## 

# Mark Scheme (Results) 

March 2013

## GCSE Chemistry 5CH2F/01

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| Question <br> Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 ( a ) ( i )}$ | solution |  | (1) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 ( a ) ( i i )}$ | precipitate |  | $\mathbf{( 1 )}$ |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 ( a ) ( i i i ) ~}$ | filtered |  | (1) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 ( a ) ( i v )}$ | dried |  | $\mathbf{( 1 )}$ |


| Question Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1(b)(i) | A description including any two from <br> - effervescence/fizzing/bubbles (1) <br> - \{solid/zinc (carbonate)/it $\}$ \{becomes smaller/disappears\}(1) <br> - \{solution/liquid\} remains colourless (1) | ignore <br> cloudy/precipitate/misty/gets warm/ \{gas/carbon dioxide\} produced <br> \{solid/zinc carbonate\} dissolves / a (clear) solution forms (1) <br> colourless solution formed (2) | (2) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 ( b ) ( i i )}$ | A description including | ignore test with lighted splint | (2) |
|  | - limewater (1) <br> becomes \{milky/cloudy/white <br> (precipitate) $\}(1)$ <br> second mark conditional on <br> limewater | ignore any mention of how the <br> carbon dioxide is produced eg <br> blow through a straw |  |
| if other substances added to <br> limewater eg zinc carbonate <br> maximum 1 |  |  |  |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{2 ( a ) ( i )}$ | neutron (1) <br> electron (1) | neutrons <br> electrons | (2) |
|  |  |  |  |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2(a)(ii) | A 3 |  | (1) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{2 ( b ) ( i )}$ | D proton positive, electron <br> negative |  | (1) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{2 ( b ) ( i i ) ~}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ |  | (1) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{2 ( c ) ( i )}$ | An explanation linking | both have one outer electron (2) | (2) |
|  | - (both have) one electron (1) | both need to lose 1 electron to <br> have a full outer shell (2) |  |
|  | in the outer <br> do not award first mark if <br> proton/neutron/atom (in outer <br> shell) | (1) | fully correct diagrams of lithium <br> and sodium showing electronic <br> have the same number of <br> electrons in the outer shell (1) |


| Question Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2(c)(ii) | An explanation linking <br> - lithium has 2 \{shells/orbits/energy levels\} (1) <br> - sodium has 3 \{shells/orbits/energy levels\} (1) <br> max 1 mark if \{outer/full\} shells max 1 mark if rings/circles/layers | If no marks awarded from 'answer' column, allow any one from <br> sodium is more reactive than lithium ORA (1) <br> sodium has more electrons than lithium ORA (1) <br> sodium has more shells than lithium ORA (1) <br> ignore reactivity increases down the group | (2) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{3 ( a )}$ | zinc + hydrochloric acid $\rightarrow$ <br> zinc chloride + hydrogen <br> ignore dilute <br> if any additional reactants or <br> products eg water (0) <br> ignore formulae in addition to <br> word equation, even if incorrect <br> ignore state symbols, even if <br> incorrect | = for $\rightarrow$ <br> do not allow 'and' for '+' | (1) <br> correct formulae even if <br> equation unbalanced <br> mixture of correct formulae and <br> words <br> but, do not allow incorrect <br> formulae, including h, H2 |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3(b) | A description including three of <br> the following: |  | (3) |
|  | - remove/replace bung (1) <br> put \{zinc and <br> acid/reactants/chemicals\} in <br> flask (1) <br> start \{timing/stop watch/stop <br> clock\} (1) <br> \{measure/record\} <br> (volume/amount) <br> \{gas/hydrogen\} (1) <br> every minute (1) | allow the solution for acid |  |
| maximum 2 marks if <br> zinc/hydrochloric acid in (gas) <br> syringe | allow ‘see how much gas is <br> produced' <br> ignore any description of the <br> apparatus as it is set up in the <br> diagram eg connect the syringe <br> to the bung/make sure the <br> syringe is empty | ignore time until \{reaction is <br> complete/a stated volume of gas <br> is collected |  |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{3 ( c ) ( i )}$ | C collide |  | (1) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{3 ( c ) ( \text { ii) }}$ | B cooling the hydrochloric acid |  | (1) |


