

Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2013

GCE Chemistry 6CH01/01 The Core Principles of Chemistry



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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.
- Mark schemes will indicate within the table where, and which strands of QWC, are being assessed. The strands are as follows:

i) ensure that text is legible and that spelling, punctuation and grammar are accurate so that meaning is clear

ii) select and use a form and style of writing appropriate to purpose and to complex subject matter

iii) organise information clearly and coherently, using specialist vocabulary when appropriate

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 <u>meaning</u> 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.

Quality of Written Communication

Questions which involve the writing of continuous prose will expect candidates to:

• write legibly, with accurate use of spelling, grammar and punctuation in order to make the meaning clear

• select and use a form and style of writing appropriate to purpose and to complex subject matter

• organise information clearly and coherently, using specialist vocabulary when appropriate.

Full marks will be awarded if the candidate has demonstrated the above abilities. Questions where QWC is likely to be particularly important are indicated (QWC) in the mark scheme, but this does not preclude others.

Section A

Question Number	Correct Answer	Reject	Mark
1	С		1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Reject	Mark
2	С		1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Reject	Mark
3	D		1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Reject	Mark
4	В		1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Reject	Mark
5	A		1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Reject	Mark
6	В		1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Reject	Mark
7	A		1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Reject	Mark
8	С		1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Reject	Mark
9	В		1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Reject	Mark
10	D		1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Reject	Mark
11	С		1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Reject	Mark
12	A		1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Reject	Mark
13	Α		1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Reject	Mark
14	С		1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Reject	Mark
15	D		1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Reject	Mark
16a	D		1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Reject	Mark
16b	С		1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Reject	Mark
16c	A		1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Reject	Mark
16d	D		1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Reject	Mark
17	В		1

Total for Section A = 20 Marks

Question Number	Acceptable Answers		Reject	Mark	
18(a)					2
	Isotope	$^{131}I_{53}$	¹²⁷ ₅₃		
	Number of protons	53	53		
	Number of neutrons	78	74		

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
18(b)	Xenon / Xe / ₅₄ Xe / Xe ₅₄ / ¹³¹ ×e	Anything else including: ¹³⁰ Xe ₅₄ Xe ⁻ Iodine / I with or without numbers Hydrogen / H with or without numbers Te	1

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
18(c)	Potassium iodide / KI	HI KI ₃	1
	Accept any soluble, non-toxic iodide or iodate	Wrong formulae like Cal, Mgl Wrong name like	
	Wrong name, correct formula (0)	calcium idodate Bal ₂ (toxic)	
	Correct name, wrong formula (0)	AgI (insoluble) Potassium iodine	

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
18(d)	Country /ALLOW state and justification Both needed for one mark e.g. Japan / New Zealand / California etc Country / state at risk from Earthquake / tsunami / flooding Further examples: Italy with volcanoes Afghanistan / middle eastern / African countries terrorist / (nuclear) weapon threat / war zone / political instability / abuse of nuclear power. USA /America / Jamaica etc risk of hurricane / tornado California San Andreas fault	population density landslide too hot surrounded by other countries Antarctica	1

Total for Question 18 = 5 Marks

Question Number	Acceptable Answers		Reject	Mark
19(a)	$As(g) - e^{(-)} \rightarrow As^+(g)$			2
	OR			
	As(g) →As ⁺ (g) + e ⁽⁻⁾ Entities	(1)		
	All species gaseous providing a reasonable attempt at an ionization energy	(1)		
	Examples: $As(g) + e^{(-)} \rightarrow As^+(g)$ $As(g) - e^{(-)} \rightarrow As^-(g)$ $As^{2+}(g) - e^{(-)} \rightarrow As^{3+}(g)$		As(g)+e ⁽⁻⁾ →As ⁻ (g) (electron affinity)	
	IGNORE state symbol of electron			
	ALLOW upper case / large S in arsenic			
	ALLOW As(g) + $e^{(-)} \rightarrow As^+(g) + 2e^{(-)}$	(2)		

