Mark Scheme (Results)
June 2011

360Science

GCSE Chemistry
Structured Paper C3 (5039/01)

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## 5039 Mark Scheme

J une 2011

| Question <br> Number | Answer | Allow | Reject/ Ignore | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1(a) | alkali metals ; |  |  | 1 |
| (b) (i) | hydrogen ; |  | I gnore all symbols | 1 |
| (ii) | sodium / lithium ; | $\mathrm{Na} / \mathrm{Li}$ |  | 1 |
| (c) (i) | two from: preparation: |  |  |  |
|  | clean with acid / make wooden splint damp; | If clean rod / spatula etc with acid allow preparation mark | I gnore type of wire |  |
|  | sample: <br> use of flame test wire (loop) to collect sample/ dip splint into sample or solution; | Must have correct equipment for sample mark - wire, splint, silica rod: not spatula, (metal) rod, etc |  |  |
|  | flame: <br> hold sample in (Bunsen) flame [NB: Ignore above or over flame]; |  | Reject 'yellow' flame for flame mark | 2 |
| (ii) | lilac ; |  |  | 1 |
|  |  |  |  | (6) |



| Question <br> Number | Answer | Allow | Reject/ Ignore | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3(a) | answers for type of use or example: <br> solvents (examples: board markers, glues, nail varnish remover) ; <br> perfumes / fragrances / scents (examples: deodorants, candles, air fresheners, soap, cosmetics, beauty products, cleaning products) ; <br> flavourings (sweets, drinks) ; |  |  | 2 |
| (b) (i) | ethanol ; |  |  | 1 |
| (ii) | turns red / orange / yellow ; |  | Reject any answer with blue, purple, green in them. | 1 |
| (iii) | hydrogen | $\mathrm{H}_{2}$ | Ignore 'H' | 1 |
|  |  |  |  | (5) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Allow |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| (b)(a) | costs money / supplies may run out (in some countries) <br> / waste of energy (used to purify etc); <br> Mark independently: <br> add (dilute) nitric acid; <br> add silver nitrate (solution); <br> white (precipitate); <br> Note: additional irrelevant substances added e.g. NaOH, <br> HCl, BaCl2 etc looses one mark if otherwise full marks | [i.e. any test that gives white ppt gets third mark] |
| (ii) | heat / evaporate water ; <br> weigh after; <br> plus any one from: <br> take (smaller) sample (from the original $2000 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ ) / marks maximum: electrolyse (1), detection of <br> weigh container / heat until constant mass / repeat for <br> consistent results ; | $\mathbf{1}$ |


| Question Number | Answer | Allow | Reject/ Ignore | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5(a)(i) | one mark for colour: <br> turns red-brown /brown /orange-brown / pink; one mark for build up (of copper) e.g.: solid / coating / layer / plating / (electrode) becomes larger ; (note: 'forming' is in the stem) | Half equation: 1 mark for ion + electron(s); 2 for fully balanced | Ignore any others e.g. red, orange | 2 |
| (ii) | copper ions gain electrons / are reduced ; 2 electrons (gained); |  |  | 2 |
| (b) (i) | Any two from: <br> copper atoms form ions / lose electrons / are oxidised; <br> the copper (ions) passes into solution / dissolves ; Impurities lost from electrode ; |  | copper atoms into solution does not score for $2^{\text {nd }}$ point | 2 |
| (ii) | gold / silver / platinum; |  |  | 1 |
|  |  |  |  | (7) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Allow | Reject/ Ignore | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{6 ( a )}$ | sodium hydroxide ; <br> (b) <br> hydrophobic part / tail in grease ; <br> hydrophilic part / head in water ; <br> enables grease and water to mix / lowers surface tension <br> between water and grease; | Suitable diagrams can <br> score here | $\mathbf{1}$ |  |
| (c) | no scum formed / no cleaner wasted; | forms lather (unlike <br> soap) | $\mathbf{2}$ |  |




|  | Note: <br> If answer from c(ii) is 25.02 or 25.017 or 25.016r then answer in c(iii) <br> will give 0.1000664 or accept 0.1 for 3 marks <br> Do not credit any steps involving molar masses (look for 40, 36.5 etc |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| (d) | $\mathrm{Fe}^{3+}+3 \mathrm{OH}^{-} \rightarrow \mathrm{Fe}(\mathrm{OH})_{3} ; ;$ <br> formulae $=1$ <br> balancing correct formulae $=1$ | 2 |  |

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