| Question Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3(d) | An explanation linking two of the following <br> - \{(zinc) powder/it $\}$ has smaller \{particles/pieces/bits\} (1) <br> - \{(zinc) powder/it $\}$ has a larger surface area (1) <br> - (there are) more (frequent) collisions (between the particles/acid and zinc) (1) <br> ORA | ignore more particles <br> collisions are more likely/greater chance of collisions (1) | (2) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3(e) | A description including two of the <br> following | use hand (1) <br> feel it getting hotter (1) <br> - use thermometer (1) <br> measure temperature \{before <br> and after/change/during the <br> reaction\} (1) <br> temperature rises/gets hotter <br> (1) | if no other mark awarded <br> 'heat (energy) is given out' (1) <br> maximum 1 mark if temperature <br> falls/gets colder |


| Question Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { Mar } \\ \mathrm{k} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4(a) | C 3.6 g |  | (1) |
| Question Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar } \\ & \text { k } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| 4(b) | $3.6-3.2(1)(=0.4)$ <br> correct working with no answer or wrong answer (1) | 0.4 | (1) |
| Question Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Mar } \\ & \mathrm{k} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| 4(c) | $\frac{3.6}{4(.0)}(1)$ <br> their fraction $\times 100$ (1) | 90 (\%) (2) | (2) |
| Question Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { Mar } \\ \mathrm{k} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| 4(d) | $\underline{\mathbf{2} C u}(1)+\mathrm{O}_{2} \rightarrow \underline{\mathbf{2} C u O}(1)$ |  | (2) |
| Question Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mar k |
| 4(e) | relative formula mass $=64+16$ (1) $\frac{16}{\text { their relative formula mass }} \times 100(1)$ | 20(\%) without working (2) <br> 80 seen in answer(1) <br> allow $\frac{16}{64} \times 100(1)$ if no other mark | (2) |
| Question Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mar k |
| 4(f) | An explanation linking <br> - \{gains/takes\} electrons (1) <br> - two (electrons) (1) <br> maximum 1 mark if electrons lost | electrons shared/protons/neutrons (0) for this question | (2) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{5 ( a ) ( i )}$ | $\mathbf{Y}$ and $\mathbf{Z}$ <br> both must be given with no <br> additional substances |  | (1) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{5 ( a ) ( \text { ii) }}$ | An explanation linking two of <br> only one coloured substance in <br> drink/ only one spot (at 4) in <br> drink (1) | allow values $\pm 0.5$ of those <br> given here | (2) |
|  | -this is not present in Y/ no spot <br> at 4 in Y/ no corresponding spot <br> in Y (1) <br> the spots would rise to the same <br> point if they were the same <br> substance / the drink is X (1) <br> - two coloured substances in Y/ Y <br> has 2 spots (at 2.5 and 7) (1) | Y has more than 1 coloured <br> substance/spot <br> do not allow a specified <br> drink does not have spot(s) <br> corresponding to spot(s) in Y (1) <br> number greater than 2 |  |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{5 ( a ) ( i i i )}$ | (spot moved) 4 $\pm 0.5 ~ / ~ s o l v e n t ~$ <br> (moved) 8(1) <br> $R_{f}=4 / 8(2)(=0.5)$ <br> consequential on their value for <br> spot moved | $4 / 8$ OR 0.5 on its own (2) | (2) |