Question Number	Acceptable Answers		Reject	Mark
19(b)	AsH ₃ / H ₃ As	(1)		2
	H ₂ Se / SeH ₂	(1)		
	IGNORE charges			
	ALLOW upper case / large S in arsenic		SE for Selenium	
	NOTE: If two or more answers given for one element mark that element on a plus mi basis	inus		

Question Number	Acceptable Answers			Reject	Mark		
19(c)(i)		4s		4р	-		2
	As [Ar] 3d ¹⁰	$\uparrow \downarrow$	\uparrow	↑	↑		
	Se [Ar] 3d ¹⁰	$\uparrow\downarrow$	$\uparrow \downarrow$	\uparrow	\uparrow		
	One mark for eac	ch row					
	Arrows may be h	alf-head	led				
	Arrows must be i occupied boxes (n if in :	singly		
	ALLOW two arrow	vs for Se	e in any	4p bo	х		
	Selenium two arr spins	rows mu	st show	oppos	site		

Question	Acceptable Answers		Reject	Mark
Number 19(c) (ii)	For parts c(ii),d and e it is importa to keep in mind the two elements involved in each part As and Se	ant		2
	First mark:			
	EITHER In Se, (spin) pairing has occurred (for the first time in that p sub-shell)			
	OR			
	electron removed from orbital contain two electrons	ing (1)		
	ALLOW sub-shell for orbital			
	Second mark:			
	EITHER			
	(Increase in) repulsion (so electron log more easily)	st		
	OR			
	Half-filled (sub-) shell/allow orbital (particularly) stable (in As)			
	ALLOW orbital for sub-shell	(1)		
	Mark each point independently			
	IGNORE reference to distance from nucleus and shielding			

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
19(d)	Se and Kr		2
	First mark:		
	EITHER		
	The nuclear charge is increasing (Nuclear must be stated or clearly implied)		
	OR		
	number of protons / atomic number is increasing (1)		
	Second mark:		
	(Outermost) electron closer to nucleus / electron is removed from the same (sub)shell / electron experiences similar shielding / (atomic) radius is smaller/ smaller atom (1)	Ionic radius Molecule (unless monatomic)	
	ALLOW reverse arguments for selenium		
	IGNORE Kr has full outer shell		

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
19(e)	Kr and RbAny two from:The electron (in Rb) (removed) is furtherfrom the nucleus(1)The electron is in a higher / new /another / 5s (energy quantum) shell /energy level(1)		2
	More shielded(1)IGNORE any reference to stability of krypton or larger atomic radius of Rb / full outer shell of KrIt is possible that two answers may be offered together in one sentence e.g. Rb 		

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
19(f)	Krypton / Kr	Anything else	1

Total for Question 19 = 13 Marks

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
20(a)(i)	CuO(s) + 2H ⁺ (aq) → Cu ²⁺ (aq) + H ₂ O(l) Left hand side (1) right hand side (1) If SO ₄ ²⁻ are on both sides max one mark ALLOW correct entities and balancing with no or incorrect state symbols for one mark. ALLOW multiples It is sometimes difficult to be sure of the '2' on the Cu ²⁺ . Give BOD provided 2H ⁺ on the left of the equation	Charges within water molecule	2

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
20(a)(ii)	1.749/1.75/1.7 with or without working scores 2 If answer incorrect look for Mass = 79.5 x 0.02 OR =1.59 (1)	1.74 1.8	2
	OR TE from incorrect mass for one mark		
	Their mass x 1.1= their correct answer to 2/3/4SF (g) (1) Accept crossed 7's ALLOW both ways of writing 4 and be generous if 4 looks like 9		

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
20(b)(i)	Add in small portions / use a spatula / use a small spoon / slowly / gradually (1) To prevent (mixture / acid) boiling over / frothing / spilling / splashing / splash back (1) Mark independently	Spitting / violent reaction / fizzing Because reaction is exothermic alone	2
	Bubbles are neutral IGNORE add carefully / cautiously alone	Bubbles of carbon dioxide	

