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Mark Scheme (Results)
Summer 2013

International GCSE
Chemistry (4CH0) Paper 2C

## Edexcel Level 1/Level 2 Certificate Chemistry (KCHO) Paper 2C

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| Question <br> number | Answer | Accept | Reject | Marks |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| 1 (a) | filtration | filtering |  | 1 |
| (b) | (simple) <br> distillation | distilling | fractional distillation | 1 |
| (c) | dissolving |  |  | 1 |
| (d) | chromatography |  | 1 |  |
| (e) | fractional <br> distillation | fractionally distil(ling) | just distillation / <br> simple distillation | 1 |
|  |  |  | Total | $\mathbf{5}$ |


| Question <br> number | Expected Answer |  |  | Accept | Reject | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | pH at <br> start | pH at <br> end | Correct <br> letter |  |  |  |
|  | 7 | 7 | A |  |  | 1 |
|  | 7 | 11 | E |  | 1 |  |
|  | 14 | 7 | C |  |  | 1 |
|  | 7 | 6 | B |  |  |  |
|  | 7 |  |  | Total | $\mathbf{4}$ |  |



| Question number | Answer | Accept | Reject | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 (c) | copper sulfate/copper ions completely reacted / been used up / run out <br> IGNORE copper completely reacted/magnesium is in excess/references to saturated solution / reactant(s) used up | all of the copper has been displaced / deposited reaction complete |  | 1 |
| (d) | M1 - smaller/larger with magnesium <br> M2 - fewer moles of metal/zinc added / less copper displaced/fewer moles of copper sulfate reacted / fewer moles of copper ions reacted <br> I GNORE references to particles / surface area <br> M2 DEP on M1 | less/lower less heat produced <br> ORA less amount fewer atoms of metal/zinc added less (mass/moles of) copper displaced | less mass of metal/zinc added | $1$ $1$ |
|  |  |  | Total | 9 |


| Question number | Answer | Accept | Reject | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 (a) (i) <br> (ii) | poly(ethene) <br> cracking | polyethene / <br> polythene <br> / polyethylene |  | $1$ $1$ |
| (b) (i) <br> (ii) | M1 - bar labelled 9 <br> M2 - drawn to correct height <br> (boiling point/it) increases as number of carbon atoms increases | ORA as one goes up, the other goes up positive correlation | (directly) proportional | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ |



| Question number | Answer | Accept | Reject | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 (a) (i) <br> (ii) | unsaturated <br> M1 - (unsaturated) colourless <br> I GNORE clear/transparent/looks like water <br> M2 - (saturated) orange | no colour <br> yellow / brown and any combination | discoloured <br> any other colour either on its own or in combination with an accepted colour | 1 1 1 |
| (iii) | addition |  |  | 1 |
| (b) (i) | A |  |  | 1 |
| (ii) | $C$ and $D$ | C, D | $C$ or D | 1 |
| (iii) | each colouring has a different mixture/combination/patterns of dyes | Spots / dots for dyes |  | 1 |
|  | IGNORE references to different heights / distances and solubilities. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Tota | 7 |


| Question number | Answer | Accept | Reject | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 (a) | (giant) ionic I GNORE three-dimensional / lattice |  | any other answer | 1 |
| (b) | M1 and M3 can be scored from labelled diagrams <br> sodium: <br> M1 - positive ions/cations/ $\mathrm{Na}^{+}$and (delocalised/sea of) electrons IGNORE metal ions <br> M2 - (electrostatic) forces/attraction between positive ions/cations/ $\mathrm{Na}^{+}$and (delocalised) electrons <br> IGNORE references to metallic bonding <br> sodium chloride: <br> M3 - positive and negative ions/cations and anions / $\mathrm{Na}^{+}$and $\mathrm{Cl}^{-}$ (ions) <br> M4 - electrostatic forces/attraction between (oppositely charged/positive <br> and negative) ions / cations and anions / $\mathrm{Na}^{+}$and $\mathrm{Cl}^{-}$ <br> I GNORE references to ionic bonding <br> comparison: <br> M5 - forces in Na are weaker (than forces in NaCl ) can be awarded even if an incorrect description of the forces has been given. <br> [standalone] | Sodium / metal ions <br> oppositely charged ions <br> chlorine ions if stated as being negative <br> less energy required to overcome forces in Na <br> bonds / lattice for forces <br> ORA | atoms/molecu les <br> nuclei <br> intermolecular forces <br> atoms/molecu les <br> nuclei <br> intermolecular forces <br> reference to covalent loses M4 | 1 1 1 1 1 1 |