| Question Number |  | Indicative Content | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| QWC | * 5(b) | A description including some of the following points <br> Preparing the paper <br> - use of \{filter/chromatography/absorbent\} paper <br> - pencil line (as start line) <br> - put \{spots/dots/drop\} of colourings on (start) line <br> - well apart / widely spaced <br> - small spots <br> - allow spots to dry <br> - second spot to concentrate <br> Setting up the chromatography tank <br> - place \{solvent/water/named solvent/liquid\} in \{beaker/container\} <br> - level below (start) line <br> - \{place/hold/support\} paper in \{beaker/solvent/water/named solvent/liquid\} <br> Producing the chromatogram <br> - allow solvent to rise (towards top of paper)/wait for solvent to rise <br> - wait for the colours to \{rise/separate\} <br> - lift paper out of beaker before solvent reaches the top/mark solvent front <br> - allow to dry <br> give credit for correct points on a labelled diagram | (6) |
| Level | 0 | No rewardable content |  |
| 1 | 1-2 | - a limited description <br> e.g. put spots of colours on filter paper <br> e.g. put paper in a beaker of water <br> e.g. wait for the colours to separate <br> - the answer communicates ideas using simple language and limited scientific terminology <br> - spelling, punctuation and grammar are used with limited accur | S <br> acy |
| 2 | 3-4 | - a simple description <br> e.g. put spots of colours on filter paper and put into beaker containing solvent <br> e.g. draw a pencil line on the paper, add the colours and ho beaker of solvent <br> e.g. put dots of colours on filter paper and wait for the colours separate <br> - the answer communicates ideas showing some evidence of and organisation and uses scientific terminology appropriate <br> - spelling, punctuation and grammar are used with some accu | it in a <br> to <br> arity <br> acy |
| 3 | 5-6 | - a detailed description <br> e.g. put spots on a pencil line on paper and put into beaker containing solvent so that spots not in solvent, wait a few min for the solvent to rise <br> e.g. put small spots of colours on a piece of filter paper, put water in a beaker and hold the paper in the beaker until the separate <br> - the answer communicates ideas clearly and coherently uses range of scientific terminology accurately <br> - spelling, punctuation and grammar are used with few errors | utes <br> me lours |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{5 ( c )}$ | 2 electrons to be drawn in, one between each <br> hydrogen and oxygen atom in the overlap region <br> or on the overlapping circles <br> Ignore an inner shell on the oxygen if it has 2 <br> electrons <br> Do not award the mark if additional atoms or <br> electrons added to the diagram | dots/crosses/circles/ <br> e/e for electrons | (1) |


| Question Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6(a)(i) | D noble gases |  | (1) |
| Question Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| 6(a)(ii) | - correct plotting of all points (2) <br> or correct plotting of two points <br> (1) <br> - suitable line dot to dot (1) consequential on their points | $\pm 1 / 2$ small square <br> smooth curve / best fit straight line(1) <br> if a bar chart is drawn, allow 1 mark if all bars are correct height | (3) |
| Question Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| 6(a)(iii) | correct value read from candidate graph $\pm 1 / 2$ small square | if no line drawn on graph but at least two points plotted, allow value between 1.252.15 <br> if no points on graph (0) | (1) |


| Question Number |  | Indicative Content | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| QWC | *6(b) | A description including some of the following points <br> similarities <br> both <br> - float/on the surface <br> - move around <br> - effervesce / bubble / fizz <br> - decrease in size / disappear / dissolve <br> - produce hydrogen / $\mathrm{H}_{2}$ <br> - produce (metal) hydroxide / LiOH and NaOH <br> - produce alkaline solution / solution with pH greater than 7 / add named indicator to the solution and correct colour change <br> give credit to correct products in equations <br> differences <br> sodium <br> - more vigorous / more effervescence /moves faster (ignore reaction lasts longer) ORA for lithium <br> - melts <br> - forms ball / sphere <br> - produces a flame / catches fire / sparks <br> ignore any statements about atomic structures | (6) |
| Level | 0 | No rewardable content |  |
| 1 | 1-2 | - a limited description <br> e.g. both metals float <br> e.g. both cause fizzing <br> - the answer communicates ideas using simple language uses limited scientific terminology <br> - spelling, punctuation and grammar are used with limit accuracy |  |
| 2 | 3-4 | - a simple description <br> e.g. both metals float, both metals fizz <br> e.g. both metals fizz but sodium fizzes more <br> - the answer communicates ideas showing some evidence clarity and organisation and uses scientific terminology appropriately <br> - spelling, punctuation and grammar are used with some accuracy |  |
| 3 | 5-6 | - a detailed description including similarities and differen <br> - e.g. both metals float and both produce hydrogen but fizzes more <br> - e.g. both metals fizz but sodium is more reactive so it more and it melts <br> - the answer communicates ideas clearly and coherently range of scientific terminology accurately <br> - spelling, punctuation and grammar are used with few | ces odium izzes uses a rors |

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