

# GCE 2004

## *June Series*



# Mark Scheme

## Chemistry

### *(Subject Code CHM6/P)*

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**CHM6/P Practical Examination****Exercise 1**Skill assessed **Implementing (2)**

(a) Points assessed by supervisor

*Manipulative skills* **m**

- |                     |    |   |  |
|---------------------|----|---|--|
| (i) use of pipette  | 1  | empties under gravity                   | 10 scoring points<br>any 8 = 2 marks<br>any 5 = 1 mark |
|                     | 2  | transfers from pipette without spillage |  |
|                     | 3  | touches surface with pipette            |  |
| (ii) use of burette | 4  | uses manganate(VII) in burette          |  |
|                     | 5  | removes the funnel before titrating     |  |
|                     | 6  | dropwise addition near the endpoint     |  |
|                     | 7  | swirls mixture                          |  |
|                     | 8  | reads burette correctly                 |  |
| (iii) general       | 9  | does not require additional sample      |  |
|                     | 10 | works safely                            |  |

Notes \* *if does not work safely, maximum 1 mark*

(b) Points assessed from candidate's written report.

- |   |       |  |  |
|---|-------|--|--|
| (i) the recording of results<br>results recorded clearly and in full in the table   |       |  | <i>Recording</i> <b>r</b><br>1 mark                            |
|   | Notes | * <i>if you can read it, it is clear</i>   |  |
|   |       | * <i>full means completes at least two columns correctly</i>   |  |
|   |       | * <i>allow clear answer outside of the box</i>   |  |
|   |       | * <i>if initial reading is 50cm<sup>3</sup> lose recording mark</i>  |  |
|   |       | * <i>if initial and final readings are transposed lose recording mark</i>  |  |
| (ii) the awareness of precision<br>results of at least 2 titrations which are counted<br>indicates results which are counted - <i>can appear in calculation of average</i><br>volumes to 0.05 cm <sup>3</sup> |       |  | <i>Precision</i> <b>p</b><br>3 scoring point<br>all 3 = 1 mark |
|   | Notes | * <i>ignore precision of zero entries</i>  |  |
|   |       | * <i>allow one other error</i>   |  |
|   |       | * <i>if indicates first titre is rough one, ignore this column, unless candidate uses rough titre in calculating the average, when p=0</i> |  |
|   |       | * <i>quotes titres to other than nearest 0.05 loses the precision mark</i>   |  |
| (iii) the concordancy of the results used in calculating the mean<br>results are concordant if both are within 0.1 cm <sup>3</sup> of each other  |       |  | <i>Concordancy</i> <b>c</b><br>1 mark                          |
|   | Notes | * <i>award the mark for concordancy if the table contains at least two concordant results</i>  |  |

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(iv) The accuracy of the mean value, measured against a teacher value	<i>Accuracy a</i>
mean titre is within 1% of target value	3 marks
mean titre is within 1.5 % of target value	2 marks
mean titre is within 2% of target value	1 mark

- Notes
- \* *ensure average titre is calculated correctly*
  - \* *if value entered by the candidate is wrong, underline the wrong value and write the correct value by the side*
  - \* *use the corrected value to assess accuracy*
  - \* *if staff value is wrong or missing use a group average; complete a discrepancy form*
  - \* *when calculating a group average ignore wild data*

Total 8 marks

**Exercise 2**Skill assessed **Analysing (3)**

- 1 the plotting of the graph  
 plots  $\log(1/\text{time})$  on the  $y$  axis,  $\log(\text{volume of KI})$  on the  $x$  axis 4 scoring points  
 sensible scale for  $y$  axis any 3 = 1 mark  
 sensible scale for  $x$  axis  
 labels the axes
- plots the points correctly both = 1 mark  
 line through the points is smooth
- line through the points plotted is best fit 1 mark
- Notes
- \* if graph does not cover half of the paper deduct 1 mark; do not penalise again under nomenclature
  - \* if the graph plot goes off the squared paper deduct 1 mark; do not penalise again under nomenclature
  - \* if uses an ascending  $y$  axis of negative numbers deduct 1 mark; do not penalise again under nomenclature
  - \* if plots a non-linear/broken scale deduct 1 mark; mark part 2 consequentially but loses the nomenclature mark
  - \* three points scored across the sections gives at least 1 mark
  - \* if axes unlabelled use data to decide that  $\log(1/\text{time})$  is on  $y$  axis
  - \* allow mark for axes labelled “ $(1/\text{time})$ ” and “volume of KI”
- 2 correct use of the graph to determine gradient  
 appropriate  $x$  and  $y$  readings on graph or clearly in part 2 1 mark  
 correctly calculates gradient  $0.90 \pm 0.02$  1 mark  
 shows working 1 mark
- Notes
- \* consequential marking from candidate's data, to a maximum of 2;
  - \* if gradient calculation upside down maximum of 2;
  - \* for second mark must quote gradient to 1 dp or 2 dp
  - \* ignore if candidate proceeds to state order or includes a negative sign
- 3 correct estimation of errors  
 estimates error in using measuring cylinder (0.5 in 10 = 5%) 3 scoring points  
 estimates error in using clock (1 in 36 = 2.8%) any 2 = 1 mark  
 calculates the overall apparatus error (7.8% on above values)
- Notes
- \* ignore precision of answers
  - \* consequential marking for overall error
  - \* penalise doubled errors once
  - \* lose mark if answers wrong because ( $\times 100$ ) missing from calculations; don't penalise again in awarding the nomenclature mark
  - \* lose mark if don't use values from Experiment 3; don't penalise again in awarding the nomenclature mark

