

GCSE

Chemistry B

Unit **B742/01**: Modules C4, C5, C6 (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 not given
ECF	error carried forward
	information omitted
I	ignore
R	reject
CON	contradiction
L1	Level 1
L2	Level 2
L3	Level 3

Subject-specific Marking Instructions

Abbreviations, annotations and conventions used in the detailed Mark Scheme.

- / = 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 i	17 (1)	1	
ii	7 (1)	1	
iii	3 (1)	1	
b	atoms with the same atomic number / same number of protons / same proton number (1) but different mass numbers / different numbers of neutrons (1)	2	allow an element with the same atomic number (1) but different mass number (1) allow atoms with same number of protons but different mass for (2)
	Total	5	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2 a	lithium / rubidium / caesium / francium (1)	1	allow Li / Rb / Cs / Fr (1)
b	any two from: bubbles or gas or hydrogen given off (1) (sodium) reacts quickly (1) (sodium) melts (1) (sodium) skates across surface of water (1) (sodium) floats (1)	2	allow fizz (1) allow (yellow) flame observed (1) allow sodium gets smaller or disappears (1) allow forms a colourless solution (1)
c	potassium hydroxide (1) hydrogen (1)	2	order unimportant allow correct formulae i.e. H ₂ (1) and KOH (1) not H
	Total	5	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3 a i	aluminium and boron (1)	1	both required allow Al and B (1)
ii	potassium and bromine (1)	1	both required allow K and Br (1)
iii	silver (1)	1	allow Ag (1)
b	any two from: arranged elements in order of atomic mass (1) left gaps for elements not yet discovered (1) predicted properties of elements (1) arranged elements in periods (1) arranged elements in groups (1)	2	allow predicted properties of 'missing' elements for (2) allow arranged elements together with similar chemical properties (1)
	Total	5	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4	<p>[Level 3] Identifies compounds A and B, with explanations AND constructs the word equation Quality of written communication does not impede communication of the science at this level. (5 – 6 marks)</p> <p>[Level 2] Identifies either compound A or B, <u>or</u> the elements or ions present in either A or B AND constructs the word equation OR Identifies both compounds A and B, or the elements or ions present in both A or B, with explanations Quality of written communication partly impedes communication of the science at this level. (3 – 4 marks)</p> <p>[Level 1] Identifies one element or ion present in either A or B OR constructs the word equation Quality of written communication impedes communication of the science at this level. (1 – 2 marks)</p> <p>[Level 0] Insufficient or irrelevant science. Answer not worthy of credit. (0 marks)</p>	6	<p>This question is targeted at grades up to C</p> <p>Indicative scientific points may include:</p> <p>Word equation potassium chloride + silver nitrate → silver chloride + potassium nitrate</p> <p>allow correct formulae or mix of words and formulae</p> <p>allow $KCl + AgNO_3 \rightarrow AgCl + KNO_3$</p> <p>Compound A</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • compound A contains sodium (ions) • compound A contains chloride (ions) • compound A is sodium chloride <p>Reasons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • because sodium gives a yellow flame test colour • because chloride ions give a white ppt with silver nitrate <p>Compound B</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • compound B contains iron(II) (ions) • compound B contains bromide (ions) • compound B is iron(II) bromide <p>Reasons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • iron(II) (ions) give a green ppt with sodium hydroxide • bromide (ions) give a cream ppt with silver nitrate <p>allow solid instead of ppt</p> <p>Use the L1, L2, L3 annotations in RM Assessor; do not use ticks.</p>
		6	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
5 a	halogens (1)	1	
b i	any two from: idea of water sterilisation (1) (making) plastics (1) (making) pesticides (1) (making) bleach or disinfectant (1) (making) pharmaceuticals (1) (making) solvents (1)	2	ignore cleaning water
ii	antiseptics or to sterilise wounds (1)	1	
	Total	4	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
6 a	<p>any two from:</p> <p>medicines – idea of avoiding overdose / avoiding harm (1) idea of getting correct concentration (1)</p> <p>baby milk – idea of (to get correct concentration) to avoid harming the baby (1)</p>	2	<p>ignore can have too many chemicals or preservatives ignore progressively dilute heroin to wean addicts off the drug</p> <p>allow idea that doses are weaker or could be harmful if left undiluted (1)</p>
b	96 (1)	1	
	Total	3	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
7	<p>A – chloride (ions) B – iodide (ions) and sulfate (ions) C – sulfate (ions) all correct (2) BUT one or two correct (1)</p> <p>then any two from: white ppt with lead nitrate indicates chloride (ions) (1) yellow ppt with lead nitrate indicates iodide (ions) (1) white ppt with barium chloride indicates sulfate (ions) (1)</p>	4	<p>allow chlorine and iodine (ions) ignore names of compounds</p> <p>allow lead ions rather than lead nitrate</p> <p>allow barium ions rather than barium chloride</p>
	Total	4	


Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
8 a	sulfur (1)	1	allow S (1)
b	2SO ₂ + O ₂ → 2SO ₃ formulae (1) balancing conditional on correct formulae (1)	2	allow any correct multiple e.g. 4SO ₂ + 2O ₂ → 4SO ₃ (2) allow = or ⇌ for arrow not 'and' or & for + allow one mark for correct balanced equation with minor errors in case, subscript and superscript e.g. 2So ₂ + O ² → 2SO ₃ (1)
c i	(as temperature decreases so yield) increases (1)	1	allow ora if specified
ii	25 - 40 (1)	1	allow anywhere in range
Total		5	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
9 a i	50 (cm ³) (1)	1	
ii	any value between 48 and 50 (seconds) (1)	1	
b	idea that acid runs out or magnesium runs out (1)	1	allow idea that reactant(s) run(s) out (1) ignore no more gas given off ignore graph levels off
c i	sulfuric acid – 6.12 (g) (1) hydrogen – 0.16 (g) (1)	2	
ii	LOOK FOR ANSWER FIRST OF ALL IF mass = 50 g AWARD 2 MARKS idea of 1 x 10 / 2 x 5 / 0.5 x 20 (1)	2	allow 10 x 10/2 or 10 x 5/1 or 10 x 2.5/0.5 (1)
Total		7	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
10	<p>[Level 3] Complete description of a titration to include detection of endpoint and safety precautions Quality of written communication does not impede communication of the science at this level. (5 – 6 marks)</p> <p>[Level 2] Description of a titration to include detection of endpoint Quality of written communication partly impedes communication of the science at this level. (3 – 4 marks)</p> <p>[Level 1] Rudimentary description of a titration Quality of written communication impedes communication of the science at this level. (1 – 2 marks)</p> <p>Level 0 Insufficient or irrelevant science. Answer not worthy of credit. (0 marks)</p>	6	<p>This question is targeted at grades up to E</p> <p>Indicative scientific points at level 3 may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • many of the points at levels 1 and 2 and in addition • idea of repeating to obtain concordant results • use pipette filler to avoid sucking alkali or acid into mouth • safety goggles as liquids are corrosive • fill burette above eye level <p>Indicative scientific points at level 2 may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • acid in burette, alkali in flask (or vice versa) • use pipette to accurately measure alkali (or acid) • add acid to alkali (or vice versa) • use of an indicator • named indicator such as methyl orange, litmus or phenolphthalein • colour changes at end point or when solution is neutral • use of pH meter • idea of measuring titre <p>Indicative scientific points at level 1 may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • acid in burette, alkali in flask (or vice versa) • add acid to alkali (or vice versa) • use of safety goggles • use of pipette filler <p>Use the L1, L2, L3 annotations in RM Assessor; do not use ticks.</p>
		6	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
11 a i	x = 3 y = 8 z = 3 all correct (1)	1	
ii	contains oxygen / does not contain carbon and hydrogen only (1)	1	allow has O in the formula / contains three elements (1) allow C and H for carbon and hydrogen (1) not contains an oxygen molecule (in the formula) not is not a mixture of carbon and hydrogen only not does not contain carbon and hydrogen molecules or compounds only not does not contain carbon and hydro only
b i	contains a (carbon-carbon) double bond (1)	1	allow has a C=C in its formula (1) allow (has a) double bonded carbon (1)
ii	bromine (water) (1) goes (from brown to) colourless / is decolourised (1)	2	allow Br ₂ (1) not bromide this marking point is dependent on correct reagent or bromide allow colour fades (1) allow any colour from orange-red, orange, brown-red, brown for colour of bromine (1) ignore clear not if wrong starting colour of bromine is given not discoloured