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
20(b)(ii)	Dip in glass rod. Remove and allow to cool. See if crystals form ALLOW any workable suggestion	Solution thickens	1
	Examples:	Precipitate forming	
	See crystals / salt forming around edge of beaker		
	Depth of colour of solution increases		
	Solution / colour becomes darker		
	Solution / colour becomes deeper blue		
	Dark blue solution		
	Reduce volume by at least half / until crystals form		

Question	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
Number			
20(b)(iii)	Blue	Any mention of	1
		green or other	
		colour	

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
20(b)(iv)	(The ions are arranged in a) regular (way) / lattice		1
	OR		
	The ions are arranged in the same way / have same arrangement / have uniform arrangement	The ions are arranged in a similar / fixed way	
	The term structure is neutral and should be ignored		
	IGNORE statements about ions attracting or repelling		

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
20(c)(i)	249.6 g mol ⁻¹ ALLOW 249.5 g mol ⁻¹		2
	ALLOW 250 g mol ⁻¹		
	value (1) units (1)		
	Common wrong values are 159.5 / 6, 185.5 / 6, 249		
	ALLOW unit mark with any or no value.		
	ALLOW g / mol for unit	g/mol⁻¹	

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
20(c)(ii)	Max yield = $249.6 \times 0.02 = 4.992(g)$ (1)		2
	Percentage yield = <u>2.7 x 100</u>		
	4.992		
	= (54.0865) = 54% (1)		
	If 249.5 is used = (54.1082) = 54%		
	OR		
	2.7 / 249.6 = 0.01082 (1)		
	Percentage yield = 0.01082 x 100/0.02		
	= 54% (1)		
	ALLOW TE from any value in (i), and note		
	159.6 gives 84.6%		
	185.6 gives 72.7%		
	IGNORE SF except one SF		
	Correct answer, no working scores (2)		

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
20(c)(iii)	(Copper(II) sulfate is soluble) so some remains in solution / some remains on the filter paper	Experimental error/ incomplete reaction Filtering alone	1
	IGNORE other transfer errors Incomplete crystallization / not all the crystals are formed	Efflorescence	

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
20(d)	This is a (chemical) test for (the presence of) water	Check to see if substance is hydrated	1
	Invisible ink	Drying agent	
	Moisture / humidity test	Quantitative	
	Test to see if solutions are aqueous	measurements of water content.	

Total for Question 20 = 15 Marks

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
21(a)(i)	25 x 4.18 x 11 = 1149.5 (J) ALLOW 1.1495 kJ	1149.5 kJ	1
	Otherwise ignore units even if incorrect		
	IGNORE sign		
	IGNORE SF except one or two SF		

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
21(a)(ii)	-115 kJ mol ⁻¹ ALLOW -115000 J mol ⁻¹		2
	Sign with correct value (1)		
	Units and three significant figures (1)	J or kJ alone	
	Mark independently		
	ALLOW TE from (i)		
	-114 kJ mol ⁻¹ (rounding error) scores 1		
	-115.0 kJ mol ⁻¹ scores 1		
	Values of -4600 and -3.86 are quite common		
	ALLOW K and j in any case in units		

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
21(b)	2NaHCO ₃ (s) Na ₂ CO ₃ (s) + CO ₂ (g) + H ₂ O(l) 2HCI(aq) (2HCI(aq))		5
	$2NaCl(aq) + 2CO_2(g) + 2H_2O(l)$		
	First mark		
	Arrow from products in top line to lower line and correct entities (1)		
	NaCl + CO ₂ + H_2O		
	Second mark		
	$2NaCl(aq) + 2CO_2(g) + 2H_2O(l)$		
	Correct state symbols and balancing (1)		
	$\Delta H^{o} = +91.6 \text{ OR} + 91.7 \text{ (kJ mol}^{-1}\text{)}$		
	ALLOW no positive sign only if correct		
	Working with correct signs given (3)		
	OR		
	Third mark		
	Correct use of Hess's Law		
	(in numbers or symbols) consistent		
	with arrow direction (1)		
	Fourth mark		
	$2x(-115) = \Delta H^{\circ} - 321.6$		
	Correct multiples and numbers (1)		
	ALLOW		
	2 x any number (including -4600 and		
	-3.86) except 2 x +/- 321.6		
	Notice Third and Fourth marks can be		
	scored by $\Delta H^{\circ} = 2(-115) - (-321.6)$		

