



Rewarding Learning

**General Certificate of Secondary Education
2016–2017**

Science: Single Award

Unit 2 (Chemistry)

Foundation Tier

[GSS21]

THURSDAY 10 NOVEMBER 2016, 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.

Common substance	Universal indicator colour	pH number
toothpaste	blue	10 [1]
lemon juice	orange [1]	4
oven cleaner	purple	14 [1]

[3]

(b) Weak acid

[1]

(c) 7

[1]

5

2 (a) Hazard

[1]

(b) Explosive

[1]

(c) Symbols are more eye catching/understood in any language/
understood by people who cannot read

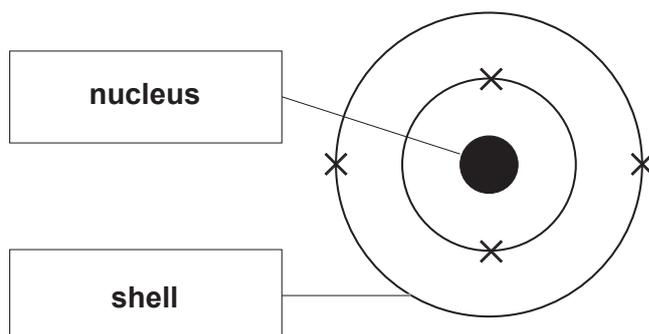
[1]

(d) Can poison

[1]

4

3 (a)



[2]

(b) Positive [1]
one [1]

[2]

(c) A

[1]

(d) 76 [1]
 $100 - 76 = 24$ [1]

[2]

7

		AVAILABLE MARKS										
4	(a)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of rock</th> <th>Example</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>metamorphic</td> <td>limestone</td> </tr> <tr> <td>sedimentary</td> <td>marble</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>granite</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Type of rock	Example	metamorphic	limestone	sedimentary	marble		granite	[2]	
	Type of rock	Example										
metamorphic	limestone											
sedimentary	marble											
	granite											
	(b) (i)	Correctly labelled magma chamber	[1]									
		(ii)	7	[1]								
		(iii)	Igneous	[1]								
	(c)	Richter (scale)	[1]	6								
5	(a) (i)	2 points plotted correctly [1] 3 points plotted correctly [2] line of best fit correctly drawn [1]	[3]									
		(ii)	As atomic number increases melting point decreases	[1]								
	(b)	Alkali metals	[1]	5								
6	(a)	Lead, zinc, magnesium and sodium [2] any two in correct order [1]	[2]									
		(b) (i)	Yellow/orange	[1]								
			(ii)	Sodium hydroxide [1] hydrogen [1] either order	[2]							
		(c)	Copper does not react with hot water (or steam)/converse for lead	[1]								
		(d) (i)	Three	[1]								
			(ii)	Five	[1]							
				8								

- 7 (a) (i) Glass [1]
- (ii) 66 – 22 [1]
44% [1] [2]
- (iii) Reprocessing of cullet/broken **into pieces**/crushed [1]
use furnace/melt [1]
remould/reshaped/reformed [1] [3]
- (b) (i) Newspaper [1]
- (ii) Any **two** from:
• (waste) giving off polluting gases
• foul smelling liquid
• liquid can leak into water supplies
• eyesore [2]
- (c) Cannot be broken down [1] by microbes [1] [2]
- (d) Provide **special** bins/advertising in newspapers, magazines and on television/education in schools/fines or rewards or other suitable [1]

AVAILABLE
MARKS

12

8 **Indicative Content:**

- Newlands developed the law of octaves
- Each eighth element was similar
- Newlands put two elements in one box
- Newlands/Mendeleev ordered the elements according to mass number/atomic mass
- Mendeleev ordered the elements into groups or periods
- Mendeleev separated metals and non metals
- Mendeleev left gaps for undiscovered elements
- Mendeleev predicted properties of elements yet to be discovered/
Mendeleev more elements
- Noble gases not discovered in 1869

Band	Response	Mark
A	Candidates must use appropriate specialist terms throughout to describe the work of Newlands and Mendeleev using 5–8 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 3 or 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 the work of Newlands and Mendeleev using 1 or 2 of the above points. 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	Not worthy of credit.	[0]

[6]

6

9 (a) (i) Calcium/magnesium	[1]	AVAILABLE MARKS
(ii) Advantages: better taste/stronger teeth or bones/reduces risk of heart disease [1] Disadvantages: causes 'fur' on kettles/limescale in pipes/stains clothing/block pipes/cost qualified (e.g. replace kettles/more energy) [1]	[2]	
(b) (i) Water Y is permanent hard water [1] there was still a lot of soap solution needed to form a lather after boiling [1]	[2]	
(ii) Water Z is temporary hard water [1] the volume of soap required to form a lather decreased after boiling [1]	[2]	7
Total		60