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
c	any two from: (making) biodiesel (1) (making) margarine (1) (making) soap (1)	2	allow butter / cooking oil / cooking for one mark ignore used in foods
	Total	7	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
<p>12 </p>	<p>[Level 3] Answer gives some properties of CFCs that makes them suitable for use as a propellant AND Explains why CFCs have now been banned in the UK Quality of communication does not impede communication of science at this level. (5-6 marks)</p> <p>[Level 2] Answer gives one property of CFCs that make it suitable for use as a propellant <u>and</u> explains why CFCs have now been banned in the UK OR Answer gives some properties of CFCs that makes them suitable for use as a propellant Quality of written communication partly impedes communication of the science at this level. (3 – 4 marks)</p> <p>[Level 1] Answer gives one property of CFCs that make it suitable for use as a propellant OR States a reason why CFCs have now been banned in the UK Quality of communication impedes communication of the science at this level. (1 – 2 marks)</p> <p>[Level 0] Insufficient or irrelevant science. Answer not worthy of credit. (0 marks)</p>	<p>6</p>	<p>This question is targeted at grades up to C</p> <p>Indicative scientific points about properties may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • non-flammable • inert / unreactive • non-toxic / not poisonous • low boiling point / gas / evaporates easily • insoluble in water <p>Indicative scientific points about banning may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • causes ozone depletion • increased risk of skin cancer • increased risk of cataracts • increased ageing of skin • increased risk of sunburn • society or government have accepted evidence from scientists <p>Use the L1, L2, L3 annotations in RM Assessor, do not use ticks</p>
	<p>Total</p>	<p>6</p>	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
13 a	<p>copper and iron(II) sulfate (1)</p> <p>only reaction in which there is no change in observation (1)</p>	2	<p>Mark independently</p> <p>allow Cu and FeSO₄ (1)</p> <p>allow solution stays green / solution does not change colour (1)</p>
b	<p>magnesium, iron, copper, silver (1)</p> <p>AND</p> <p>any two from:</p> <p>magnesium will displace iron or magnesium reacts with iron(II) sulfate so magnesium is more reactive than iron (1)</p> <p>iron will displace copper so iron reacts with copper(II) sulfate so iron is more reactive than copper (1)</p> <p>magnesium will displace copper or magnesium reacts with copper(II) sulfate so magnesium is more reactive than copper (1)</p> <p>copper will displace silver or copper reacts with silver nitrate so copper is more reactive than silver (1)</p>	3	<p>allow Mg, Fe, Cu, Ag (1)</p>
Total		5	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
14	No there is no change with any results with washing-up liquid (1) volume of lather decreases with hard water using soap (1)	2	No marks for no, marks are for explanation If yes no marks for this question allow volume of lather stays at 60 cm ³ (1) allow idea that volume of lather changes with hard water (1) BUT do not allow volume of lather increases with hard water allow volume of lather with hard water is less than 30 cm ³ (1)
Total		2	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
15 a i	7.5 (g) (1)	1	allow 7.4 to 7.6 (1)
ii	75 (g) (1)	1	allow ecf from (i) i.e. 10 x answer to (i)
b i	potassium (1) bromine (1)	2	allow K (1) allow Br ₂ (1) do not allow bromide
ii	ions can move / ions go to electrodes (1)	1	allow ions move to anode / ions move to cathode (1) do not allow electrons can move
Total		5	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
16 a i	1500 (1)	1	units not needed
ii	decreases / gets smaller / gets less (1)	1	allow goes up to start with and then goes down / AW (1)
b	any three from: (UK decreases but) world is increasing (1) world uses more fertilisers than UK / AW (1) both UK and world use less phosphorus than nitrogen / ora (1) idea that 'blip' on graph for UK in 1997 not shown in the world / AW (1)	3	allow graph (a) for UK and graph (b) for world
c i	E because idea that uses smallest amount of pesticides (1) idea that uses smallest amount of fertilisers (1)	2	No marks for E, marks are for explanation allow cannot tell because the figures give are mean values and so other countries may use lots of fertilisers and pesticides on some fields and none on others for (2) allow other countries with correct justification
ii	1.4×10^9 / 1 400 000 000 (1)	1	unit not needed
d	nitrous oxide (1) largest source from farming (1)	2	N ₂ O (1) it is 88% is not sufficient but allow 88% from farming (1) allow fertilisers contain nitrogen and this gas contains nitrogen (1) ignore just quoting numbers
	Total	10	

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