

**UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS**

**GCE Advanced Subsidiary Level and GCE Advanced Level**

**MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2009 question paper  
for the guidance of teachers**

**9701 CHEMISTRY**

**9701/32**

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.

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UNIVERSITY of CAMBRIDGE  
International Examinations

Page 2	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	GCE A/AS LEVEL – May/June 2009	9701	32

## Question 1

### Supervisor's Report

Calculate, correct to 2 d.p., the titre if the Supervisor had diluted 42.75 cm<sup>3</sup> of **FB 2**.

This is given by the expression  $\frac{42.75}{\text{volume diluted}} \times \text{titre}$

### Candidate scripts

Calculate the scaled titre for 42.75 cm<sup>3</sup> of **FB 2**.

Record the scaled value against the titration table and calculate the difference to Supervisor.

Question	Sections	Indicative material	Mark	
1 (a)	PDO Layout	(i) Tabulates initial and final burette readings and volume added in each of the tables.  <i>Do <b>not</b> award this mark if any final and initial burette readings are inverted or 50 is used as the initial burette reading.</i>	1	
	PDO Recording	(ii) <u>Both</u> burette readings in the dilution table and <u>final and initial</u> burette readings for all accurate titres in the titration table recorded to the nearest 0.05 cm <sup>3</sup> .	1	
	MMO Collection	(iii) Follows instructions: dilutes 42.50 cm <sup>3</sup> to 43.00 cm <sup>3</sup> <b>and</b> has <u>any</u> two titres, which may include a rough titre, within 0.20 cm <sup>3</sup>	1	
	MMO Decisions	(iv) Has at least two titres within 0.1 cm <sup>3</sup> . <i>Do <b>not</b> include any titre labelled "rough"/"trial" <b>unless</b> the candidate has ticked that value or used it in an expression when calculating the average in (b).</i>	1	
		(v) and (vi) <b>Accuracy</b> Give (v) and (vi) if difference to Supervisor is <b>0.3</b> or less Give (vi) <b>only</b> for a difference of <b>0.3+ to 0.5</b> Give <b>neither</b> for a difference greater than <b>0.5</b>	2	
				[6]

Page 3	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	GCE A/AS LEVEL – May/June 2009	9701	32

(b)	ACE Interpretation	<p><b>Working must be shown in this section or the selected titres ticked in the titration table</b></p> <p>Candidate selects/calculates appropriate "average" from any titre values within 0.20 cm<sup>3</sup>.  Candidate is permitted to use a titre labelled "rough" or "trial".</p> <p>Where <b>all</b> titres are given to 1 decimal place the average should be calculated correct to 1 or 2 decimal places. Where any titre is recorded to 2 decimal places, the average should be calculated to 2 decimal places or rounded to the nearest 0.05 cm<sup>3</sup>.</p>	1	[1]
(c)	ACE Interpretation	<p><b>(i), (ii) and (iii)</b></p> <p>Check each step of the calculation.  Award three marks if all steps are chemically correct, ignore evaluation errors.  Withhold 1 mark for each chemical error – no negative marks. (Count non-completed steps as chemical errors.)</p> <p>step 1     <math>\frac{\text{titre}}{1000} \times 0.023</math></p> <p>step 2     <b>5 e<sup>-</sup> in 1<sup>st</sup> eqn; 2 e<sup>-</sup> in 2<sup>nd</sup> eqn</b></p> <p>step 3     <b>× candidate's ratio</b> from step 2  The expected ratio is <math>\frac{5}{2}</math></p> <p>step 4     <b>× <math>\frac{1000}{25}</math></b></p> <p>step 5     <b>× <math>\frac{250}{\text{volume diluted}}</math></b>  <b>[or (10 × step 3) × <math>\frac{1000}{\text{volume diluted}}</math>]</b></p> <p>step 6     <b>× 126</b></p>	3	
	PDO Display	<p><b>(iv)</b> Working shown in at least three of steps 1 &amp; 3–6.</p> <p><b>(v)</b> Answers to 3 or 4 significant figures in final answer to each step attempted from steps 1 &amp; 3–6  <b>(minimum of three steps required).</b></p>	1	
			1	
				[5]
<b>[Total: 12]</b>				

Page 4	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	GCE A/AS LEVEL – May/June 2009	9701	32

## Question 2 Round all thermometer readings to the nearest 0.5 °C

### Supervisor's Report

Calculate  $\Delta T/m$  correct to 2 d.p. for each experiment.

