

Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2015

Pearson Edexcel International GCSE in
Chemistry (4CH0) Paper 1CR

Pearson Edexcel International in Science
Double Award (4SC0) Paper 1CR

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Publications Code UG041121

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General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
1 (a)	Diagram shows four circles well-spaced apart	accept minimum of 3 complete circles ignore size and shape of circles ignore arrows and other symbols implying movement ignore a pattern reject any touching circles reject circles joined by bonds no penalty for half-circles at edges of square	1
(b)	move freely/randomly	Accept fast OWTTE ignore references to vibrate	1
(c)	M1 – (average kinetic) energy of the particles increases M2 – <u>more</u> particles have enough energy to escape / particles can escape <u>more</u> easily OR <u>more</u> particles overcome the forces (of attraction) holding them together (in the liquid) OR the forces (of attraction) between the particles are overcome <u>more</u> often	accept particles move faster/more rapidly/more quickly allow the energy of the liquid increases accept particles escape <u>more</u> quickly accept molecules/atoms for particles for both M1 and M2 allow bonds for force of attraction	2
			Total 4 marks

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks								
2 (a)	<u>fractional</u> distillation	accept fractionation	1								
(b)	<table border="1" data-bbox="394 347 1055 624"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="394 347 629 416">Fraction</th> <th data-bbox="636 347 1055 416">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="394 421 629 489">A</td> <td data-bbox="636 421 1055 489">it contains only gases</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="394 494 629 563">F</td> <td data-bbox="636 494 1055 563">it is the most viscous</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="394 568 629 624">F</td> <td data-bbox="636 568 1055 624">it contains bitumen</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Fraction	Description	A	it contains only gases	F	it is the most viscous	F	it contains bitumen		1 1 1
Fraction	Description										
A	it contains only gases										
F	it is the most viscous										
F	it contains bitumen										
(c)	as the number of carbon atoms/it/they increases the boiling point increases	accept reverse argument allow positive correlation ignore (directly) proportional ignore references to hydrogen atoms	1								
Total 5 marks											

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
3 (a)	<p>M1 – C</p> <p>M2 – (it) has a spot in line with/at the same height as (the spot produced by) bute/an illegal drug</p>	<p>Accept references to travelling same distance / having same R_f value</p> <p>M2 dep on M1</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p>
(b)	a substance/liquid that dissolves a solute/solid/another substance	Accept it forms a solution with a solute/solid/substance	1
(c)	<p>M1 $\frac{\text{correctly measured distance for lasix spot}}{\text{correctly measured distance of solvent front}}$</p> <p>M2 – any value in range 0.73 – 0.77</p>	<p>Lasix spot 62-64 mm / 6.2-6.4 cm Solvent front 84 mm / 8.4 cm</p> <p>Minimum of 2 dp correct answer with no working scores 2</p> <p>M2 csq on M1</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p>
(d)	the more soluble the substance the further it will travel	Allow distance increases with (increasing) solubility ignore any reference to proportionality	1
Total 6 marks			

Question number	Answer		Notes	Marks
4 (a)	Description of reaction	Metal	3 correct = 2 marks 1 correct = 1 mark accept symbols	2
	it explodes on contact with water	caesium		
	it fizzes gently	lithium		
	it reacts violently and forms a lilac flame	potassium		
(b) (i)	M1 – hydrogen		ignore symbol or formula even if incorrect	1
	M2 – H ₂		reject H accept H ₂ (g) as a <u>product</u> in an equation	1
(ii)	M1 – lithium hydroxide		ignore formula even if incorrect	1
	M2 – LiOH		ignore name even if incorrect	1
(iii)	M1 – add (red) litmus		accept any named indicator	1
	M2 - turns blue		accept correct colour for named indicator	1
	OR		ignore purple	
	M1 – use a pH meter / measure pH			
M2 - pH > 7		M2 DEP on M1 do not award M1 or M2 if blue litmus is used		
Total 8 marks				

