UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

GCE Advanced Subsidiary Level and GCE Advanced Level

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2011 question paper for the guidance of teachers

9701 CHEMISTRY

9701/34

Paper 32 (Advanced Practical Skills 2), maximum raw mark 40

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

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

• Cambridge will not enter into discussions or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2011 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.

Page 2	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
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Que	estion	Sections		Indicative material	Mark	
1	(a)	PDO Layout	I	Volume given for Rough titre and accurate titre details tabulated. Minimum of 2×2 "boxes".	1	
		MMO Collection	II	Follows instructions – dilutes 45.50–46.50 cm ³ FB 1 and initial and final burette readings and volume of FB 2 added recorded for each accurate titre (on page 3) Headings should match readings. Ignore units. Acceptable headings: initial/final or 1 st /2 nd (burette) (reading)/(reading at) start/finish; volume added/used/ titre; or wtte [not "difference"] Do not award this mark if: 50(.00) is used as an initial burette reading; more than one final burette reading is 50.(00); any burette reading is greater than 50.(00)	1	
		PDO Recording	III	All accurate burette readings (initial and final) recorded to nearest 0.05 cm ³ (Accurate titration & dilution tables) Assess this mark on burette readings only, ignore volumes of FB 1 and FB 2 added	1	
		MMO Decisions	IV	Has two uncorrected, accurate titres within 0.1 cm ³ Do not consider the Rough even if ticked. Do not award this mark if having performed two titres within 0.1 cm ³ a further titration is performed which is more than 0.10 cm ³ from the closer of the initial two titres, unless a fourth titration, within 0.1 cm ³ of the third titration (or first two) has also been carried out.	1	

Round any burette readings to the nearest 0.05 cm³.

Check and correct, if necessary, subtractions in the titre table.

Examiner then selects the "best" titre using the hierarchy:

two identical; titres within 0.05 cm³; titres within 0.1 cm³; etc

Calculate candidate titre × candidate volume added

Supervisor volume added

Calculate difference in Supervisor and candidate scaled values and award "quality" marks as below. [If candidate has not recorded a volume diluted, use 46.00 cm³]

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Question	Sections	Indicative material	Mark	
	MMO Quality	V , VI and VII Award V , VI and VII for a difference from Supervisor within 0.20 cm^3 Award V and VI only for $0.20 < \delta = 0.40 \text{ cm}^3$ Award V only for $0.4 < \delta = 0.6 \text{ cm}^3$ Apply spread penalty as follows: If titres selected (by Examiner) differ $= 0.60 \text{ cm}^3$ cancel one of the Q marks	1 1 1	[7]
(b)	ACE Interpretation	Calculates the mean, correct to 2 decimal places (third decimal place may be rounded up to the nearest 0.05 cm³) from any accurate titres within 0.20 cm³. A mean of exactly .x25 or .x75 is allowed but the candidate may round up to .x3 or .x8 or to the nearest 0.05 cm³. If ALL burette readings are given to 1 decimal place then the mean can be given to 1 decimal place if numerically correct without rounding. Mean of 24.3 and 24.4 = 24.35 (×) Mean of 24.3 and 24.4 = 24.4 (×) Titres to be used in calculating the mean must be clearly shown – in an expression or ticked in the titration table. Allow ecf from subtraction error for titre	1	[1]
(c)	ACE Interpretation	 I correctly evaluates 1.25 × 10⁻⁴ II, III, IV are awarded for the correct expression but with no extra steps or for the correct answer if no working shown. II answer to (i) × 2.5 (3.125 or 3.13 × 10⁻⁴) and answer to (ii) × 2 (6.25 × 10⁻⁴) III Answer to (iii) × 250/mean titre in (b) IV Answer to (iv) × 1000/volume diluted V Working shown in a minimum of 4 steps working must be in the right direction: (i) 0.005 × 25 (ii) indicate use of mole ratio (× 5/2 or 2/5) (If iodide used then × 5 or /5) (iii) use of × 2 or × 1/2 (If iodide used then × 2/2 not × 1) (iv) answer to (iii) × 250 or (iii)/mean titre (v) answer to (iv) and volume diluted used in denominator (vi) All final answers to steps to 3 or 4 sf (minimum of 3 steps) 	1 1 1 1 1	[6]
(d)	ACE Interpretation	(0.06/25) × 100 (= 0.24%) and (0.10/titre in (b)) × 100 (only expressions needed)	1	[1]
			[Total	l: 15]

