

Mark Scheme (Results)

January 2018

Pearson Edexcel International GCSE In Chemistry (4CH0) Paper 2C



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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.

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Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
1 (a)	P beaker Q (filter) funnel R conical flask		4
	S pipette		
(b)	D red		1
(c)	A blue		1

Total 6 marks

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
2 (a)	electron(s)		1
(b)	nucleus		1
(c)	M1 proton(s)	in either order	1
	M2 neutron(s)		1
(d) (i)	isotope(s)		1
(ii)		ALLOW other symbols for electrons do not need to show nucleus REJECT any diagram showing a lithium ion	1
(e)	M1 [(92.5 x 7) + (7.5 x 6)]/100 M2 = 6.9	ACCEPT 6.925 and 6.93 REJECT 7 Incorrect rounding e.g. 6.92 scores 1 IGNORE units	2

Total 8 marks

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
3 (a)	B neutralisation		1
(b) (i)	after adding acid 26.30 before adding 1.75 acid volume added 24.55 M1 26.30	If readings are correct but in wrong order, award 1 mark for M1 and M2	3
	M2 1.75 M3 24.55	M3 ECF from (M1 - M2) Penalise an answer not to 2dp once only	
(ii)	Any two from M1 to obtain (two) concordant results/titr	or equivalent e.g. titres within up to 0.2 cm³ ALLOW to obtain (very) similar results OWTTE	2
	M2 to identify anomalous results/first resumay be anomalousM3 to obtain a mean (of concordant results/titres)	ALLOW reference to overshooting the end point on the first titration ALLOW average	

Total 6 marks

Question			
number	Answer	Notes	Marks
4 (a) (i)	C ₃ H ₈ O	Penalise incorrect use of lowercase letters and subscripts ALLOW symbols in any order e.g. C ₃ OH ₈ REJECT C ₃ H ₇ OH	1
(ii)	M1 (correct as X) only contains single bonds	ALLOW no double bonds REJECT if they say it is unsaturated	3
	M2 (not correct as X) contains oxygen/O	IGNORE O ₂ ALLOW (not correct as X) is an alcohol REJECT if they say it is a hydrocarbon	
	M3 hydrocarbon contains hydrogen/H and carbon/C only	REJECT hydrogen and carbon molecules	
(b)	 Any one from: have a general formula successive members differ by CH₂ trends in physical properties same functional group 	IGNORE reference to chemical properties	1

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
4 (c) (i)	catalyst	ALLOW description of effect of catalyst e.g. to speed up the reaction/ to lower the activation energy IGNORE to dehydrate compound X	1
(ii)	insoluble (in water)	IGNORE reference to density ALLOW (only) slightly soluble in water	1
(iii)	contains air	ALLOW contains oxygen IGNORE contains other gases	1
(iv)	Г с=с-Г-н н н н	IGNORE bond angles	2
	M1	ALLOW H-O-H	
(v)	M2 H₂O		1
	propene		

Total 11 marks

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
5 (a)	Fe iron Cr chromium O oxygen	All three names must be correct	1
(b) (i)	$Cr_2O_3 + 2Al \rightarrow Al_2O_3 + 2Cr$ M1 Al_2O_3 M2 completely correct equation		2
(ii)	M1 aluminium more reactive (than chromium) M2 as aluminium displaces chromium	ORA ALLOW aluminium higher in the reactivity series (than chromium) ALLOW aluminium removes the oxygen from chromium	2
(iii)	Any two from		2
	M1 (redox means both) reduction and oxidation taking place (at same time)		
	M2 chromium reduced and aluminium oxidised	ACCEPT chromium oxide	
	M3 chromium (reduced as) loses oxygen and aluminium (oxidised as) gains oxygen	ACCEPT chromium oxide ACCEPT chromium ions gain electrons (so reduced) and aluminium loses electrons (so oxidised) ALLOW answer in terms of oxidation number changes	

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
5 (c) (i)	M1 mol (Cr) = 0.13/52 = 0.0025 M2 vol H ₂ = answer to M1 x 24 =		3
	M3 0.06(0) dm ³	accept 60 cm^3 If incorrect moles of H_2 e.g. 0.0025 has been multiplied or	
		divided by 2, ECF to M3, i.e. 0.03 or 0.12 would score 2 marks	
(ii)	M1 (sample of) chromium impure M2 gas leakage (from apparatus)/some gas escaped (before the bung was inserted) M3 not enough/less than 0.13g chromium used/did not use excess acid M4 reaction not allowed to go to completion/the volume was measured before reaction ended M5 some gas dissolved in the acid/solution		2

Total 12 marks

Question number			ΔηςωΔη	Notes	Marks
6	(a)	(i)	(24 + 16) = 40		1
		(ii)	Li ⁺ and F ⁻	both needed	1
	(b)		Any four from		4
			M1 strong (electrostatic) forces/attraction	ACCEPT strong (ionic) bonds	
			M2 between oppositely charged ions		
			M3 a large amount of energy needed to overcome attraction / break down lattice/break bonds		
			M4 (MgO higher melting point as) greater charge on Mg ²⁺ (than Li ⁺) / greater charge on O ²⁻ (than F ⁻)		
			M5 EITHER so stronger attraction/forces/bonds (in MgO)	Must be a comparison to gain M5	
			OR more (thermal/heat) <u>energy</u> required to overcome attraction / break down lattice/break the bonds (in MgO)/ORA		
				MAX 2 if any reference to intermolecular forces/covalent bonding/electron sharing/molecules/metallic bonding	
	(c)		M1 (when) solid ions in fixed positions/don't move/only vibrate	IGNORE electrons ALLOW atoms	2
			M2 (when) molten or in solution ions can move/mobile	REJECT electrons/atoms	
				MAX 1 if mention of sharing of electrons/covalent bonding	

Total 8 marks

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
7 (a) (i)	M1 oxidation is loss of electrons M2 chloride ions/Cl ⁻ lose electrons (so oxidised)	REJECT chlorine/Cl/Cl ₂ loses	2
		electrons ALLOW chloride loses electrons	
(ii)	$2H_2O + 2e^- \rightarrow 2OH^- + H_2$	ACCEPT multiples	2
	M1 all correct species		
	M2 correctly balancing		
	M2 dep on M1		
(b)	Cl ₂ + 2NaOH → NaCl + NaOCl + H ₂ O	ACCEPT multiples	1
(c) (i)	M1 monomers join together/ double bonds broken (in monomers)	ALLOW link/add in place of join	2
	M2 to form a long chain (molecule)/large molecule		
(ii)	$ \begin{bmatrix} H & CI \\ C & H \end{bmatrix}_{n} $		2
	M1 correct repeat structure	No M1 if more than 1 repeat unit shown	
	M2 brackets and continuation bonds and n	ACCEPT n anywhere after the brackets but not before	
		REJECT any structure with a double bond for both marks	

Total 9 marks

Paper Total 60 marks



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