

## **GCSE**

# **Chemistry B**

Unit B741/01: Modules C1, C2, C3 (Foundation Tier)

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Mark Scheme for June 2016

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All examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the report on the examination.

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### **Annotations**

Annotation	Meaning
	correct response
×	incorrect response
BOD	benefit of the doubt
NBOD	benefit of the doubt <u>not</u> given
ECF	error carried forward
^	information omitted
I	ignore
R	reject
CON	contradiction

/ = alternative and acceptable answers for the same marking point

(1) = separates marking points allow = answers that can be accepted

not = answers which are not worthy of credit
reject = answers which are not worthy of credit

**ignore** = statements which are irrelevant

() = words which are not essential to gain credit

= underlined words must be present in answer to score a mark (although not correctly spelt unless otherwise stated)

ecf = error carried forward AW = alternative wording ora = or reverse argument

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1 a	A (1)	1	allow ethanoic acid
b	E (1)	1	allow ethene / C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub>
С	C and F (1)	1	allow butane and methylpropane
d	poly(tetrafluoroethene) (1)	1	allow name without brackets
			allow Teflon / ptfe
	Total	4	

Que	estion	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2	а	do not contain carbon and hydrogen only / contain more elements than just hydrogen and carbon (1)	1	allow C and H for carbon and hydrogen (1)  allow it contains oxygen / has three elements / has the symbol O in the formula (1)  not contains an oxygen molecule (in the formula) not reference to a mixture not does not contain carbon and hydrogen molecules or compounds only not does not contain carbon and hydro only
	b	C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>14</sub> O <sub>2</sub> (1)	1	allow any order of atoms  credit correct answer if written in box in table but answer line takes precedence
	С	ethyl ethanoate (1)  any two from: dissolves the best in water (1)  has a low boiling point (so evaporates easily) (1) is a liquid at room temperature (1)	3	incorrect ester = 0 mark for question  allow dissolves easily / (very) soluble in water  ignore reference to melting point
		Total	5	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3	States the correct percentage of both of the gases AND  Describes the effect of two of these processes on the percentage of oxygen and carbon dioxide.  Quality of communication does not impede communication of science at this level.  (5-6 marks)  Level 2  States the correct percentage of both of the gases  OR  Describes the effect of two of the processes on the percentage of oxygen and carbon dioxide  OR  States the correct percentage of one of the gases  And describes the effect of one of the processes on the percentage of oxygen and carbon dioxide.  Quality of written communication partly impedes communication of the science at this level.  (3 – 4 marks)  Level 1  States the correct percentage of one of the gases  OR  Describes the effect of one of the processes on the percentage of oxygen and carbon dioxide.  Quality of communication impedes communication of the science at this level.  (1 – 2 marks)  Level 0  Insufficient or irrelevant science. Answer not worthy of credit.	6	This question is targeted at grades up to C Indicative scientific points may include:  • Percentage of oxygen is any value between 20 and 22%  • Percentage of carbon dioxide is any value between 0.03 and 0.04%  • Respiration and combustion decrease percentage of oxygen and increase percentage of carbon dioxide  • Photosynthesis increases percentage of oxygen and decreases percentage of carbon dioxide  Use the L1, L2, L3 annotations in Scoris, do not use ticks
	Total	6	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4 a	any three from:	3	ignore colour of flame
	amount of pollution / type of pollution (1)		<b>allow</b> the gases produced (during combustion) eco-friendly is <b>not</b> sufficient
	cost (1)		des menaly is not same on
	availability (1)		
	toxicity / is it safe / is it harmful / is it dangerous (1)		
	ease of use (1)		
	storage (1)		
	flammability (1)		
	is it finite source / is it a fossil fuel (1)		
b	any two from:	2	
	lack of oxygen (1)		allow ora if specified just 'amount of oxygen' is insufficient
	incomplete combustion (1)		just amount of oxygen is insumoient
	forms soot / forms carbon (1)		
			allow flame not hot enough (1)
			anow name not not enough (1)
			allow sodium (ions) injected into flame (1)
	Total	5	

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
5 a	pie-chart (1)	1	allow any other way of indicating the correct answer such as a tick or a circle but answer line takes precedence
b	bar chart (1)	1	allow any other way of indicating the correct answer such as a tick or a circle but answer line takes precedence
С	C because it has most solvent (1)	1	answer must be <b>comparative</b>
d	thermochromic paint changes colour with temperature (1)	2	allow thermochromic pigment changes colour when it gets hot or cold
			allow references to heat instead of temperature
	phosphorescent pigment glows in the dark (1)		allow phosphorescent paint releases light in the dark
			not phosphorescent pigment changes colour
	Total	5	

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Question	Answer		Marks	Guidance
6 a			2	All four correct (2)
	Alloy	Metallic element		Two or three correct (1)
	amalgam	(copper)		
	bronze	mercury		<b>Ignore</b> any extra metals or alloys included in the table
	solder			
		(2)		
b	(copper oxide has had) oxygen removed (1)		1	allow copper is made (1)
				allow (copper ions have) gained electrons (1)
				allow hydrogen gains oxygen (1)
С	duralumin (no mark)		2	allow steel because it has the highest strength / steel because it
	low density (1)			is strong for <b>one mark</b>
	high strength / strong (1)			
	Thigh strongth / strong (1)			
	Total		5	

Qu	esti	on	Answer	Marks	Guidance
7	а	i	does not rust in boiled water / no rusting in tube A (1)	2	allow tube with no air no rusting
			does not rust in dry air / no rusting in tube <b>D</b> (1)		allow tube with no water no rusting
					A and D rust slower is <b>not</b> sufficient
		ii	salt (water) (1)	1	allow sea water
					not sodium
	b		$4Al + 3O_2 \rightarrow 2Al_2O_3$	2	<b>allow</b> any correct multiple e.g. $2Al + {}^{3}l_{2}O_{2} \rightarrow Al_{2}O_{3}$
					allow = or ⇒for arrow not 'and' or & for +
			formulae (1)		
			balancing - conditional on correct formulae (1)		<b>allow</b> one mark for correct balanced equation with minor errors of case, subscript and superscript e.g. $4AL + 3O^2 \rightarrow 2Al_2o_3(1)$
			Total	5	

Qı	Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
8	а	i	air (1)	1	<b>allow</b> other ways of indicating answer e.g. tick or circle but the answer on the answer line takes precedence
		ii	recycled (1)	1	allow sent round again / it is reacted together (again)
	b		[Level 3] Extracts the correct conditions from the graph AND states at least two costs of making ammonia. Quality of written communication does not impede communication of the science at this level.  (5 – 6 marks) [Level 2] Extracts one correct condition from the graph and states at one cost of making ammonia. OR Extracts the correct conditions from the graph OR States at least two costs of making ammonia.  Quality of written communication partly impedes communication of the science at this level.  (3 – 4 marks) [Level 1] Extracts one correct condition from the graph OR States one cost of making ammonia. Quality of written communication impedes communication of the science at this level.  (1 – 2 marks) [Level 0] Insufficient or irrelevant science. Answer not worthy of credit.	6	This question is targeted at grades up to C.  Costs
			Total	8	

