



ASSESSMENT and
QUALIFICATIONS
ALLIANCE

Mark scheme March 2005

GCSE

Chemistry (Modular)

Module 21

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Aqueous and Organic Chemistry: Foundation Tier

Question No.	KEY
One	1 – lather 2 – soap 3 – scum 4 – precipitate
Two	1 – evaporates 2 – cools 3 – dissolves 4 – deposits
Three	1 – carbon dioxide 2 – oxygen 3 – chlorine 4 – calcium sulphate
Four	1 – carbon 2 – carbon dioxide 3 – carbon monoxide 4 – oxygen
Five	1 – potassium hydroxide solution 2 – nitric acid 3 – ammonia solution 4 – ethanoic acid
Six	chlorine water will bleach materials the solubility of chlorine in water is greater if the pressure is increased
Seven	a base is a proton acceptor a soluble base is called an alkali
Eight	1 – A, 2 – D, 3 – C, 4 – C
Nine	1 – C, 2 – D, 3 – B, 4 – C
Ten	1 – C 2 – C, 3 – C, 4 – C

Aqueous and Organic Chemistry: Higher Tier

Question No.	KEY
One	1 – potassium hydroxide solution 2 – nitric acid 3 – ammonia solution 4 – ethanoic acid
Two	1 – hydrocarbons 2 – unsaturated 3 – isomers 4 – polymers
Three	a base is a proton acceptor a soluble base is called an alkali
Four	all carboxylic acids react with alkalis to produce salts some carboxylic acids are found in fresh fruits
Five	1 – A, 2 – D, 3 – C, 4 – C
Six	1 – C, 2 – D, 3 – B, 4 – C
Seven	1 – C 2 – C, 3 – C, 4 – C
Eight	1 – A, 2 – C, 3 – D, 4 – A
Nine	1 – C, 2 – B, 3 – C, 4 – B
Ten	1 – D, 2 – B, 3 – B, 4 – B