### Candidate's scripts

Calculate  $\Delta T/m$  correct to 2 d.p. for each experiment.

Record values of  $\Delta T/m$  on script and use in assessing accuracy marks.

Where a candidate has performed one or both of the experiments a number of times (as distinct from adding in portions and recording the increasing temperature on each addition):

Calculate (unrounded) the  $\Delta T/m$  value for each experiment, then

Take the average of the closest pair, rounded to 2 d.p.

Question	Sections	Indicative material	Mark	
2 (a)	PDO Layout	Tabulates or lists all experimental readings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• mass of tube + <b>FB 4</b></li> <li>• mass of tube + residue</li> <li>• mass, <b>m<sub>1</sub></b>, of <b>FB 4</b></li> <li>• initial temperature</li> <li>• final temperature</li> <li>• <math>\Delta T</math></li> </ul>	1	[1]
(b)	MMO Quality	Calculate the difference between the Supervisor and candidate values of $\Delta T/m$ . Give <b>two marks</b> for a difference up to 0.1 °C g <sup>-1</sup> Give <b>one of these two marks</b> for a difference of +0.1 °C g <sup>-1</sup> to 0.3 °C g <sup>-1</sup> .	2	[2]
(c)		No mark		
(d)	ACE Interpretation	Calculates (0.15 × 84) <b>or</b> has 12.6 g NaHCO <sub>3</sub>	1	[1]
(e)	ACE Interpretation	Gives the maximum error as <u>1.0</u> °C. <i>Do not award this mark for an answer of 1.</i>	1	[1]
(f)	ACE Interpretation	Calculates $\frac{\text{candidates answer to (e)}}{1.50} \times 100\%$ correct to: 2 significant figures (67%) <b>or</b> 3 significant figures (66.7%) <b>or</b> 4 significant figures (66.67%) Accept 66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub> .	1	[1]
(g)	MMO Decisions	Selects a mass between <b>8.0</b> and < mass of NaHCO <sub>3</sub> calculated in (d). (If the candidate's answer to (d) is < 8.0 g; the mass selected should be in the range: $\frac{2}{3} \times \text{mass in (d)}$ and < mass in (d) ) <b>and</b> estimates (mass × 1.5) correctly If no mass has been calculated/given in (d), this mark cannot be awarded.	1	[1]

Page 5	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	GCE A/AS LEVEL – May/June 2009	9701	32

(h)	PDO recording	Records all weighings, <u>consistently</u> , to at least 1 decimal place in (a) and (h).	1	[2]
		Records all thermometer readings to (.0) or (.5) in (a) and (h). <i>Where the experiment in (h) has not been attempted, only the mark for consistent weighings may be awarded – from the experimental results in (a).</i>	1	
(i)	MMO Collection	<b>Where mass of (empty) test-tube and mass of test-tube + FB 5 are given:</b> mass added to the test-tube should be $\pm 0.2$ g from mass selected in (g). <b>If no mass of (empty) test-tube is recorded, but mass of test-tube + FB 5 and mass of test-tube + residual FB 5 are recorded:</b> mass of <b>FB 5</b> used in the experiment should be in the range (+0.2 to -0.5)g of mass selected in (g).  Calculate the difference between <b>1.30</b> and the candidate's value of $\Delta T/m$ . Give <b>two marks</b> for a difference up to $0.2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C g}^{-1}$ Give <b>one of these two marks</b> for a difference of $+0.2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C g}^{-1}$ to $0.4 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C g}^{-1}$	1	[3]
			2	
(k)	ACE Conclusions	Manipulates Hess cycle to show that $\Delta H_3 = \Delta H_1 - 2\Delta H_2$ <b>or</b> $\Delta H_1 = \Delta H_3 + 2\Delta H_2$ <b>or</b> $2\Delta H_2 = \Delta H_1 - \Delta H_3$	1	[2]
	ACE Interpretation	Correctly calculates a value for $\Delta H_3$ from equation given by candidate and candidate values from (c) and (j). <i>A +ve sign must be given for any endothermic change</i> <i>The candidate must use the exact values given in the final answers to (c) and <math>\Delta T/m</math> but may then correctly round their answer to at least 3 significant figures.</i>	1	
(l)	ACE Improvement	Suggests additional insulation (lid etc.) <i>Candidate must suggest a suitable material to use as insulation or explain how or where the insulation is to be applied.</i> <b>or</b> plots cooling/heating curves, extrapolating to lowest/highest temperature.	1	[1]
<b>[Total: 15]</b>				