1	Fifth mark	
	$\Delta H^{\circ} = 2(-115) - (-321.6)$	
	$= +91.6 (kJ mol^{-1})$	
	OR	
	$\Delta H^{\circ} = 2(-114.95) - (-321.6)$	
	= +91.7 (kJ mol ⁻¹)	
	Correct value for their calculation with correct sign	
	IGNORE SF except 1	
	ALLOW no positive sign only if correct working with correct signs given (1)	
	Omitting 2x gives +206.6 (could get 4 marks)	
	-4600 gives -598.4	
	-3.86 gives +313.88	

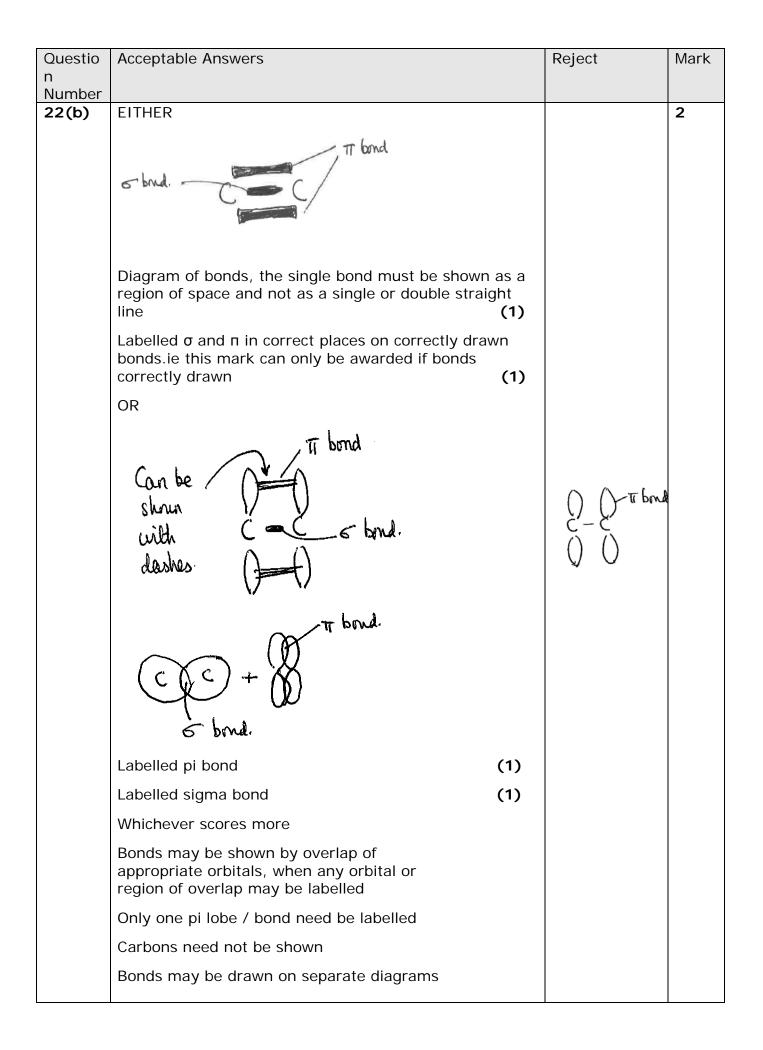
Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
21(c)	((±) 0.5 x 2 x 100 /11) = (±)9.09 (%)		1
	ALLOW at 9.0909/9.091/9.1 and 9	9.10/9.0	