| Question number | Answer | Accept | Reject | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 (c) | $\text { M1 }-\mathrm{n}(\mathrm{Na})=\frac{0.138}{23} \text { or } 0.006$ | $0.072 \mathrm{dm}^{3}$ |  | 1 |
|  | M2-n( $\mathrm{H}_{2}$ ) $=1 / 2 \times$ M1 or 0.003 |  |  | 1 |
|  | M3 - vol. $\mathrm{H}_{2}=24000 \times$ M2 or $72\left(\mathrm{~cm}^{3}\right)$ <br> [Mark consequentially. $n(\mathrm{Na})$ and $n\left(\mathrm{H}_{2}\right)$ need not be evaluated.] correct final answer on its own without working scores 3 |  |  | 1 |


| Question number | Answer | Accept | Reject | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mar } \\ \text { ks } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 (d) (i) <br> (ii) | M1 - (add dilute) nitric acid <br> M2 - (add aqueous) silver nitrate <br> M3 - white precipitate / solid / suspension <br> M3 dependent on M2 <br> Reason - it fizzed / a gas was evolved <br> OR <br> sodium hydroxide would not fizz / <br> produce a gas <br> I GNORE incorrect identification of gas <br> $\mathbf{X}=$ sodium carbonate / sodium hydrogencarbonate | addition of silver nitrate before nitric acid for both M1 and M2 <br> correct formulae throughout <br> sodium hydroxide is soluble |  | 1 1 1 1 1 1 |
| (e) | M1 - 8 electrons around Na <br> M2-8 electrons around Cl . <br> I GNORE inner shells even if incorrect I GNORE starting diagrams showing atoms either with or without arrow to show movement of electron <br> M3 - correct charge on both Na and Cl [standalone] | any combination of dots and crosses 0 electrons |  | 1 1 1 1 |
| (f) | M1 - potassium is more reactive than sodium <br> M2 - (but) bromine is less reactive than chlorine | reactivity increases down Group 1 ORA <br> reactivity decreases down Group 7 ORA | -ide endings | 1 1 |
|  |  |  | Total | 19 |


| Question number | Answer |  |  |  | Accept | Reject | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7 (a) | Solution | Negative electrode | Positive electrode | Substance left | correct formulae throughout | O for oxygen | 1 |
|  | silver sulfate | silver |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | potassium nitrate |  | oxygen | potassium nitrate |  |  | 2 |
| (b) $\begin{aligned} & \text { (i) } \\ & \\ & \text { (ii) }\end{aligned}$ | to increase its (electrical) conductivity / to make it a (better) (electrical) conductor / to lower its (electrical) resistance IGNORE references to carrying current / charge / adds hydrogen ions |  |  |  | carbon / graphite copper/ silver / gold / titanium |  | 1 |
|  |  |  |  |  | to increase the concentration/numb er of ions |  | 1 |
| (c) (i) <br> (ii) | Moles/amount of hydrogen (produced) $=2 \times$ moles/amount of oxygen (produced) <br> IGNORE explanations based on forming water <br> (some of the) oxygen dissolves in water/acid |  |  |  | number of molecules of hydrogen (produced) is twice that of oxygen | explanations based on atoms | 1 |
|  |  |  |  |  | (some of the) oxygen reacts with the (carbon) electrode/to form $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ (which then dissolves) | oxygen reacts with water/(sulfuric) acid | 1 |
| (d) | M1 - number of faradays $=\frac{482500}{96500}$ or 5 <br> M2-n( $\mathrm{H}_{2}$ ) $=1 / 2 \times$ M1 or 2.5 <br> Final answer on its own without working scores 2 |  |  |  |  | Incorrect units | 1 1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Total | 9 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Total for paper | 60 |

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