

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)
			1
Question	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
Number			
1(b)	oxygen	Name only	(1)

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	(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 Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
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	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
Number			
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: (waste) gases acidic (1) M1 calcium carbonate basic (1) M2 (calcium carbonate) reacts with/neutralises/forms (correctly named) salt with (waste acidic gases) (1) 	Ignore harmful gases Ignore alkali(ne) Ignore absorbs/eliminates	(3)
	 (waste acidic gases) (1) M3 coal contains sulfur (impurity) (1) M4 (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	

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
3(a)(i)	fuel oil		(1)
Question	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
Number	Allswei	Acceptable allswers	IVIAIR
3(a)(ii)	gases	gas	(1)
Question	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
Number	11. 1. 11		(4)
3(a)(iii)	diesel oil	diesel	(1)
Question	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
Number		·	
3(b)	C hydrogen		(1)
Question	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
Number	Allswei	Acceptable allswers	IVIAIK
3(c)(i)	• 2CH ₄ + 3 O ₂ (1)		(2)
	• 2CO + <u>4</u> 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)	 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 	less food produced/grown	(2)
	n/ poverty (1) M4 • (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 → 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 Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
4(c)(ii)	A description linking • glowing splint (1) M1	smouldering splint Reject unlit (splint)	(2)
	• 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		(2)
	does not corrode/tarnish(1) M1	Ignore does not rust	
	• 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 Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
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 	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)
	 disrupt{layers/structure/ arrangement} of gold atoms (1) M4 prevent {layers/atoms} {slide/slip/move} (1) M5 		

Question	Indicative Content	Mark
Number	An explanation including some of the following points reactivity series aluminium more reactive than iron/aluminium higher than iron ir 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 Iron 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	(6)
Level 0	No rewardable content	
1 1-	 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 and limited scientific terminology spelling, punctuation and grammar are used with limited 	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 \\ C & C \end{pmatrix} $ $ H & CH_3 $ $ N $ (1)	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 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	
	OR cannot be recycled (1)	Ignore pollutants	
	new {raw material/crude oil} needed (1)	(need to use) finite resources	

Question		Indicative Content	Mark
Questio Number QWC		Indicative Content 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 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	(6)
Level	0	gases No rewardable content	
1	1 - 2	a limited description covering two aspects: e.g. burn easily safe to use OR one aspect covered in more detail e.g. is cheap and eastransport the answer communicates ideas using simple language and limited scientific terminology, spelling, punctuation and grader used with limited accuracy	sy to

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		
		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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