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CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

GCE Advanced Subsidiary Level and GCE Advanced Level

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2012 series

9701 CHEMISTRY

9701/34

Paper 3 (Advanced Practical Skills), 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 should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2012 series for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level components and some Ordinary Level components



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Qu	estion	Sections	Indicative material	Mark	
1	(a)	PDO Recording	I Correct units given for time and rates columns: / s or (s) and / s ⁻¹ or (s ⁻¹)	1	
			II Records all 5 times to the nearest second. Do not allow if t ₁ > t ₃ .	1	
		PDO Display	III All (1000/time) values are correctly evaluated to 3 sig fig using the candidate's recorded times. (Minimum of 3 experiments carried out.)	1	
		MMO	IV to IX Use the method given in the notes below when		
		Quality	awarding the Quality marks.	6	[9]
		Round all reaction times to the nearest second. IV and V			
		Experiments 2 and 4: calculate $100(2t_2 - t_4)/t_4 \le 20\%$ for 1 mark; $\le 10\%$ for 2 marks.			
		VI and VII Experiments 2 and 5: calculate $100(4t_2 - t_5)/t_5 \le 20\%$ for 1 mark; $\le 10\%$ for 2 marks.			
		VIII and IX Experiment: If the candid available. A and 20% bo If only the fi	s 4 and 5: calculate $100(2t_4 - t_5)/t_5 \le 30\%$ for 1 mark; $\le 10\%$ for 2 date has not completed the 5 th experiment, marks IV and V are lso check Experiments 1 and 2: t_2 should equal t_1 x 5/4. Use the	eck Experiments 1 and 2: t ₂ should equal t ₁ x 5/4. Use the 10% es. e experiments are completed, award Q marks based on	
	(b)	PDO Layout	I Plots (1000/time) on <i>y</i> -axis and volume of FB 1 on <i>x</i> -axis. Axes correctly labelled and correct unit included with volume heading.	1	
			II Uniform scales selected and more than half of the available grid used.	1	
			Scales must start at (0,0). III All results are plotted within ½ square and in correct square. Allow for minimum 4 experiments carried out.	1	
			IV Draws a line through the origin (as shown) which lies	1	
			within the arc of the points. V Draws a straight line of best fit (origin not essential).	1	[5]

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In Pl	CE Iterpretation DO isplay	 (i) Experiment 1 and 5: correct concentration (to 2 – 4 sf) of hydrogen peroxide in one of the solutions (0.088/0.0885/0.08846 and 0.018/0.0177/0.01769 respectively). Correct concentrations in both and working shown in one. (ii) Working to show that concentration of H₂O₂ is proportional to volume of FB 1. Use of ratios or multiplying factor or statement that total volume is constant / the same in each. 	1 1	[3]
` '	CE onclusions	Two pieces of evidence needed. If website statement correct (i) a straight line / (line has) constant gradient (ii) passes through origin if graph line is straight (iii) straight line passes through origin (if appropriate from results) gains both marks. or If website statement not correct (i) a curve has been drawn / no straight line / not constant gradient (ii) straight line does not pass through the origin (iii) points too scattered / not on best fit line. If no comment on correct / incorrect Allow 1 mark: for two pieces of evidence A straight line, not passing through the origin could score both marks depending on explanation given (proportional but not directly proportional). If two points are compared they must be on or very close to the graph line.	1 1	[2]
\ <i>\</i>	CE onclusions	Predicts time will be reduced / halved (reference to rate is incorrect; allow time is faster). Explains that smaller amount / moles / volume of thiosulfate are present to delay blue-black colour / less iodine needs to be produced.	1	[2]
` '	CE Iterpretation	Temperature change / concentration of KI / initial concentration of H ₂ O ₂ . (NOT catalyst)	1	[1]
(0)	CE Iterpretation	 (i) Correctly calculates mean = 54.8 only. (ii) Correctly calculates error = 3.6 or 3.65%. Allow ecf correctly calculated from candidate's answer in (i) (3.56 or 3.6% if mean = 56.2). 	1	[2]
` '	CE nprovements	1 st experiment: only FB 2 changes and distilled water adjusted to give 60 cm ³ total and 2 nd experiment: only FB 4 changes and distilled water adjusted to give 55 cm ³ total.	1	[1]
1			4	al: 25]

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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FB 5 is	FeSO ₄ (aq); FB 6 is	s $NH_4Cl(aq) + Na_2SO_3(aq)$; FB 7 is $MgSO_4(aq)$; FB 8 is	CH ₃ CO ₂	Na(s)
2 (a)	PDO Recording MMO Collection	 I Records all results (in correct space) for unknowns in a single table. II Records green ppt, insoluble in excess NaOH for FB 5 and 	1	
	Collection	white ppt insoluble in excess NaOH with FB 7 . III Only heats the solution in which no ppt formed with NaOH.	1	
	MMO Decisions	IV Tests gas /NH ₃ evolved on heating FB 6 with NaOH with (red) litmus paper turning blue.	1	[4]
(b)	MMO Collection	With FB 5 records a green ppt, insoluble in excess ammonia and with FB 7 records a white ppt insoluble in excess ammonia.	1	
		Any evidence of the green ppt with FB 5 turning brown in tests in (a) or (b) .	1	[2]
(c)	ACE Conclusions	No ecf in this section. FB 5 contains Fe ²⁺ , iron(II) FB 6 contains NH ₄ ⁺ , ammonium FB 7 contains Mg ²⁺ , magnesium	1	[1]
(d)	MMO Decisions MMO Collection	 (i) Chooses as reagents: barium chloride / nitrate as first reagent, and hydrochloric / nitric acid as second reagent. (ii) White ppt for all three with first reagent. (Allow off-white ppt with FB 5) FB 5 and FB 7 ppt insoluble and FB 6 ppt dissolves in second reagent. (If acid added before Ba²⁺ then award 3rd mark for white ppt, no reaction, white ppt.) (iii) Correctly identifies the ions present 	1 1 1	
	ACE Conclusions	and explanation from observations: SO ₄ ²⁻ in FB 5 and FB 7 as ppt insoluble in (appropriate) acid or SO ₃ ²⁻ in FB 6 as ppt soluble in acid. (Only allow ecf if same transposition of solutions as in (a); SO ₃ ²⁻ must be with NH ₄ ⁺)		[4]

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(e)	MMO Collection	Either solution turns yellow / orange / orange-brown / brown (box 1) or brown / rust / red-brown ppt formed (box 2) (ppt soluble in excess is incorrect). Other of the above and observes effervescence / fizzing / bubbles (in either box). (Allow gas relights glowing splint (in either box) for 3 rd observation.)	1	[2]
(f)	MMO Collection	Test 1: (blue) litmus paper turns red and Test 2: sweet / fruity / glue / adhesive / nail varnish smell. Accept smell of ester.	1	
	ACE Conclusion	Salt of an organic / carboxylic acid or organic salt / named salt of organic acid or (A solid/crystalline) organic/carboxylic acid/named organic acid.	1	[2]
	[Total:1			tal:15]