- 4 the correct use of nomenclature and terminology  
clear graph with sharp trace  
graph has correct profile- appreciates need to plot negative numbers  
explains the calculation of the gradient clearly and logically  
explains the calculation of the errors clearly
- Notes \* *ignore units*  
\* *if part 2 or part 3 is blank then loses nomenclature mark*
- 4 scoring points  
all 4 = 1 mark
- Total 8 marks

**Exercise 2**Skill assessed **Evaluating (4)**

- 1 profile is good straight line/ results good quality/order close to 1/  
can deduce order with confidence 1 mark
- Notes \* *must make a clear written comment*  
\* *mark consequentially to candidate's graph*
- anomalous result in Expt 5 or 20 cm<sup>3</sup> 1 mark
- Notes \* *mark consequentially to candidate's graph*  
\* *clear written comment or clearly indicated on the graph; allow ring drawn around Expt 5 point if it is the only point on the graph which is ringed*  
\* *if candidate includes Expt 5 point in best fit line, loses this mark if claims Expt 5 is an anomaly*  
\* *if candidate includes Expt 5 point in best fit line, and states no anomalies allow this mark*  
\* *if candidate includes Expt 5 point in best fit line, and correctly identifies another point as anomalous allow this mark*
- 2 thermostat the mixture or constant temperature 1 mark  
rate affected by temperature change 1 mark
- use burette/ pipette/ larger volume OR use more accurate clock 1 mark  
more accurate volume more accurate timings 1 mark
- spectroscopy to monitor colour change 1 mark  
eliminates human error 1 mark
- Notes \* *Do not penalise additional answers unless they contradict*
- Maximum 4 marks

Total 6 marks

**Exercise 3**Skill assessed **Planning (1)**

- (a) the appreciation of scale s max 3 scoring points  
 appreciates a 1:1 reaction appreciates acid solution should be  
 0.1 mol dm<sup>-3</sup> or other sensible value  
 calculates correct mass for chosen volume (250 cm<sup>3</sup> needs 3.75g for 0.1M)  
 Notes \* *to score last point need a definite correct link between mass and conc.*
- (b) the method used m max 10 scoring points  
 uses pH meter  
 calibrates pH meter  
 measures specified volume (20-50 cm<sup>3</sup>) acid into a conical flask/beaker  
 using a pipette  
 adds alkali from a burette  
 in sensible small portions (0.5-2 cm<sup>3</sup>)  
 to excess/up to at least 30 cm<sup>3</sup>/ steady high pH  
 stirs or swirls mixture  
 measures pH after each addition *use of a datalogger scores*  
 records pH value *these two points*  
 smaller volumes added near endpoint  
 repeats experiment  
 Notes \* *can score points from a diagram*  
 \* *ignore additional apparatus unless contradictory - lose apparatus point(s)*  
 \* *allow if acid in burette but check pH curve profile is appropriate*  
 \* *if method is clearly unworkable, CE; allow points common to correct method; consult DGW*  
 \* *if anything unsafe award no hazard points*
- (c) the use of results r max 5 scoring points  
 sensible sketch of pH against volume with correct profile  
 uses rough scales for pH and volume  
 explains clearly how to determine the endpoint  
 divides endpoint titre by 2 to determine half-equivalence point  
 reads pH at this volume - *indicated on sketch or clearly in written account*  
 converts pK<sub>a</sub> value to K<sub>a</sub> value  
 Notes \* *can score points from sketch*  
 \* *on x axis accept actual volumes ( endpoint 20-30 cm<sup>3</sup>) or in terms of v and v/2*



- (d) safety factors **h** max 2 scoring points  
eye protection  
acid may be toxic/corrosive/irritant - protective clothing/ gloves / flood skin with water  
alkali is corrosive/irritant - protective clothing/ gloves / flood skin with water  
use a pipette filler

**GRADING**

20 scoring points

18 - 20	scores	8 marks	9 - 11	scores	4 marks
16 - 17	scores	7 marks	6 - 8	scores	3 marks
14 - 15	scores	6 marks	4 - 5	scores	2 marks
12 - 13	scores	5 marks	1 - 3	scores	1 mark

**Approach if candidates do not plot a pH curve**

1. *If candidate does a routine titration:*

- \* mark by the standard scheme for method and results
- \* do not award extra method points for *washing of apparatus, addition of indicator, colour change, concordant results or standard precautions*

2. *If candidate does a routine titration then takes the pH of a half neutralised solution:*

- \* mark by the following scheme for method maximum 10 scoring points
  - measures specified volume (20-50 cm<sup>3</sup>) acid into a conical flask/beaker
  - using a pipette
  - adds alkali from a burette
  - adds appropriate named indicator - e.g. phenolphthalein
  - correct colour change
  - stirs or swirls mixture
  - dropwise near endpoint
  - concordant results
  - prepares half neutralised solution
  - uses pH meter
  - calibrates pH meter
  - repeats experiment
- Notes \* *allow if acid in burette but check preparation of half-neutralised solution*

- \* mark by the following scheme for results maximum 4 scoring points
  - calculates an average titre
  - divide average titre by two
  - take pH of half neutralised solution
  - converts pK<sub>a</sub> to K<sub>a</sub>
- Notes \* *first three scoring points may well be in the method section*