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
5 (a) (i)	M1 – E		1
	M2 – volume of carbon dioxide/gas (given off) is half / is 30 cm ³ (not 60 cm ³)	accept volume of carbon dioxide/gas is less accept amount for volume ignore references to rate in (i)	1
(ii)	M1 – C		1
	M2 – curve levels off later / curve is less steep	Accept the reaction is slower /carbon dioxide/gas given off <u>more</u> slowly / takes <u>longer</u> for reaction to complete	1
(iii)	M1 – B		1
	M2 – curve levels off earlier / curve is <u>steeper</u>	Accept the reaction is faster / carbon dioxide/gas given off <u>more</u> quickly / takes <u>less</u> time for reaction to complete ignore references to collision theory throughout part (a) M2 dep on M1 correct or missing for all answers to part (a)	1
(b)	(Gas) syringe / measuring cylinder (over water) / burette (over water)	Allow graduated tube	1
Total 7 marks			

(v)	7 (cm ³)	Ignore no reaction / reaction not started accept any value between 6.8 and 7.2	
Total 9 marks			

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
7 (a) (i)	(saturated) – <u>all</u> (carbon to carbon) bonds are single / no (carbon to carbon) double bonds	accept no (carbon to carbon) multiple bonds ignore any references to hydrogen	1
(ii)	M1 - (compounds/substances/molecules) containing hydrogen and carbon (atoms/elements) M2 - only	reject atoms/elements/ions/mixture in place of compounds reject compounds/substances/molecules in place of atoms/elements accept other terms with same meaning, e.g. solely, exclusively, just M2 DEP on mention of hydrogen and carbon / C and H and no other element	1 1
(iii)	C (C ₅ H ₁₂)		1
(b) (i)	C ₈ H ₁₈ + 12.5O ₂ → 8CO ₂ + 9H ₂ O M1 – all formulae correct M2 – balanced using correct formulae	accept multiples	2
(ii)	carbon monoxide	If both name and formula given, mark name only accept correct formula	1

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
7 (c)	(i) (provides an alternative pathway of) lower activation energy	Accept (molecules adsorb onto catalyst and covalent) bonds weakened	1
	(ii) silica/silicon dioxide/alumina/aluminium oxide	accept correct formulae accept aluminosilicate(s) accept zeolite(s) ignore silica oxide and alumina oxide If both name and formula given, mark name only	1
	(iii) C ₂ H ₄	Accept structural or displayed formula	1
	(iv) ethene	accept ethylene	1

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
8 (a) (i)	<p>M1 & M2 – any two from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • does not melt/high melting point • does not colour the flame • inert/unreactive / does not burn/react with oxygen/air 	<p>Ignore general physical properties of metals, eg boiling point</p>	2
	(ii) to remove any substance that may affect the colour	<p>ignore references to removing impurities Allow result/flame for colour</p>	1
	(iii) difficult to see the colour produced by the substance (under test)	<p>Accept flame not hot enough (to vaporise the sample) Accept the temperature is not high enough (to vaporise the sample) Allow flame is (already) coloured</p>	1
(b) (i)	<p>(X) M1 – sodium M2 – chloride</p> <p>(Y) M3 – lithium M4 – sulfate</p>	<p>Accept symbol in any formula</p> <p>accept Li symbol and SO₄ in any formula</p> <p>accept strontium for M3</p>	<p>1 1</p> <p>1 1</p>
	(ii) iron(II) / Fe ²⁺ / Fe ⁺² / Fe ⁺⁺	<p>accept ferrous ignore iron ion if both name and formula given both must be correct</p>	1

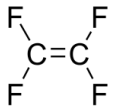
(c)	M1 – add (dilute) acid		1
	M2 – test gas/bubbles/carbon dioxide with limewater	If incorrect gas mentioned, only M1 can be awarded	1
	M3 – limewater turns milky	M3 DEP on mention of gas	1

