean ignore weight | |
| | M2 more chlorine-35 than chlorine-37 / higher { percentage / abundance} of CI-35 / lower { percentage / abundance} of CI-37 / (1) | 75% chlorine-35 / 25% chlorine-37/ chlorine-35 and chlorine-37 in ratio 3:1 / correct calculation to obtain 35.5 (2) | (2) |
| | | eg[(75x35) + (25x37)]/100 | (2) |

| Question Number | Answers | Acceptable Answers | Mark |
|--------------------|--|--|------|
| 5 (b) | Diagram showing one carbon and four chlorines | use of dots or crosses or mixture of both | |
| | four pairs of electrons shared between the carbon and chlorine atoms (1) | ignore inner shells even if incorrect ignore symbols | |
| | fully correct (1) | | (2) |

| Questi Numbe | | | |
|-----------------|-------|---|-----|
| QWC | *5(c) | A response including some of the following points | |
| | | Note: (carbon to carbon) strong bonds is given in question | |
| | | Diamond: | |
| | | Uses and Properties | |
| | | in cutting tools/engravingdrill bitjewellery | |
| | | diamond very hard/strongattractive/lustroushigh melting point | |
| | | Explanations | |
| | | giant molecular/covalent each carbon atom bonded to four other carbon atoms three dimensional structure to break it lots of bonds would need to be broken would need lot of energy/force | |
| | | Graphite: | |
| | | Uses and Properties | |
| | | to make electrodes a lubricant sporting equipment in pencils/drawing graphite conducts electricity soft | |
| | | Explanations | |
| | | giant molecular/covalent each carbon atom bonded to three other carbon atoms each carbon atom has a free electron delocalised electrons (delocalised) electrons move to carry current layers of carbon atoms weak forces/bonds between layers/sheets so layers/sheets can slide/rub off or over each other | |
| | | | (6) |

| Level | 0 | No rewardable content |
|-------|-------|--|
| 1 | 1 - 2 | a limited description |
| | | eg for either diamond <i>or</i> graphite |
| | | states a correct Use <i>or</i> Property |
| | | the answer communicates ideas using simple language and uses |
| | | limited scientific terminology |
| | | spelling, punctuation and grammar are used with limited accuracy |
| 2 | 3 - 4 | a simple description/explanation |
| | | eg for <i>both</i> diamond <i>and</i> graphite |
| | | states a correct Use <i>or</i> Property linked with at least one relevant |
| | | explanation point |
| | | OR |
| | | for <i>either</i> diamond <i>or</i> graphite |
| | | States a correct Use or Property linked to at least two relevant |
| | | explanation points |
| | | 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 explanation |
| | | eg for <i>both</i> diamond <i>and</i> graphite |
| | | States a correct Use or Property linked to at least three relevant |
| | | explanation points (in total) |
| | | OR |
| | | for <i>either</i> diamond <i>or</i> graphite |
| | | States a correct Use or Property linked to at least four relevant |
| | | explanation points (in total) |
| | | 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) | Fe CI 2.8/56 3.55/35.5 (1) 0.05 0.1 or 1 2 (1) FeCI ₂ (1) | Cl ₂ Fe FeCl ₂ with no working (3) Consequential errors: if "upside down" ie $56 / 2.8$ and $35.5 / 3.55$ ratio $20:10$ or $2:1$ (1) empirical formula Fe_2Cl (1) allow 3 marks for $2.8 / 56$ and $3.55 / 71$ ratio $0.05:0.05$ or $1:1$ empirical formula $FeCl_2$ allow 2 marks for $2.8 / 56$ and $3.55 / 71$ ratio $0.05:0.05$ or $1:1$ empirical formula $FeCl_2$ allow 2 marks for $2.8 / 56$ and $3.55 / 71$ ratio $0.05:0.05$ or $1:1$ empirical formula $FeCl_2$ allow 2 marks for $2.8 / 56 / 3.55 / 35.5 / $ | (3) |

| Question Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
|--------------------|--|---|------|
| 6(b) | EITHER 2x23 (1) g Na makes 2x58.5 (1) g NaCl | 23.4 g with no working (3) 23.4 g from any method (3) do not accept 23(.0) | |
| | 9.2 g Na makes (2x58.5)x9.2 g NaCl 46 (1) (= 23.4 g) | mol Na used = 9.2/23 (1) (= 0.4) | |
| | OR 23 g Na makes 58.5 (1) g NaCl 9.2 g Na makes (58.5)x9.2(1) g NaCl 23(1) (1) (= 23.4 g) mark consequentially eg 46 (1) g Na makes (2x23+35.5) (0) g NaCl | mol NaCl = 0.4 (1) mass NaCl = 0.4 x 58.5 (1) (= 23.4 g) Ignore units throughout unless incorrect mark consequentially awarding 2 marks for 46.8 g,11.7 g and 16.3 g (see last example opposite). | |
| | 9.2 g Na makes (2x23+35.5)x9.2 (1) g NaCl 46 (= 16.3 g) | | (3) |

| Question | Indicative Content | Mark |
|--------------|---|------|
| Number *6(c) | A description, comparison and explanation including some of the following points | |
| | Order of reactivity: chlorine > bromine > iodine | |
| | Experiment | |
| | add (aqueous) chlorine to a solution of potassium bromide the solution turns orange/yellow bromine is produced | |
| | Conclusion/Explanation and equation: | |
| | (so) chlorine is more reactive than / displaces bromine | |
| | $Cl_2 + 2KBr \rightarrow Br_2 + 2KCI / Cl_2 + 2Br^- \rightarrow Br_2 + 2CI^-$ | |
| | Experiment | |
| | add (aqueous) bromine to a solution of potassium iodide the solution turns brown iodine is produced | |
| | Conclusion/Explanation and equation: | |
| | (so) bromine is more reactive than / displaces iodine | |
| | $Br_2 + 2KI \rightarrow I_2 + 2KBr / Br_2 + 2I^- \rightarrow I_2 + 2Br^-$ | |
| | Experiment | |
| | add (aqueous) chlorine to a solution of potassium iodide the solution turns brown iodine is produced | |
| | Conclusion/Explanation and equation: | |
| | (so) chlorine is more reactive than / displaces iodine | |
| | $CI_2 + 2KI \rightarrow I_2 + 2KCI / CI_2 + 2I^- \rightarrow I_2 + 2CI^-$ | |
| | Allow use of organic solvents to identify halogens | |
| | Allow use of suggested reactions which do not produce a displacement reaction eg add (aqueous) bromine to a solution of a potassium chloride with suitable conclusion/explanation | |
| | Allow use of table of suggested experiments | (6) |

| No rewardable content | |
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| same | |
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(total for Question 6 = 12 marks)