



Rewarding Learning

**General Certificate of Secondary Education
2010–2011**

Science: Double Award (Modular)



Using Materials and Understanding Reactions
End of Module Test

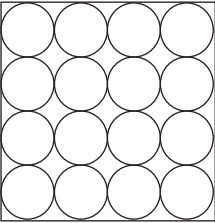
Foundation Tier

[GDB01]

WEDNESDAY 10 NOVEMBER 2010, AFTERNOON

**MARK
SCHEME**

			AVAILABLE MARKS	
1	(a)	Idea that symbols are internationally understood Idea that symbols are eye-catching idea of not easy to read not idea of warning	[2]	
	(b)	(i) 	[1]	
		(ii) 	[1]	4
2	(a)	(Hot) milk	[1]	
	(b)	Any two from: Used cocoa powder stirred the mixture hot not melting	[2]	
	(c)	Idea of a solution which cannot hold any more (solute)	[1]	4
3	(a)	Any two from: Idea that aluminium is malleable is a (good) conductor of heat is light or other suitable e.g. unreactive or high melting point	[2]	
	(b)	Any two from: Copper is malleable will not react (with water) idea of long lasting or durable or rigid or other suitable not high mp, not strong, not good conductor	[2]	
	(c)	Any two from: Plastic will melt when heated will not hold its shape will burn will not conduct heat or other suitable not idea of not being strong	[2]	6

			AVAILABLE MARKS	
4	(a)	carbon (graphite)	[1]	4
	(b)	aluminium/tin/lead	[1]	
	(c)	sodium chloride	[1]	
	(d)	potassium iodide (must be name)	[1]	
5	(a)	 <p>(i.e. a regular close packed)</p>	[1]	5
	(b)	The particles of iron gain energy/move faster and move further apart	[1] [1]	
	(c)	carbon dioxide water (any order)	[1] [1]	
6	(a)	(i) idea of forming scum/difficult to form a lather	[1]	3
		(ii) No effect/will always form a permanent lather	[1]	
	(b)	Boiling/adding washing soda/using an ion exchange resin accept distillation	[1]	
7	(a)	K	[1]	4
	(b)	24	[1]	
	(c)	3	[1]	
	(d)	Calcium hydrogen carbonate	[1]	
8	(a)	Diffusion	[1]	4
	(b)	Takes longer to form the white ring	[1]	
	(c)	Idea that ammonia (particles) diffuses/moves faster/hydrochloric acid particles diffuse/move more slowly accept idea that ammonia is less dense/hydrochloric acid is more dense	[1]	
	(d)	NH ₄ Cl	[1]	

Particle	Atomic Number	Mass Number	Electronic arrangement
A	6	12	2,4
B	1	2	1
C	5	11	2,3
D	1	3	1

[4]

(b) (i) B and D [1]

(ii) the particles have the same atomic number but different mass numbers [1]

6

10 (a) cathode [1]

(b) carbon/graphite [1]

(c) high cost/idea of needing a lot of energy/anodes need to be replaced [1]

3

11 (a) Acid – sulphuric acid [1]
 base – copper oxide/copper hydroxide [1]
 product – water [1]

If copper carbonate is used as the base it gains the mark for base but must state water and carbon dioxide for one mark for the product.

(b) carbon dioxide [1]

4

12 idea of Mg atom losing 2 electrons [1]
 idea of F atom gaining 1 electron [1]
 idea of 2 F atoms needed to allow Mg to lose 2 electrons [1]
 (third mark dependent on first two)

3

Total

50