

Mark Scheme (Results)

October 2021

Pearson International Advanced **Subsidiary Level** In Chemistry (WCH13)

Paper 01: Practical Skills in Chemistry I

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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.

Using the mark scheme

Examiners should look for qualities to reward rather than faults to penalise. This does NOT mean giving credit for incorrect or inadequate answers, but it does mean allowing candidates to be rewarded for answers showing correct application of principles and knowledge. Examiners should therefore read carefully and consider every response: even if it is not what is expected it may be worthy of credit.

The mark scheme gives examiners:

- an idea of the types of response expected
- how individual marks are to be awarded
- the total mark for each question
- examples of responses that should NOT receive credit.

/ means that the responses are alternatives and either answer should receive full credit. () means that a phrase/word is not essential for the award of the mark, but helps the examiner to get the sense of the expected answer.

Phrases/words in **bold** indicate that the meaning of the phrase or the actual word is **essential** to the answer. ecf/TE/cq (error carried forward) means that a wrong answer given in an earlier part of a question is used correctly in answer to a later part of the same question.

Candidates must make their meaning clear to the examiner to gain the mark. Make sure that the answer makes sense. Do not give credit for correct words/phrases which are put together in a meaningless manner. Answers must be in the correct context.

Question Number	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
1(a)	An answer that makes reference to the following points:			(2)
	• test	(1)	Flame test Allow description of a flame test Ignore burning	
	• colour	(1)	Red / crimson Allow scarlet Do not award brick red / yellow red / orange	
			Allow sulfate (solution) added and forms cloudy solution/white ppt for 1 mark	
			Marks are independent	

Question	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
Number				
1(b)	An answer that makes reference to the following points:			(2)
	correct result for barium chloride	(1)	No visible change / no reaction Allow no results / no observation / no change / no precipitate formed Do not award "nothing" alone	
	correct result for silver nitrate	(1)	White and precipitate/ppt/solid/crystals Ignore darkens in sunlight Ignore dissolves in dilute ammonia Ignore insoluble in acid Do not award "soluble in excess" Do not award gas formed / effervescence	

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
1(c)	suitable suggestion relating to the high temperature required	e.g. Bunsen burners will not be hot enough, better equipment will be required to reach the correct temperature, etc. Allow temperature cannot be reached (by school equipment) / temperature is too high Allow a very high temperature is needed Ignore references to energy/heat/power Ignore mention of toxic gas Ignore mention of expense Ignore references to safety Ignore "lack of supplies" alone Do not award "will catch fire"	(1)

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
Number			
1(d)(i)	An answer that makes reference to the following points:		(1)
	heat (and reweigh) to constant mass	Allow "no more brown gas given off" Allow "no more NO ₂ given off" Allow "no longer relights a glowing splint" Ignore "no more gas/O ₂ given off" Ignore "heat very strongly" Ignore references to high temperatures Ignore references to mass/volume of gas Do not award references to burning	

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
1(d)(ii)	• colour of NO ₂	Brown	(1)
Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
1(d)(iii)	correct procedure and result	(Re)lights a glowing splint Allow "rekindles" or "ignites" Allow "smouldering" Allow splinter / stick / spill /description of a splint Do not award "pops" NB There must be some reference to the splint having been recently extinguished and containing embers.	(1)
Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
1(d)(iv)	An answer that makes reference to the following points:		(2)
1(d)(iv)	An answer that makes reference to the following points: • observation (1)	Solid dissolves / forms a colourless solution Allow solid disappears Allow gets warmer Allow steam given off Allow sizzling sound Ignore bubbles/effervescence/fizzing	(2)

(Total for Question 1 = 10 marks)

Question Number	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
2(a)	An answer that makes reference to the following points: • alkene with correct test	(1)	Alkene and (shake with) bromine (water) Ignore C=C	(4)
	correct colour change for alkene	(1)	Decolourises OR (brown / orange / yellow) to colourless Allow acidified (potassium) manganate (VII), (pink/purple) to colourless	Expert
	alcohol with correct test	(1)	Alcohol and add PCl ₅ / phosphorus(V) chloride (or other accepted test for M3 and observation for M4, see below) Allow phosphorous pentachloride Allow hydroxy(l) Ignore -OH Do not award hydroxide Do not award PCl ₃	
	correct result	(1)	Misty fumes Allow white fumes / steamy fumes Allow fumes turn damp blue litmus red	
			Accepted tests <u>with</u> named alcohol group: Heat with acidified potassium dichromate((VI)) (Orange) to green / blue	
			Add sodium Bubbles / effervescence	
			Add a carboxylic acid and a strong acid A fruity smell	
			M2 and M4 are dependent on the correct test for each being given in M1 and M3 even if the mark is not awarded	

