



General Certificate of Secondary Education

Chemistry A 3423

Module 21: Aqueous & Organic Chemistry

Module Test Answer Keys

March 2007 examination series

Mark schemes are prepared by the Principal Examiner and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation meeting attended by all examiners and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation meeting ensures that the mark scheme covers the candidates' responses to questions and that every examiner understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for the standardisation meeting each examiner analyses a number of candidates' scripts: alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed at the meeting and legislated for. If, after this meeting, examiners encounter unusual answers which have not been discussed at the meeting they are required to refer these to the Principal Examiner.

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Aqueous & Organic Chemistry : Foundation Tier

Question No.	KEY
One	1 – lather 2 – soap 3 – scum 4 – scale
Two	1 – carbon 2 – carbon dioxide 3 – oxygen 4 – carbon monoxide
Three	1 – K 2 – L 3 – M 4 – J
Four	1 – evaporates 2 – condenses 3 – dissolves 4 – filters
Five	1 – sodium hydroxide 2 – copper sulphate 3 – copper oxide 4 – lead sulphate
Six	chlorine in water will remove the colour from fabrics fizzy drinks contain dissolved carbon dioxide
Seven	it can be made by reacting ammonia solution with nitric acid it is used as a fertiliser for crops
Eight	8.1 – D, 8.2 – D, 8.3 – C, 8.4 – D
Nine	9.1 – A, 9.2 – A, 9.3 – C, 9.4 – B
Ten	10.1 – C, 10.2 – B, 10.3 – A, 10.4 – A

Aqueous & Organic Chemistry : Higher Tier

Question No.	KEY
One	1 – sodium hydroxide 2 – copper sulphate 3 – copper oxide 4 – lead sulphate
Two	1 – butane 2 – methanol 3 – ethanoic acid 4 – ethene
Three	it can be made by reacting ammonia solution with nitric acid it is used as a fertiliser for crops
Four	isomer M has stronger forces between molecules isomers M and N have the same chemical formula
Five	5.1 – D, 5.2 – D, 5.3 – C, 5.4 – D
Six	6.1 – A, 6.2 – A, 6.3 – C, 6.4 – B
Seven	7.1 – C, 7.2 – B, 7.3 – A, 7.4 – A
Eight	8.1 – B, 8.2 – B, 8.3 – A, 8.4 – C
Nine	9.1 – D, 9.2 – B, 9.3 – B, 9.4 – D
Ten	10.1 – C, 10.2 – C, 10.3 – A, 10.4 – B