Page 6	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	GCE A/AS LEVEL – May/June 2009	9701	32

Question	Sections	Indicative material	Mark															
<b>FB 6 is NaBr; FB 7 is NaI; FB 8 is ZnSO<sub>4</sub>(aq), FB 9 is MgSO<sub>4</sub>(aq)</b>																		
<b>3 (a)</b>		No mark																
<b>(b)</b>	<b>Reagents available:</b> HCl; NaOH(aq); NH <sub>3</sub> (aq); BaCl <sub>2</sub> /Ba(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> (aq); Pb(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> (aq); AgNO <sub>3</sub> (aq); K <sub>2</sub> Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub> (aq); Br <sub>2</sub> (aq); concentrated H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>																	
	MMO Decisions	<p><b>(i)</b> Selects AgNO<sub>3</sub> as one reagent <b>and</b> NH<sub>3</sub>(aq) added <u>to the ppt produced with AgNO<sub>3</sub></u>  <b>or</b>  Pb(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> / K<sub>2</sub>Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub> added as <u>fresh</u> reagents.</p> <p><i>The reagent must be named or the formula of the reagent given.</i></p>	1															
	MMO Collection	<p><b>(ii)</b> Correct observations for an appropriate pair of reagents for <b>FB 6</b></p> <p><b>(iii)</b> Correct observations for an appropriate pair of reagents for <b>FB 7</b></p> <p><i>Expected observations:</i></p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th><b>FB 6 (Br<sup>-</sup>)</b></th> <th><b>FB 7 (I<sup>-</sup>)</b></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>AgNO<sub>3</sub></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>cream ppt (off-white ppt is <b>NOT</b> acceptable)</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>yellow ppt</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>NH<sub>3</sub>(aq)</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>ppt insoluble or partially soluble</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>ppt insoluble</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pb(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>white ppt</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>yellow ppt</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>K<sub>2</sub>Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>no change</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>brown solution</i></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>One of the observation marks can be awarded for correct observations on adding AgNO<sub>3</sub> to <b>FB 6 and FB 7</b> if this is to the candidate's advantage.</i></p>		<b>FB 6 (Br<sup>-</sup>)</b>	<b>FB 7 (I<sup>-</sup>)</b>	AgNO <sub>3</sub>	<i>cream ppt (off-white ppt is <b>NOT</b> acceptable)</i>	<i>yellow ppt</i>	NH <sub>3</sub> (aq)	<i>ppt insoluble or partially soluble</i>	<i>ppt insoluble</i>	Pb(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	<i>white ppt</i>	<i>yellow ppt</i>	K <sub>2</sub> Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub>	<i>no change</i>	<i>brown solution</i>	1  1
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K <sub>2</sub> Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub>	<i>no change</i>	<i>brown solution</i>																
	ACE Conclusion	<p><b>(iv)</b> Makes appropriate <u>consequential</u> conclusions from observations given  <b>(FB 6</b> contains Br<sup>-</sup> and <b>FB 7</b> contains I<sup>-</sup> but Cl<sup>-</sup> may be given from white ppt with Ag<sup>+</sup>.  Allow Br<sup>-</sup> from off-white ppt insoluble or partially soluble in ammonia.</p>	1															
			[4]															