Question Number	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
2(b)	An answer that makes reference to the following points:		Example of a diagram:	(3)
	 separating funnel 	(1)	Allow separatory/separation funnel	
	diagram of separating funnel	(1)	Diagram should show a tap - but it does not need to be labelled - and a narrow top of the vessel, capable of being stoppered lgnore stoppers/closed top Do not award M2 if tap is labelled as a stopper	Expert
	layers and the right way around	(1)	Geraniol labelled as the top layer Allow organic layer / alcohol layer	

Question Number	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
2(c)	An answer that makes reference to the following points:		Ignore distillation	(3)
	drying agent	(1)	Named substance / formula (Anhydrous) calcium chloride / CaCl ₂ (Anhydrous) sodium sulfate / Na ₂ SO ₄ (Anhydrous) magnesium sulfate / MgSO ₄ Allow silica gel / CaSO ₄ Do not award anhydrous CuSO ₄ / NaHSO ₄ / CaCO ₃ / NaOH / KOH / SiO ₂ / Na ₂ CO ₃ / NaHCO ₃ If name and formula are given both must be correct	
	description of drying: mixing	(1)	Mix / shake / swirl / wait until it goes clear Allow until drying agent stops lumping together Ignore "adding to mixture" Ignore "allow to react" Ignore "leave for a period of time"	
	description of drying: separating	(1)	Decant (the liquid) Allow pour off (the liquid) Allow filter (off the solid) Do not award "dry between filter paper" or "blot" Marks are independent	

Question Number	Answer			Additional Guidance	Mark
2(d)(i)	All three correct scores 2	(2)	Flammable Two correct labels in box Allow inflammable / high Ignore "burning", "fire" Ignore damage to skin Allow "hazardous" for ex Ignore "caution" Do not award the labels	nly flammable cclamation mark symbol	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
2(d)(ii)	a suitable precaution	e.g. Wear gloves Allow use small amounts Allow use a test tube rack/holder Allow keep lids on corrosive liquids (when not in use) Allow positive actions to prevent drips getting on bench e.g. place used pipettes in beaker, keep geraniol container in large beaker Ignore using a fume cupboard / wearing a face mask / lab coat / safety spectacles / clamps Ignore labelling of container Do not award dilution / decrease concentration	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
2(e)	a suitable observation	Smoky / sooty flame Allow yellow / orange flame Allow black smoke Ignore black solid Do not award any other colours Ignore comments on size or luminosity of flame	(1)

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
Number			
2(f)(i)	 nickel / Ni (catalyst at 170°C) 	Platinum / Pt OR palladium / Pd (at room temperature)	(1)
		Ignore temperature/heat/reflux Ignore pressure Do not award distil	

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
2(f)(ii)	skeletal formula	Ignore bond lengths and angles Ignore other products and labels	(1)

(Total for Question 2 = 16 marks)

Question Number	Answer		Additional Guidance						Mark				
3(a)	 axes correct way round and linear scales allow data to occupy more than half of each axis axes labelled with units all points plotted correctly 	(1)	An example o Temperature / °C Allow T for ter NB Lines not r	40 38 36 34 32 30 28 26 24 22 20 0	1 e and 1	t for tin		4 Time / min M2, but	5 t not T	6 and T	7	8	(3)

Question Number	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
3(b)	An answer that makes reference to the following points:			(2)
	two correct extrapolated lines drawn	(1)	(see graph above for lines) One line is horizontal 0 to 2.5 mins, the other line is diagonal through the final points and extrapolated back to 2.5 mins. Vertical line is not required. Ignore longer extrapolated lines	
	• correct value for ΔT	(1)	ΔT = 38.6 – 21.0 = 17.6 (°C) M2 dependent on the temperature difference being measured at 2.5 mins (Allow answers in the range 17.1 – 18.2) Allow TE from graph for M2	

Question	Answer Additional Guidance		Mark
Number			
3(c)	reason for lower value	Heat loss (to the surroundings) Heat loss (to the apparatus) Mass of solution is more than 25 g Density is more than 1 g cm ⁻³ Specific heat capacity is not 4.2 / 4.18 J g ⁻¹ °C ⁻¹ Heat capacity of the polystyrene cup assumed to be 0	(1)
		Allow energy loss in place of heat loss Ignore heat loss to the thermometer Ignore non-standard conditions Do not award incomplete reaction Do not award transfer errors	

