



Rewarding Learning

**General Certificate of Secondary Education
2017–2018**

Science: Single Award

Unit 2 (Chemistry)

Foundation Tier

[GSS21]

THURSDAY 17 MAY 2018, MORNING

**MARK
SCHEME**

General Marking Instructions

Introduction

Mark schemes are published to assist teachers and students in their preparation for examinations. Through the mark schemes teachers and students will be able to see what examiners are looking for in response to questions and exactly where the marks have been awarded. The publishing of the mark schemes may help to show that examiners are not concerned about finding out what a student does not know but rather with rewarding students for what they do know.

The Purpose of Mark Schemes

Examination papers are set and revised by teams of examiners and revisers appointed by the Council. The teams of examiners and revisers include experienced teachers who are familiar with the level and standards expected of students in schools and colleges.

The job of the examiners is to set the questions and the mark schemes; and the job of the revisers is to review the questions and mark schemes commenting on a large range of issues about which they must be satisfied before the question papers and mark schemes are finalised.

The questions and the mark schemes are developed in association with each other so that the issues of differentiation and positive achievement can be addressed right from the start. Mark schemes, therefore, are regarded as part of an integral process which begins with the setting of questions and ends with the marking of the examination.

The main purpose of the mark scheme is to provide a uniform basis for the marking process so that all the markers are following exactly the same instructions and making the same judgements in so far as this is possible. Before marking begins a standardising meeting is held where all the markers are briefed using the mark scheme and samples of the students' work in the form of scripts. Consideration is also given at this stage to any comments on the operational papers received from teachers and their organisations. During this meeting, and up to and including the end of the marking, there is provision for amendments to be made to the mark scheme. What is published represents this final form of the mark scheme.

It is important to recognise that in some cases there may well be other correct responses which are equally acceptable to those published: the mark scheme can only cover those responses which emerged in the examination. There may also be instances where certain judgements may have to be left to the experience of the examiner, for example, where there is no absolute correct response – all teachers will be familiar with making such judgements.

1 (a) (i)



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(ii) It will **burn** skin

[1]

[1]

(b) (i) Ethanoic acid

[1]

(ii) Alkaline

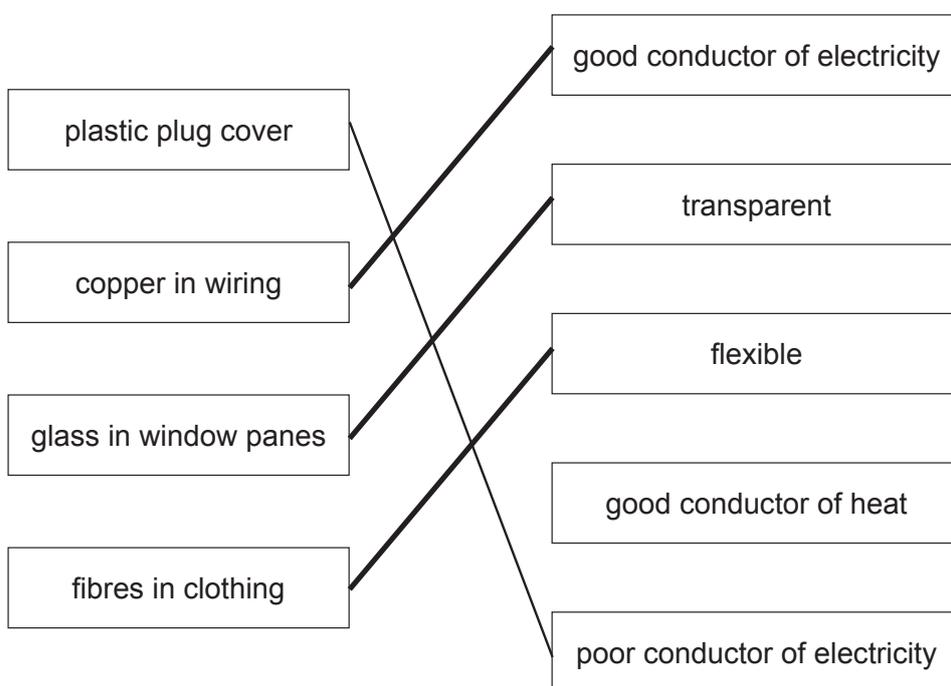
[1]

4

2 (a)

Material use

Property



All correct = [2]

1 or 2 correct = [1]

[2]

(b) (i) Composite material

[1]

(ii) Light/will not rust/save on fuel costs

[1]