(c)	MMO Collection	Look for the following marking points:																				
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">FB 6</th> <th colspan="2">FB 7</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(i)</td> <td>yellow/orange/red solid, solution, liquid or mixture (not colour alone) <b>or</b> orange/red/brown gas or vapour</td> <td>(i)</td> <td>brown/grey/black (not blue-black) solid <b>or</b> purple gas/vapour <i>(gas can be awarded in either of the first two boxes)</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(ii)</td> <td>white or steamy fumes <i>(in either of the first two boxes)</i></td> <td>(ii)</td> <td>“bad-egg” smell or (smell of) H<sub>2</sub>S <b>or</b> test for H<sub>2</sub>S (including dichromate turning green)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(iii)</td> <td>positive test for SO<sub>2</sub></td> <td>(iii)</td> <td>Orange/dark red/red-brown/brown solution (no solid) on adding distilled water</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(iv)</td> <td>no change (but not no ppt) with starch</td> <td>(iv)</td> <td>blue/blue-black/purple/purple-black/black colour (of solution or solid)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	FB 6		FB 7		(i)	yellow/orange/red solid, solution, liquid or mixture (not colour alone) <b>or</b> orange/red/brown gas or vapour	(i)	brown/grey/black (not blue-black) solid <b>or</b> purple gas/vapour <i>(gas can be awarded in either of the first two boxes)</i>	(ii)	white or steamy fumes <i>(in either of the first two boxes)</i>	(ii)	“bad-egg” smell or (smell of) H <sub>2</sub> S <b>or</b> test for H <sub>2</sub> S (including dichromate turning green)	(iii)	positive test for SO <sub>2</sub>	(iii)	Orange/dark red/red-brown/brown solution (no solid) on adding distilled water	(iv)	no change (but not no ppt) with starch	(iv)	blue/blue-black/purple/purple-black/black colour (of solution or solid)
FB 6		FB 7																				
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		Give <b>one mark</b> for <b>two</b> out of four correct marking points for <b>FB 6</b>	1																			
		Give <b>one mark</b> for <b>three</b> out of four correct marking points for <b>FB 7</b>		[2]																		
(d)	MMO Collection	Observes: yellow/orange/red/brown colour on adding Br <sub>2</sub> (aq), providing there is no precipitate or solid <b>and</b> blue/blue-black/purple/purple-black/black colour (of solution or solid)	1	[1]																		
(e)	ACE Conclusions	<b>Conclusions for halide/sulfuric acid reaction</b>																				
		Any reference to Br <sub>2</sub> or I <sub>2</sub> being produced or halide oxidised	1																			
		Sulfuric acid is an oxidising agent. <i>H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> oxidises halide scores both marks.</i>	1																			
		<b>Conclusions for bromine water/iodide reaction</b>																				
		Correct description of displacement or redox reaction involving both of the halogens/halides: e.g. (i) halogen/halide <i>Bromine oxidises iodide ions.</i> (ii) halogen/halogen <i>Br<sub>2</sub> displaces I<sub>2</sub>.</i> <i>Iodine is displaced by bromine.</i> <i>There is no suitable statement linking halide and halide.</i>	1																			
				[3]																		

Page 8	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	GCE A/AS LEVEL – May/June 2009	9701	32

(f)	MMO Collection	<b>FB 8</b> Observes white ppt soluble/dissolving/disappearing (in excess) for each reagent.	1	[3]
		<b>FB 9</b> Observes white ppt insoluble/not dissolving/remaining (in excess) for each reagent	1	
	ACE Conclusions	Mark consequentially on observations involving white precipitates only. Expected ions are $Zn^{2+}$ in <b>FB 8</b> and $Mg^{2+}$ in <b>FB 9</b> <b>Symbol and ion charge</b> must be correct in any deduction or the <b>name</b> of the ion given: <i>e.g. <math>Zn^{2+}</math> or zinc but <b>not</b> Zn</i>	1	
			[Total: 13]	