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
Number			
3(d)(i)	• –44.6 (kJ mol ⁻¹)	Example of a calculation: $-39.0 - (+5.6) = -44.6 \text{ (kJ mol}^{-1})$ Ignore units even if incorrect	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
3(d)(ii)	suitable suggestion	e.g. It is hard to add the correct amount of water e.g. Some crystals would be dissolved whilst others may not be (fully) hydrated e.g. It is hard to measure the temperature (change) of a solid Ignore copper sulfate is soluble in water "Because it is a solid" is not enough Ignore standard conditions Ignore "it is not possible to measure it"	(1)

(Total for Question 3 = 8 marks)

Question Number	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
4(a)(i)	An answer that makes reference to the following points: • calculation of rate	(1)	Example of a calculation: Time read from graph = 33 seconds 1 ÷ 33 = 0.0303 Allow answer left as fraction	(3)
	• answer to 1 or 2 SF	(1)	0.030 / 0.03 TE from M1 for values between 32.5 and 33.5	
	• units	(1)	s ⁻¹ Allow "per second" Allow sec ⁻¹ / seconds ⁻¹ Allow "/s" Marks are independent	

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
Number			
4(a)(ii)	 line that shows rate increasing with temperature 	Example of a graph:	(1)
	AND	1	
	line is curved with the gradient increasing	Rate	
		Allow a graph starting from the origin	

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
4(b)	one anomaly (at 40°C) / a clear trend can be seen	Allow all but one point follow a pattern Allow reference to point at 40° not being correct Allow outlier in place of anomaly Allow not necessary to repeat the experiment as the pattern between rate and temperature is clear Allow not necessary to repeat as results are consistent Ignore comments about accuracy	(2)
Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
4(c)	An answer that makes reference to the following points: • reduce the concentration (of one or more of the reactants)	Allow specific suggestions e.g. doubling/increasing volume, use a thinner/paler cross, dilute the solution Allow amount for volume Ignore pressure Ignore suggestions related to maintaining temperature at 22°C Do not award "reduce the concentration of the opaque solution" Do not award "use a different type of opaque solution"	(1)

(Total for Question 4 = 7 marks)

Question Number	Answer		Additional Guidance				Mark	
5(a)	table completed correctly	Example ta	Example table:					
					Titratio	n number		
		3	Rough	10	2	3	4	
		Final reading / cm³	24.90	21.25	42.85	21.80	43.15	
		Initial reading / cm³	2.30	0.00	21.25	0.50	21.80	
		Titre / cm ³	22.6(0)	21.25	21.6(0)	21.3(0)	21.35	

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
Number			
5(b)(i)			(1)
	• not concordant OR more than $(\pm)0.20 / 0.10$ (cm ³)	Accept "Only 1, 3, and 4 are concordant /	
	from results 1, 3 and 4	within 0.2 / 0.1 (cm³)"	

Question Number	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
5(b)(ii)	calculation of mean	(1)	An example of a calculation: $\frac{21.25 + 21.30 + 21.35}{3} = 21.3(0) \text{ (cm}^3)$	(4)
	calculation of moles of hydrochloric acid	(1)	n = c × v = $(21.30 \div 1000) \times 0.5 = 0.01065 /$ 1.065×10^{-2}	
	 calculation of moles of sodium hydroxide solution 	(1)	0.01065 / 1.065 x 10 ⁻² (1:1 stoichiometry)	
	 calculation of concentration of sodium hydroxide solution 	(1)	c = 0.01065 ÷ 0.025 = 0.426 / 0.43 (mol dm ⁻³)	
			Ignore SF except 1SF	
			TE throughout	
			Correct answer with no working scores (4) 0.587 (mol dm ⁻³)/ 0.59 (mol dm ⁻³) scores (3)	
			Ignore units even if incorrect	

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
5(c)	• (±)0.468% / (±)0.47% / (±)0.5%	An example of a calculation: $((0.05 \times 2) \div 21.35) \times 100 = (\pm)0.468\%$	(1)
		Allow 1, 2 or 3SF Ignore missing percentage sign Do not award 4SF Penalise incorrect rounding	

Question Number	Answer		Additional Guidance	Mark
5(d)	An answer that makes reference to the following points:			(2)
	correct start colour	(1)	(Pale) pink Do not award purple	
	correct end colour	(1)	Colourless Allow 1 mark for colours in reverse order	

(Total for Question 5 = 9 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS