Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1 a	slippery (1)	1	allow weak bonds or forces between layers (1) allow layers can slide over each other (1)
b	has delocalised electrons / free electrons / electrons can move (1)	1	ignore spare electrons not ions can move
	Total	2	

Quest	ion	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2 a		slippery / layers can slide over one another (1)	2	allow weak forces (of attraction) or weak bonds between layers (1)
		(black / grey so) can be seen on the paper (1)		allow leaves mark on the paper / comes off onto the paper (1)
b	i	has free electrons / mobile electrons / electrons that can move / delocalised electrons (1)	1	not has free ions
				ignore has spare electrons
	ii	idea of a giant structure / has many covalent bonds (1)	2	not ionic bonds / (strong) intermolecular forces / bonds between carbon molecules – 0 marks for the question
		idea that strong bonds need to be broken / bonds need lots of energy to break (1)		allow bonds are difficult to break (1)
				allow many strong covalent bonds are broken for 2 marks
		Total	5	

Q	uestior	answer	Marks	Guidance
3	(a)	allotropes (1)	1	allow allotropy (1) allow giant structures or giant molecules (1)
	(b)	graphene only contains strong (carbon to carbon) covalent bonds (1) graphite contains weak forces or bonds between the layers (of carbon atoms) (1)	2	 allow graphene only allows strong bonds between atoms (1) not strong ionic bonds / strong intermolecular forces allow van der Waals' forces between layers or (weak) intermolecular forces (1) not weak covalent bonds between layers ignore graphite has layers held loosely together
	(c)	any two from: (diamond) has a high melting point (1) (diamond) is very hard (1)	2	ignore other properties from the table allow (diamond) is a good thermal conductor (1)
		Total	5	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4	 [Level 3] All three metals are comprehensively evaluated AND metal A is chosen and justified. Quality of written communication does not impede communication of science at this level. (5–6 marks) [Level 2] An attempt is made to evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of at least two metals AND metal A or C is chosen with an attempt at a justification. Quality of written communication partly impedes communication of science at this level. (3–4 marks) 	6	 This question is targeted at grades up to A*. Indicative scientific points may include: metal A has the lowest density and a high strength but is expensive metal B has a high density, reasonable strength but is cheap metal C has a high density but is cheap and is the strongest metal A is the best choice because it has the lowest density and good strength metal A is expensive but not many aircraft will be made. metal B has a low melting point as a disadvantage
	[Level 1] An attempt is made to evaluate both the strengths or weaknesses of one metal. Quality of written communication impedes communication of science at this level. (1–2 marks) [Level 0] Insufficient or irrelevant science. Answer not worthy of		Use the L1, L2, L3 annotations in scoris. Do not use
	credit.		
	Total	6	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
5	[Level 3] Candidates describe reinforced concrete as a mixture of materials and uses the table of information to explain why reinforced concrete is a better construction material than concrete. Quality of written communication does not impede communication of the science at this level (5 – 6 marks) [Level 2] Candidates describe reinforced concrete as a mixture of materials and uses the table of information to give one advantage of reinforced concrete over concrete. Quality of written communication partly impedes communication of the science at this level (3 – 4 marks) [Level 1] Candidates describe reinforced concrete as a mixture of materials or uses the table of information to give one advantage of reinforced concrete over concrete. Quality of written communication partly impedes communication of the science at this level (1 – 4 marks) [Level 1] Candidates describe reinforced concrete as a mixture of materials or uses the table of information to give one advantage of reinforced concrete over concrete. 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. (0 marks)	6	 This question is targeted at grades up to A. Indicative scientific points at level 3 can include: buildings made of reinforced concrete will be able to flex more without collapsing reinforced concrete is more flexible because of the flexibility of steel both materials are very hard steel is stronger than concrete so reinforced can hold a bigger load without breaking Indicative scientific points at levels 1 and 2 can include reinforced concrete is stronger reinforced concrete is a composite material because it is a mixture of steel and concrete a composite material is a mixture
	Total	6	

Question	answer	Marks	Guidance			
6	aluminium is a good conductor of electricity / aluminium has a low density (1) aluminium is not strong enough on its own so has to be supported by iron (1)	2	for 2 marks mention must be made of the use of iron allow aluminium is lightweight but ignore light allow iron is used because it is strong er than aluminium allow using iron brings the cost down / iron is less expensive than aluminium ignore reference to conductivity of iron			
	Total	2				

G	Question		answer	Marks	Guidance		
7	(a)		granite (1)	2	allow granite because its hardness is 7 (1)		
			because it is the hardest (1)				
	(b)		steel (1)	2	allow steel (1) because it is (very) strong (1)		
			because it is the strongest (1)		allow steel (1) because its relative strength is 400 (1)		
	(C)		list one advantage and one disadvantage for any of the materials (1)	3	(advantage) granite is hard (disadvantage) wood is soft scores 1		
			link property with the use once (1) second link of property with use (1)		e.g. granite or marble is hard and scratch resistant scores 1 and with a second property e.g. wood is soft and not scratch resistant scores 3		
					but granite is hard and scratch resistant but wood is soft scores 2		
			Total	7			

Q	Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
8	(a)		has many strong bonds between atoms / has many covalent bonds between atoms (1)	2	many bonds / it has covalent bonds is not sufficient allow each carbon atom is covalently bonded or strongly bonded to 4 other (carbon) atoms not has many ionic bonds not references to intermolecular bonding
			takes lots of energy to break bonds present (1) – this mark is dependent on the correct bond being broken		allow has a giant structure for one mark if no other marking point has been awarded
	(b)		does not contain free electrons / all electrons are in bonds (1)	1	allow does not have delocalised / spare electrons
			Total	3	

Q	Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
9	(a)	(i)	(copper carbonate is) broken down (using heat) (1)	1	allow two or more substances are produced from one substance (by heating) (1) allow break up of (copper carbonate) (with heat) (1) ignore breaks up bonds not heat particles broken down ignore decay / dissolve
		(ii)	$2CuO + C \rightarrow 2Cu + CO_2$	2	allow any correct multiple, including fractions
			formulae correct (1) balancing (1)		allow = / ⇒ instead of → not and / & not '+ heat' in equation
					balancing mark is dependent on the correct formula but allow 1 mark for a balanced equation with minor errors of case, subscripts, superscripts, etc $2CuO + C \rightarrow 2CU + CO2$
	(b)	(i)	at the anode electrons are lost which is oxidation (1) at the cathode electrons are gained which is reduction (1)	2	allow 1 mark if oxidation is described as electron loss and reduction as electron gain without identification of the electrodes or with incorrect identification of the electrodes
		(ii)	the anode loses mass because copper ions go into solution (1) the cathode gains mass because the copper ions gain electrons and become copper (1)	2	if ion is missed out in both marking points then allow one mark
					allow copper ions move from the anode to the cathode for 1 mark if no other mark awarded

C	uesti	on	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	(c)		advantages any one from:	2	must be one advantage and one problem for 2 marks
			saves resources (because the ore does not have to be extracted) (1)		allow copper is in short supply (1)
			uses less energy (1) idea of less environmental damage (due to quarrying) (1)		ignore saves landfill space
			problems any one from:		
			copper has to be collected (1) copper has to be sorted from other metals (1)		
					allow loss of jobs mining or extracting copper ore (1)
	(d)			2	no mark for metal; marks are for explanation
			(aluminium because) low(est) density (1) and does not corrode (1) or		ignore (aluminium because) it is light ignore other factors from the table
			(copper because) best conductor (1) and only corrodes slowly (1)		allow (copper because it is) a good conductor (1) ignore other factors from the table
					allow one mark for iron because it is strongest
			Total		