Page 4	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
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Question	Sections	Indicative material	Mark	
2 (a)	PDO Recording MMO Decisions	 I Records volume of FB 6, t and 1/t unambiguously for the four experiments Do not award if t is not to the nearest second II Correct headings and units: volume (cm³) or /cm³ or volume in cubic centimetres/cm³; time (s) or /s or time in seconds/s; 1/time (s⁻¹) or /s⁻¹ or 1/time or rate in per second III Selects two volumes of FB 6 one between 25–30 cm³ and one between 35–40 cm³ and sufficient water to make the solutions up to 45 cm³ before adding acid or between 30–35 and 10–15 with corresponding volumes of water. 	1 1	
	Examiner corrects ar FB 6 and calculates	by fractional times to the nearest second for 45 cm 3 and 2 t_{20}/t_{45} to 2 dp	20 cm ³ (of
	MMO Quality	Award IV only if 1.90 t ₂₀ /t ₄₅ 2.60 Award IV and V if 2.10 t ₂₀ /t ₄₅ 2.40	1 1	[5]
(b)	ACE Conclusions	Volume of FB 6 is directly proportional to its concentration (if total volume is constant) or o keep the concentration of FB 5 constant or o keep the depth constant		[1]
(c)	ACE Conclusions	ate of reaction is proportional to concentration of B 6 (allow directly proportional) r crease in concentration increases rate or 1 / <i>t</i>		[1]
(d)	ACE Interpretation	Either shortest time as greatest percentage/ ractional error or ongest time as greatest uncertainty in judging when or on the printing is obscured		[1]
(e)	ACE Improvements	Keep volume of thio/FB 6 constant, change volume of acid/FB 5 and (add water to) make total volume constant or use different concentrations of acid/FB 5 and keep the volume of it and the thio/FB 6 constant	1	[1]
		1	[Tota	al: 9]

Page 5	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
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Question	Sections	Indicative material	Mark	
F	B 7 is Al ₂ (SO ₄) ₃ , FB 8	s is Zn(NO ₃) ₂ , FB 9 is Pb(NO ₃) ₂ , FB 10 is anhydrous NaH	CO ₃	
3 (a)	PDO Layout	Do not allow a dash for 'no reaction' except for FB 8 with 2 nd reagent provided NH ₃ obs correct. I Unambiguous layout of all (six minimum unless	1	
	MMO Collections	as above) observations with the two reagents independent of reagents chosen II Chooses NH ₃ and KI/K ₂ CrO ₄ /H ₂ SO ₄ /HC <i>1</i> (allow sodium/potassium dichromate)	1	
	MMO Collection III three white ppts with NH ₃ IV Three correct obs FB 7: ppt insol in excess NH ₃ , FB 8: ppt soluble in excess NH ₃ , FB 9: ppt insol in excess NH ₃		1	
		V three correct obs for a suitable reagent Expected obs: FB 7 and FB 8 no reaction, no change, no ppt, and FB 9 white or yellow ppt depending on reagent Allow obs mark if BaCl ₂ used as 2 nd reagent: white ppt with FB 7, no ppt with FB 8 and white ppt or no ppt with FB 9. (If three reagents used mark obs for the two specified on 'reagent' line.) If any solutions appear to have been transposed, mark strictly as mark scheme.	1	[5]
(b)	ACE Conclusions	FB 7 contains Al^{3+} /aluminium (ions) as (white) ppt insoluble in excess NH ₃ and no reaction with 2^{nd} reagent FB 8 contains Zn^{2+} /zinc (ions) as (white) ppt soluble in excess NH ₃ FB 9 contains Pb ²⁺ /lead (ions) as ppt with 2^{nd} reagent Only penalise missing charge once. If NaOH used as 2^{nd} reagent allow 1^{st} mark if both Al^{3+} & Pb^{2+} specified for FB 7 and FB 9, (FB 8 mark is still available) The evidence for FB 7 and FB 9 may come from a third reagent (if used) For 'transposed' solutions, if conclusions are valid for the obs given, a maximum of 2 marks may be awarded. If BaCl ₂ used and only white ppt with FB 7 then allow FB 7 as Pb^{2+} . If two (white) ppts both unknowns should be Pb^{2+} or Al^{3+}/Pb^{2+} .	1 1 1	

Page 6	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
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Question	Sections	Indicative material	Mark	
(c)	MMO Collection	 (i) Steam/water vapour/misty vapour/condensation/ droplets of liquid/water or lime water turns milky/cloudy white (ii) (pale) blue/green ppt/solid (ignore effervescence) (iii) effervescence/fizzing/bubbling (ignore any reference to ppt) (iv) white ppt and either effervescence (with acid) or (colourless) solution/ppt or solid dissolves (v) solid/ppt turns black/dark green/ darkens in 2nd 	1 1 1 1	
		box Allow is formed/changes to		[5]
(d)	ACE Conclusions	(i) CO ₃ ²⁻ from limewater turning milky in any part of (c) or fizzing/effervescence with acid Allow SO ₃ ²⁻ from correct obs in (c)(iv)	1	
		 (ii) thermal decomposition or loss of water of crystallisation/dehydration (if CO₂ not tested for) (iii) effervescence suggests Al³⁺(aq)/Al₂(SO₄)₃ is acidic or FB 10 contains Ba²⁺ or Pb²⁺ (both needed) if white ppt recorded or CO₂ (produced) as limewater turns milky/cloudy white/forms white ppt or endothermic if cooling noted in (c)(iii) 	1	[3]
			[Total	l: 16]