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
9 (a) (i)	green	ignore shades accept yellow-green	1
	(ii) to allow (excess/unreacted) gas to escape/to prevent pressure build up	accept to prevent (the risk of) an explosion/breaking the apparatus	1
	(iii) <u>Chlorine/the gas</u> is toxic/poisonous	ignore harmful, dangerous, etc.	1
(b) (i)	<p>M1 -</p> $\frac{2.8(000)}{56} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{5.325}{35.5}$ <p>OR</p> <p>0.05(00) and 0.15(00)</p> <p>M2 - 1:3</p> <p>M3 - FeCl₃</p>	<p>award 0/3 if division by atomic numbers / wrong way up / multiplication used</p> <p>do not penalise roundings or minor transcription errors (e.g. 5.235 for Cl)</p> <p>If 71 used for Cl₂, lose M1 but M2 and M3 can be awarded – consequential answer from this error is Fe₂Cl₃</p> <p>M2 subsumes M1</p> <p>Accept symbols in any order</p>	1
	(ii) iron(III) chloride	<p>Award 3 marks for correct final answer with no working</p> <p>accept ferric chloride ignore iron chloride accept iron trichloride</p>	1

9 (c)	$\text{Cl}_2 + 2 \text{NaOH} \rightarrow \text{NaCl} + \text{NaClO} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ M1 – all formulae correct M2 – balanced using correct formulae		2
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Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
10 (a) (i)	$\text{Zn(s)} + 2 \text{HCl(aq)} \rightarrow \text{ZnCl}_2\text{(aq)} + \text{H}_2\text{(g)}$ <p>M1 – all formulae correct and equation balanced</p> <p>M2 – state symbols correct</p>	<p>M2 can be awarded for near misses on formulae, e.g. ZnCl and H</p> <p>accept upper case letters for state symbols</p>	2
(b)	<p>M1 bubbles/fizzing/effervescence</p> <p>M2 zinc/solid gets smaller/disappears</p>	<p>accept gas given off ignore hydrogen given off</p> <p>accept zinc/solid dissolves / (final) solution is <u>colourless</u> reject zinc melts and other Group 1 observations, eg floats / moves across surface</p> <p>Ignore references to heat and temperature change</p>	2

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks												
10 (c) (i)	<table border="1" data-bbox="427 252 1218 485"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Experiment 1</th> <th>Experiment 2</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Final burette reading in cm³</td> <td>10.40</td> <td>22.70</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Initial burette reading in cm³</td> <td>0.00</td> <td>1.90</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Volume of acid added in cm³</td> <td>10.40</td> <td>20.80</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="421 563 1205 738"> M1 – all four burette readings correct M2 – subtractions correct M3 – all six values in table given to 2 decimal places </p> <p data-bbox="338 850 1261 954"> (ii) M1 – (because) the volume/amount of acid required has doubled M2 – the concentration is half / 0.37 (mol dm⁻³) </p> <p data-bbox="409 994 461 1026">OR</p> <p data-bbox="409 1066 1155 1098"> M1 for use of an expression such as $V_1c_1 = V_2c_2$ </p> <p data-bbox="409 1137 1305 1241"> M2 for indicating how c_2 can be calculated (e.g. because $V_1, c_1,$ and V_2 are known) / for an answer of 0.37 (mol dm⁻³) </p>		Experiment 1	Experiment 2	Final burette reading in cm ³	10.40	22.70	Initial burette reading in cm ³	0.00	1.90	Volume of acid added in cm ³	10.40	20.80	<p data-bbox="1339 563 1854 627">Ignore trailing zeroes for M1 and M2</p> <p data-bbox="1339 675 1854 738">M2 CSQ on burette readings given in table</p> <p data-bbox="1350 850 1641 882">Mark independently</p> <p data-bbox="1339 1066 1798 1129">accept either a calculation or a description</p>	<p data-bbox="1944 316 1966 347">3</p> <p data-bbox="1944 850 1966 882">1</p> <p data-bbox="1944 922 1966 954">1</p>
	Experiment 1	Experiment 2													
Final burette reading in cm ³	10.40	22.70													
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Volume of acid added in cm ³	10.40	20.80													