4

3 (a)		AVAILABLE MARKS
Statement	Tick (✓)	
Group 1 metals do not react with cold water		
the vertical columns are called Periods		
the elements are arranged by atomic number	✓	
noble gases are very unreactive	✓	
		[2]
(b) Beryllium/magnesium/calcium/strontium/barium/radium		[1]
(c) Halogens		[1]
(d) Octaves		[1]
(e) Mendeleev		[1]
		6
4 (a) Soap (solution)		[1]
(b) Any two from:		
• same volume of water/10 cm ³ of water		
• all were shaken for the same length of time		
• same (size of) test tubes		[2]
(c) More soap solution needed the harder the sample		[1]
(d) Any two from:		
• blocks pipes/narrows/fur in pipes		
• fur on kettle		
• stains on clothes		
• cost qualified		[2]
		6
5 (a) Any two from:		
• fibres		
• clothes		
• bed clothes		
• hair		[1]
(b) Protective clothing [1] prevents contaminating the scene with hairs, etc. [1]		
or		
victim and suspect clothing in separate bags [1] prevents transfer of evidence/hair/fingerprints [1]		[2]
(c) Fingerprints are unique [1] can be matched to suspect's fingerprint [1]		[2]
		5

			AVAILABLE MARKS	
6	(a) (i)	3 points correctly plotted [2] (2 points correctly plotted [1]) line of best fit [1]	[3]	
	(ii)	Increases melting point decreases	[1]	
	(iii)	20–29 °C	[1]	
	(b) (i)	To prevent reaction with air/water/oxygen	[1]	
	(ii)	Any two from: • use small piece of potassium • use tongs/tweezers • safety screen • large volume of water	[2]	
	(iii)	Similarity: both float/move across surface of water/give off bubbles/ disappear/give out heat [1] Difference: reaction of potassium is more vigorous than lithium/ potassium produces a lilac flame/lithium no flame/ potassium disappears quicker [1]	[2]	10
7	(a) (i)	B	[1]	
	(ii)	Lithium	[1]	
	(iii)	A and D (need both)	[1]	
	(b) (i)	4	[1]	
	(ii)	2.2 drawn (allow ecf from (b)(i))	[1]	
	(iii)	Group 2 [1] Period 2 [1] (allow ecf from (b)(ii))	[2]	7
8	(a) (i)	NaCl	[1]	
	(ii)	MgCl ₂	[1]	
	(b) (i)	3	[1]	
	(ii)	6	[1]	
	(iii)	Calcium sulfate	[1]	5

9 Indicative Content:

- indigestion is caused by excess stomach acid
- stomach acid is hydrochloric acid
- indigestion tablets contain an alkali/base
- alkali neutralises the acid/neutralisation reaction
- sodium chloride
- water
- carbon dioxide

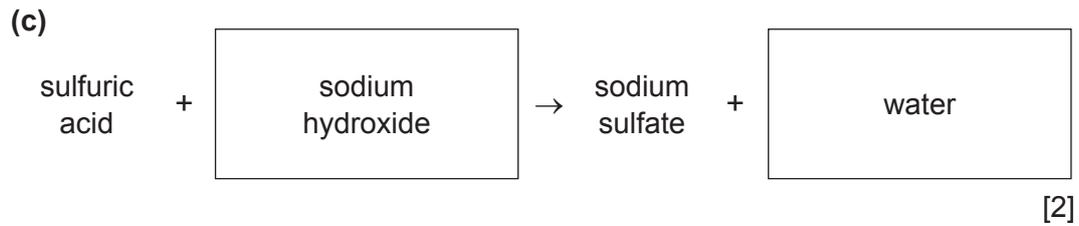
Band	Response	Mark
A	Candidates must use appropriate specialist terms throughout to describe indigestion using 5 to 7 of the points above, in a logical sequence. They use good spelling, punctuation and grammar and the form and style are of a high standard.	[5]–[6]
B	Candidates use some appropriate specialist terms to describe indigestion using 3 to 4 of the points above, in a logical sequence. They use satisfactory spelling, punctuation and grammar and the form and style are of a satisfactory standard.	[3]–[4]
C	Candidates describe indigestion using 1 or 2 of the points above. However, these are not presented in a logical sequence. They use limited spelling, punctuation and grammar and have made limited use of specialist terms. The form and style are of a limited standard.	[1]–[2]
D	Response not worthy of credit.	[0]

[6]

6

AVAILABLE
MARKS

- 10 (a) (i) Yellow [1]
- (ii) Universal (indicator) [1]
- (iii) Thymol blue [1]
- (b) Any **two** from:
- it only shows if an alkali is present
 - does not indicate acid or neutral
 - does not show strength of acid or alkali
 - it only has two colours
- [2]



Total

AVAILABLE MARKS

7

60