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
21(d)	First mark		2
	It is used as a raising agent / self raising flour / baking soda / baking powder OR	To make pastry rise Bicarbonate of soda	
	Causes cakes / (soda) bread to rise / expand. (1)		
	Second mark		
	Carbon dioxide (released on heating causes cakes / bread to rise)	Gas Air	
	OR		
	It reacts with acid to form carbon dioxide (in baking powder) providing bread /cake etc is mentioned (1)	Neutralizing acid foods	
	ALLOW Used in cooking green vegetables To keep green colour		

Total for Question 21 = 11 Marks

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
22(a)(i)	$C_{12}H_{26}$ → $C_{10}H_{22}$ + $C_{2}H_{4}$ IGNORE state symbols even if incorrect		1
	ALLOW displayed and structural formula for ethene		

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
22 (a)(ii)	Collection over water or in gas syringe (1)	Delivery tube through glassware	4
	IGNORE solid bung with delivery tube coming out / accidental sealing in drawing / clamps		
	This is the only stand alone mark		
	Dependent on diagram including roughly horizontal tube:		
	Labelled ceramic fibre / any sort of wool (unless any named metal) (soaked in dodecane) (1)		
	Aluminium oxide / porcelain pieces/catalyst / catalyst with incorrect name or incorrect formula / any named metal / anti-bump granules (1)		
	Heat under catalyst/under middle of test tube (1)		
	ALWMINIUM OXIDE / PORCELAIN OXIDE / PORCELAIN SORKED IN DOBECANE HEAT HEAT HEAT		



IGNORE C-H bonds	
IGNORE any additional electron density maps	
IGNORE any partial charges	

Question Number	Acceptable Answers		Reject	Mark
22(c)(i)	1,2-dibromoethane	(1)		2
	IGNORE punctuation			
	CH_2BrCH_2Br	(1)	$C_2H_4Br_2$	
	ALLOW displayed / skeletal formula			
	Mark independently			
	Bromoethane with CH_2BrCH_3 (0)			

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
22 (c)(ii)	$\begin{array}{ccccccc} H & H & H & H & H & H \\ H & C & \overline{f} & C & H & \rightarrow & H - C - C - H \\ H & B_{V} & C_{F} \end{pmatrix} & H - C & - C - H \\ B_{T} & B_{T} & B_{T} & B_{T} & B_{T} \\ \hline & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & $		3
	Arrow from double bond towards nearest bromine atom and arrow from bond between bromine atoms to furthest bromine atom(1)Correct formula of carbocation intermediate(1)		
	Arrow from anywhere on the brom ide ion to positive carbon (1) ALLOW missing hydrogens if bonds from		
	carbons shown ALLOW full marks for TE bromoethane formation using HBr and first arrow to H of HBr		
	ALLOW full marks for TE 1,2 – dibromopropane		

Question	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
Number			
22(d)	H H $H - C - C - H$ $I I$ $H = 0$ $H = 0$	Skeletal formula or structural formula	1
	ALLOW O-H not displayed		
	ALLOW vertical C bond to any part of OH		
	Only penalise clear C-H-O / CH-O bond horizontally		
	IGNORE any name whether correct or not		

Question Number	Acceptable Answers		Reject	Mark
22(e)(i)	$nCH_2 = CH_2 \rightarrow (CH_2 - CH_2)_n$			2
	Left side	(1)	$(CH_2=CH_2)_n$	
	Right side extension bonds must be shown	(1)		
	Mark independently			
	Accept nC ₂ H ₄ → (CH ₂ -CH ₂) _n			
	Penalise omission of n only once		Ν	
	ALLOW			
	$nCH_2 = CH_2 + nCH_2 = CH_2 \rightarrow (CH_2 - CH_2)_n$ for (2)			
	ALLOW multiples of C ₂ H ₄ in product			

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
22(e)(ii)	100% with one of the following:		1
	only one product	No product lost / No side	
	OR	reaction(s)	
	no by-products / no other product		
	OR		
	all reactants form the product	All reactants form the	
	OR	products	
	as addition reaction		
	IGNOREsame empirical formula		

Total for Question 22 = 16 Marks

Total for Paper = 80 Marks

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