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
11 (a) (i)		<p>ignore bond angles Ignore brackets and n Do not penalise FI</p>	1
(ii)	<p>M1 – a long chain (molecule)</p> <p>M2 – formed when (many) small molecules/monomers join (together)</p>	<p>accept large molecule / macromolecule</p> <p>Accept react/bond/add/link for join</p>	1
(iii)	poly(tetrafluoroethene)/poly(tetrafluoroethylene)	<p>accept names without brackets Ignore minor spelling errors Ignore PTFE accept Teflon</p>	1
(b)	<p>M1 (name) – ethene</p> <p>M2 (formula) – C₂H₄</p>	<p>accept ethylene</p> <p>reject structural or displayed formula Penalise inappropriate use of upper and lower case letters or numbers No penalty for correct answers on wrong lines</p>	1

(c)	<p>M1 – (they) do not biodegrade</p> <p>M2 – (because) they are inert / do not react / are unreactive</p>	<p>accept not broken down by bacteria / microbes / decomposers / microorganisms / enzymes</p> <p>ignore do not react with any named chemical ignore references to bond strengths / bond breaking</p> <p>Mark independently</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p>
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Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
12 (a)	copper	ignore symbol reject copper(II) / copper(II) ions / Cu ²⁺	1
(b)	zinc cannot displace itself	Accept zinc cannot react with zinc ions/zinc nitrate Accept the two metals involved have the same reactivity	1
(c)	aluminium zinc M copper M1 – aluminium at top <u>and</u> copper at bottom M2 – zinc above M	award M2 irrespective of where zinc is placed in the list	2

(d) (i)	oxidation <u>and</u> reduction occur OR electron loss <u>and</u> electron gain occur OR oxidation number increase <u>and</u> decrease	reject references to oxygen Accept electron transfer Ignore species involved	1
(ii)	M1 – Ag ⁺ /silver <u>ion</u> (s) M2 – it gains electron/is reduced OR it takes electrons from Mg/magnesium (atoms) OR its oxidation number decreases OR it causes the oxidation number of Mg to increase	 M2 DEP on M1 or near miss, e.g. Ag	1 1

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
14 (a) (i)	<p>M1 – (covalent) bonds have to be broken</p> <p>M2 – large amount of energy required / bonds are strong</p> <p>(ii) the (covalent) bonding in silicon dioxide is stronger (than the (ionic) bonding in sodium chloride)</p>	<p>any mention of ions / metallic bonding / molecules / intermolecular forces scores 0/2</p> <p>Accept large number of bonds to be broken Accept forces (of attraction) between <u>atoms</u> in place of bonds</p> <p>Accept the covalent bonds (in silicon dioxide) are stronger than the ionic bonds (in sodium chloride) Accept more energy is required to break the (covalent) bonds in silicon dioxide (than is required to break the (ionic) bonds in sodium chloride) Accept forces (of attraction) between <u>atoms</u> in place of bonds</p>	1 1 1
(b)	<u>ions</u> flow/move (to the electrodes)	Accept ions are mobile/can move reject electrons	1
(c)	weak forces (of attraction) between <u>molecules</u> / weak <u>intermolecular</u> forces (of attraction) / little energy is required to separate <u>molecules</u>	Accept boiling point is below room temperature reject any mention of covalent bonds broken	1

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
15 (d) (i)	<p>M1 $\frac{20(.00) \times 0.02(00)}{1000}$</p> <p>-</p> <p>M2 - $4(.00) \times 10^{-4}$ (mol)</p>	0.4(00) scores 1	1
(ii)	$5 \times \mathbf{M2}$ from (i) / $4(.00) \times 10^{-4} \times 5 / 2(.00) \times 10^{-3}$		1
(iii)	$10 \times$ answer to (ii) / $2(.00) \times 10^{-2}$		1
(iv)	answer to (iii) $\times 152 / (2(.00) \times 10^{-2} \times 152) = 3.04$ (g)		1
(e) (i)	$m(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = (24.2 - 15.2) = 9(.0)$ (g)	must be given as a whole number	1
(ii)	answer to (i) $\div 18 / n(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = (9.00 \div 18) = 0.5(0)$ (mol)		1
(iii)	$n(\text{FeSO}_4) = (15.2 \div 152) = 0.1(00)$ (mol)		1
(iv)	$x =$ answer to (ii) \div answer to (iii) / 5		1

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