Qu	estion	Answer	Marks	Guidance
9	а	idea of increased crop yield / faster growth (1)	1	allow to get bigger crops
				ignore vague answers e.g. to get better crops
				ignore reference to nutrients
				ignore speeds up crop yield
	b	nitrogen (1)	2	allow N
				allow P
		phosphorus (1)		not O / oxygen
				not H / hydrogen
				i.e. nitrogen, phosphorus and oxygen = 1 mark
				phosphorus, oxygen and hydrogen = 0 mark
	c i		2	
				equation must be totally correct for 2 marks
				allow correct formulae or mix of names and formulae
		potassium + nitric → potassium hydroxide + acid → nitrate + water		i.e. KOH + HNO <sub>3</sub> $\rightarrow$ KNO <sub>3</sub> + H <sub>2</sub> O
		one correct product: potassium nitrate / water (1)		allow hydrogen oxide
		remainder of word equation correct(1)		
	ii	add a few drops of universal indicator to solution (1)	2	allow use pH paper / pH indicator
				not litmus
		check against colour chart / idea that colour indicates		allow specific reference to colour and pH e.g. green is pH 7
		pH (1)		<b>allow</b> second marking point even if incorrect indicator is used
			_	<u> </u>
		Total	7	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
10 a	(2 × 23) + 12 + (3 × 16) (1)	1	mark is for the working out and <b>not</b> for the final answer <b>allow</b> 23 + 23 + 12 + 16 + 16 + 16 etc.
b i	gas produced / gas escapes / carbon dioxide made / steam made (1)	1	not name or formula of incorrect gas  ignore references to evaporation unless linked with water
ii	5.3	1	unit <b>not</b> needed
iii	any two from reaction not complete / AW did not heat for long enough / temperature not high enough (1) some solid spits out of the test-tube (1)	2	allow not all the water escapes (1) allow a mistake in the mass reading (1)
	Total	5	

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
11 a	Level 3 Describes two stages of extracting drug from plant material AND Explains why the drug is impure using both melting point and chromatography data.  Quality of communication does not impede communication of science at this level.  (5-6 marks)  Level 2 Answer describes one stage of extracting drug from plant material AND explains why the drug is impure using either melting point or chromatography data  OR Answer describes two stages of extracting drug from plant material.  OR Explains why the drug is impure using both melting point and chromatography data.  Quality of written communication partly impedes communication of the science at this level.  (3 – 4 marks)  Level 1 Describes one stage of extracting drug from plant material  OR Explains why the drug is impure using either melting point or chromatography data.  Quality of communication impedes communication of the science at this level.  (1 – 2 marks)  Level 0 Insufficient or irrelevant science. Answer not worthy of credit.	6	This question is targeted at grades up to C Indicative scientific points for extraction may include:      Crushing (plant material)     Boiling (with a solvent)     Dissolving (with a solvent) / solvent extraction     Chromatography     Crystallisation     Evaporation     Filtration  Indicative scientific points for analysis may include:      Drug is impure     Chromatography shows that there are (at least) two substances (so not pure)     Melting point is below that of the pure sample so not pure     Melting point is a range so not pure  Use the L1, L2, L3 annotations in Scoris, do not use ticks

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
b	any two from	2	
	idea that the drug must be as pure as possible (1)		
	idea that the drug must have no side effects / needs to be safe to use / not addictive (1)		
	idea that the drug must have been extensively trialled / idea that the drug does what it is supposed to do (1)		
	Total	8	

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Qu	estion	Answer		Marks	Guidance
12	а	thermometer (1)		1	allow temperature probe
	b	fair test / easier to compare results (1)		1	ignore to make the results reliable
	С			2	
		Fuel	Temperature change of water in °C		
		Α	23		
		В	26		
		С	27		
		D	30		
		Correct temperature che Fuel <b>D</b> (1)	nanges (1)		allow ecf from incorrect temperature changes
	d	exothermic (1)		1	
		Total			

Question	Answer		Guidance
13 a	(dilute) zinc + hydrogen (acid)	1	<ul> <li>any order for reactants</li> <li>any order for products</li> <li>allow unbalanced symbol equation e.g. Zn + HC<i>I</i> → Zn C<i>I</i><sub>2</sub>+H<sub>2</sub></li> <li>allow mix of name and correct formula</li> </ul>
b i	zinc has a greater gradient / iron has a smaller gradient (1)  less gas is made with zinc / more gas is made with iron (1)		allow reaction with zinc is faster / reaction with iron is slower / takes less time to react
ii	Powder has more surface area / more collisions (per second) / more exposed particles (1)	1	assume answers refer to powder unless lump is specified  allow or a lump has less surface area / less collisions (per second) / less exposed particles
iii	any three from:  higher temperature / heat (1) greater concentration (1) add a catalyst (1) use a finer powder (1) shake or stir (1)	3	ignore increase pressure
	Total	7	

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