

GCSE Chemistry

Potable Water

Mark Scheme

Time available: 60 minutes Marks available: 55 marks

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Mark schemes



1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

[10]

1.

(a) sodium chloride

or

salt

allow dissolved salts

(b) expensive

(c) to remove solids

(d) to sterilise the water

allow to kill microorganisms

(e) test: (damp) litmus paper

result: bleached

or

turns white

(f) pH: 7.0

mass of dissolved solid: 0.0 (g)

(g) 0.05 g

(h) did not immerse the thermometer (bulb)

2. (a) filtration

or

by passing through filter beds to remove solids

sterilisation to kill microbes

allow chlorine / ozone allow ultraviolet light

(b) water needs more / different processes

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more microbes toxic chemicals or detergents 2 (c) (as part of glassware attached to bung) salt solution in (conical) flask allow suitable alternative equipment, eg boiling tube 1 (at end of delivery tube) pure water in test tube which must not be sealed allow suitable alternative equipment, eg, beaker, condenser 1 heat source (to heat container holding salt solution) 1 if no other mark obtained allow for 1 mark suitable equipment drawn as part of glassware attached to bung and at end of delivery tube (d) determine boiling point 1 should be at a fixed temperature 100°C allow should be 100°C allow if impure will boil at a temperature over 100°C 1 (e) high energy requirement 1 [11] (i) Solids (a) 1 (ii) Chlorine 1 kill microbes / bacteria (iii) allow to make the water safe to drink ignore disinfect ignore remove / get rid of microbes 1 (b) energy allow heat 1

because it contains any two from:

3.

more organic matter

(c) improve dental health

allow reduce tooth decay allow (local) government requirement allow help teeth



1

[5]

(d) any **one** from:

helps to develop / maintain bones

allow any suitable positive effect on bones

helps to develop / maintain teeth

allow any suitable positive effect on teeth

reduces heart disease

[8]

1

1

(a) (i) distillation

5.

allow to prevent disease

ignore 'to make it safe to drink'

1

(d) Marks awarded for this answer will be determined by the Quality of Communication



0 marks

No relevant content

Level 1 (1 - 2 marks)

A simple relevant comment has been made on the data from at least one of the graphs.

Level 2 (3 - 4 marks)

At least two of the graphs have been considered with a relevant comment made.

Level 3 (5 - 6 marks)

All the graphs have been considered and relevant comments made about each. A justified conclusion may be given.

examples of chemistry points made in the response:

extra information

- (graph 1 shows) fluoride ions reduce the amount of tooth decay
- (graph 1 shows) the effect in reducing tooth decay is greatest for 55–64 year olds
 accept any in range 55 64
- (graph 2 shows) the fluoride ions reduce percentage with decayed teeth
- (graph 2 shows) effect is greatest at 2.5 to 3 mg per 1000 g of water then decay increases if more than 2.5 to 3 mg of fluoride ions per 1000 g water

accept any in range 2.5 - 3

- (graph 2 shows percentage) decay decreases from 0 to 2.5 / 3 mg per 1000 g
- (graph 3 shows) more marked / brittle teeth as fluoride level increases
- above points linked together to draw a justified conclusion

6

[14]

(a) sterilise / disinfect (water)

ignore removes bacteria / impurities / disease

or

6.

kill bacteria / micro-organisms / microbes / germs / pathogens ignore cleans the water / makes (water) safe allow destroy bacteria **or** gets rid of bacteria

1

(b) any two from:

ignore reference to safe / unsafe



2

1

1

1

1

- chlorine is toxic / poisonous
- so (too much) will be dangerous / harmful / kill people / cause illness / health problems

allow causes damage

- cause breathing difficulties or cause (more) allergic reactions / skin or eye irritation
- too little will not kill bacteria

allow bacteria still there

(c) cheap / easy / quick to use (process)

accept prevents typhoid / cholera ignore reference to specialists or equipment

(d) (i) fair / more ideas / views / opinions **or** less chance of bias **or** more democratic allow idea of different points of view / balanced view allow avoids undue influence owtte

(ii) (more likely) to have support / influence / convince people

ignore well respected

allow ideas about trust eg people will have more confidence in their views / more likely to be believed

allow ideas about expertise eg more likely to know what they are talking about / have done experiments / tests allow have knowledge / understanding

allow (more) reliable

(iii) (more likely) to be correct / less likely to be incorrect owtte

or

reliable / factual / accurate / based on proof / based on experiments or tests / based on validation

ignore based on evidence unqualified allow hearsay / opinion can be biased

[7]