

Mark Scheme (Results)

March 2013

GCSE Chemistry 5CH2F/01



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Question	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
Number			
1(a)(i)	solution		(1)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
1(a)(ii)	precipitate		(1)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
1(a)(iii)	filtered		(1)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
1(a)(iv)	dried		(1)

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

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

PMT

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
2(a)(i)	neutron (1)	neutrons	(2)
	electron (1)	electrons	
	neutron *	electron	

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
2(a)(ii)	A 3		(1)

Question	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
Number			
2(b)(i)	D proton positive, electron		(1)
	negative		

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
2(b)(ii)	1		(1)

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

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
2(c)(ii)	 An explanation linking lithium has 2 {shells/orbits/energy levels} (1) sodium has 3 {shells/orbits/energy levels} (1) 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 sodium is more reactive than lithium ORA (1) sodium has more electrons than lithium ORA (1) sodium has more shells than lithium ORA (1) ignore reactivity increases down the group	(2)

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

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

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
3(c)(i)	C collide		(1)

Question	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
Number			
3(c)(ii)	B cooling the hydrochloric acid		(1)

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

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
3(e)	 A description including two of the following use thermometer (1) measure temperature {before and after/change/during the reaction} (1) temperature rises/gets hotter (1) maximum 1 mark if temperature falls/gets colder 	use hand (1) feel it getting hotter (1) if no other mark awarded 'heat (energy) is given out' (1)	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mar k
4(a)	C 3.6 g		(1)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mar k
4(b)	3.6 - 3.2 (1) (= 0.4)	0.4	(1)
	correct working with no answer or wrong answer (1)		

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mar k
4(c)	<u>3.6</u> (1) 4(.0)	90 (%) (2)	(2)
	their fraction x 100 (1)		

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mar k
4(d)	<u>2</u> Cu (1) + O ₂ → <u>2</u> CuO (1)		(2)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mar k
4(e)		20(%) without working (2)	(2)
	relative formula mass = 64 + 16 (1)	80 seen in answer(1)	
	16 x 100 (1) their relative formula mass	allow <u>16</u> x 100 (1) if no other mark 64	

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mar k
4(f)	 An explanation linking {gains/takes} electrons (1) two (electrons) (1) maximum 1 mark if electrons lost 	electrons shared/protons/neutrons (0) for this question	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
5(a)(i)	Y and Z both must be given with no additional substances		(1)

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

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
5(a)(iii)	(spot moved) 4 \pm 0.5 / solvent (moved) 8 (1) R _f = 4/8 (2) (=0.5) consequential on their value for spot moved	4/8 OR 0.5 on its own (2) 8/4 (1)	(2)

			Mark
Number QWC	*5(b)	A description including some of the following points	
		 Preparing the paper use of {filter/chromatography/absorbent} paper pencil line (as start line) put {spots/dots/drop} of colourings on (start) line well apart / widely spaced small spots allow spots to dry second spot to concentrate 	
		 Setting up the chromatography tank place {solvent/water/named solvent/liquid} in {beaker/container} level below (start) line {place/hold/support} paper in {beaker/solvent/water/named solvent/liquid} 	(6)
		 Producing the chromatogram allow solvent to rise (towards top of paper)/wait for solvent to rise wait for the colours to {rise/separate} lift paper out of beaker before solvent reaches the top/mark solvent front allow to dry give credit for correct points on a labelled diagram 	
Level	0	No rewardable content	
1	1 - 2	 a limited description g. put spots of colours on filter paper g. put paper in a beaker of water g. wait for the colours to separate the answer communicates ideas using simple language and u limited scientific terminology spelling, punctuation and grammar are used with limited according to the spelling of the specific of the sp	
2	3 - 4	 a simple description a.g. put spots of colours on filter paper and put into beaker containing solvent e.g. draw a pencil line on the paper, add the colours and hold it in a beaker of solvent e.g. put dots of colours on filter paper and wait for the colours to separate the answer communicates ideas showing some evidence of clarity and organisation and uses scientific terminology appropriately 	
3	5 - 6	 spelling, punctuation and grammar are used with some accuracy a detailed description 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 minutes for the solvent to rise e.g. put small spots of colours on a piece of filter paper, put some water in a beaker and hold the paper in the beaker until the colours separate 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
5(c)	 2 electrons to be drawn in, one between each hydrogen and oxygen atom in the overlap region or on the overlapping circles Ignore an inner shell on the oxygen if it has 2 electrons Do not award the mark if additional atoms or electrons added to the diagram 	dots/crosses/circles/ 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) or correct plotting of two points (1) suitable line dot to dot (1) consequential on their points 	 ± 1/2 small square smooth curve / best fit straight line(1) 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 ± 1/2 small square	if no line drawn on graph but at least two points plotted, allow value between 1.25- 2.15 if no points on graph (0)	(1)

Questio Number			Mark
QWC	*6(b)	 A description including some of the following points similarities both float/on the surface move around effervesce / bubble / fizz decrease in size / disappear / dissolve produce hydrogen / H₂ produce (metal) hydroxide / LiOH and NaOH produce alkaline solution / solution with pH greater than 7 / add named indicator to the solution and correct colour change give credit to correct products in equations 	
		 differences sodium more vigorous / more effervescence /moves faster (ignore reaction lasts longer) ORA for lithium melts forms ball / sphere produces a flame / catches fire / sparks ignore any statements about atomic structures 	(6)
Level	0	No rewardable content	
1	1 - 2	 a limited description e.g. both metals float e.g. both cause fizzing the answer communicates ideas using simple language uses limited scientific terminology spelling, punctuation and grammar are used with limite accuracy 	
2	3 - 4	 a simple description e.g. both metals float, both metals fizz e.g. both metals fizz but sodium fizzes more 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 including similarities and differences e.g. both metals float and both produce hydrogen but sodium fizzes more e.g. both metals fizz but sodium is more reactive so it fizzes more and it melts 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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